

Begusarai: World's Most Polluted Metropolitan

Why in News?

As per the **World Air Quality Report 2023** released by the **Swiss organization IQAir,** Bihar's Begusarai has emerged as the world's most polluted metropolitan area.

Key Points

- The report underscores **India's ranking as the third-highest in** <u>air pollution</u> levels among 134 countries, following Bangladesh and Pakistan.
 - This marks a shift from 2022 when India stood at eighth place globally in terms of air pollution.
- Begusarai, with an average <u>PM2.5 concentration</u> of **118.9 micrograms per cubic meter,** has surpassed all other metropolitan areas.
- Delhi has once again been designated as the capital city with the poorest air quality. Its PM2.5 levels have also worsened from 89.1 to 92.7 micrograms per cubic meter in 2023.
 - The capital has retained the title of the most polluted capital city for the fourth consecutive year since 2018.
- The report highlights that:
 - Approximately 1.36 billion people are exposed to PM2.5 levels exceeding the World Health Organization (WHO) guideline of 5 micrograms per cubic meter.
 - 1.33 billion individuals, equivalent to 96% of the Indian population, are grappling with PM2.5 levels surpassing the **WHO standard** by seven times.
- The data for this report was compiled from a comprehensive network of air quality monitoring stations and sensors worldwide, involving various institutions, organizations, and citizen scientists.
 - The 2023 report has expanded its coverage to encompass 7,812 locations in 134 countries, compared to 7,323 locations in 131 countries in 2022.
- According to the report:
 - Air pollution remains a critical global issue, contributing to approximately one in nine deaths worldwide.
 - The WHO estimates that air pollution leads to seven million premature deaths
 annually, impacting individuals with various health conditions such as <u>asthma. cancer</u>,
 stroke, and lung disease.
 - Exposure to high levels of PM2.5 pollution can also affect children's cognitive development, mental health, and exacerbate existing illnesses like **diabetes**.

Air Pollutants

Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)





It comes from the consumption of fossil fuels (oil, coal and natural gas). Reacts with water to form acid rain.

Impact: Causes respiratory problems.





Secondary pollutant formed from other pollutants (NOx and VOC) under the action of

Impact: Irritation of the eye and respiratory mucous membranes, asthma attacks.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)







Emissions from road transport, industry and energy production sectors. Contributes to Ozone and PM formation.

Impact: Chronic lung disease.

Carbon Monoxide (CO)







It is a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing compounds.

Impact: Fatigue, confusion, and dizziness due to inadequate oxygen delivery to the brain.

Ammonia (NH₃)







Produced by the metabolism of amino acids and other compounds which contain nitrogen.

Impact: Immediate burning of the eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract and can result in blindness, lung damage.

Lead (Pb)





Released as a waste product from extraction of metals such as silver, platinum, and iron from their respective ores.

Impact: Anemia, weakness, and kidney and brain damage.

Particulate Matter (PM)







PM10: Inhalable particles, with diameters that are generally 10 micrometers and smaller.

PM2.5: Fine inhalable particles, with diameters that are generally 2.5 micrometers and smaller.

Source: Emitted from construction sites, unpaved roads, fields, fires.

Impact: Irregular heartbeat, aggravated asthma, decreased lung function.

Note: These major air pollutants are included in the Air quality index for which short-term National Ambient Air Quality Standards are prescribed.





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