Delhi's Air Remains a **Public-Health Emergency**

The evidence behind CAQM's 2025 'success' narrative — a reconciliation of the Government's own measurements, de-weathered and read honestly in µg/m³.

DAILY AQI · 2025

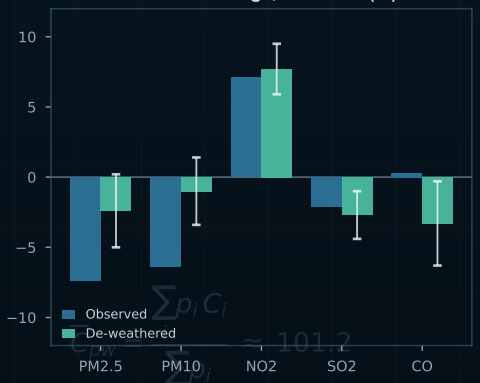
19×
the WHO safe limit
annual PM2.5 ≈96 µg/m³

286/365
days in 2025 worse
than 'Satisfactory'

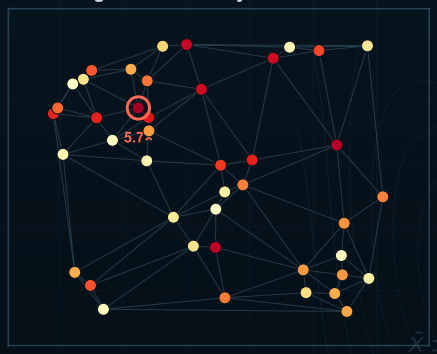
43/43
stations breached WHO
PM2.5 on 5 Jun 2026

≈3%
real, de-weathered cut
— within the error bar

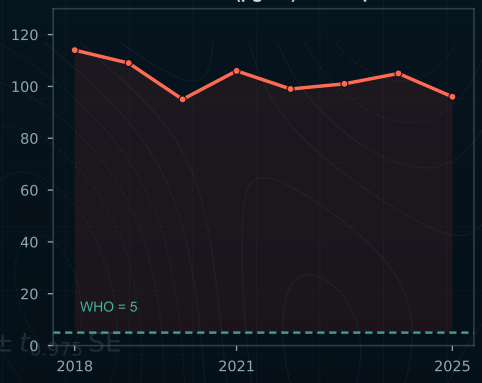
Observed vs real change, 2024→25 (%)



Monitoring network · every station > WHO



Annual mean PM2.5 (µg/m³) · a flat plateau



Random forests + boosted regression trees · fixed like-for-like station panel · weather removed at mean meteorology · 95% confidence intervals

$n \approx 1.5 \times 10^6$ station-hours

Submitted by

Ajay Maken

Member of Parliament

World Environment Day

5 June 2026

New Delhi

Ex. Union Cabinet Minister,
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India
Former MoS (Independent Charge)
Sports & Youth Affairs, Govt of India
Former MoS Home Affairs, Govt. of India
Former MoS Urban Development, Govt. of India

सत्यमेव जयते

Former Speaker Delhi Assembly
Former Cabinet Minister Govt. of NCT, Delhi
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Introduction

Delhi's Air Remains a Public-Health Emergency — the evidence behind CAQM's 2025 "success" narrative

Clean air is a fundamental right, not a privilege. This report holds that right up against the official claim that Delhi's air "improved" in 2025.

I asked for an independent, rigorous examination of the Government's own monitoring data — the very records that CAQM and the CPCB rely on — with the effect of the weather mathematically removed, so that a kind winter is not mistaken for good policy. The data, the methods, and every figure are set out in full in the pages that follow, so that anyone may check them.

The conclusion is sobering. Even in its self-declared "best year", Delhi breathed air roughly **twenty times the World Health Organization's safe limit**. The celebrated 2025 dip is, on honest examination, **mostly the weather**: once it is removed, there is no real improvement in the very season the Government's emergency measures are meant to work, and pollution from our vehicles grew worse. On **World Environment Day itself**, not one monitoring station in the capital met the safe limit for fine particles — and that was in June, the cleanest month of the year.

I place this evidence before Parliament and the Government not to score a point, but because the people of Delhi — and above all their children — deserve to know the truth about the air they breathe, and because that truth must now drive honest measurement and real action.

Ajay Maken

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A DATA-BASED SUBMISSION TO PARLIAMENT · WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 2026

Delhi's Air Remains a Public-Health Emergency

The evidence behind CAQM's 2025 'success' narrative — the plain-English argument and the full technical evidence, in one place.

Contents

SECTION 1

1 The bottom line

> *This submission is grounded in the air Delhi actually breathed on **World Environment Day, 5 June 2026** — a day of official speeches on clean air. As Section 7 documents, on that very day not a single monitoring station in the capital met the WHO safe limit for fine particles — and that was in June, the cleanest season of the year. That is the gap between rhetoric and reality.*

On 31 December 2025, the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) issued a press release claiming a *"record"*, a *"marked improvement"* and the *"lowest"* pollution in seven years. **The arithmetic is correct. The conclusion is a dangerous illusion.** We reproduced CAQM's own numbers from the raw monitoring data and from the CPCB's published record, then removed the effect of the weather using machine-learning models trained on five years of hourly data. The verdict is blunt:

19×
the WHO safe limit — annual PM2.5 ≈ 96 µg/m³ against a guideline of 5

286/365
days in 2025 worse than 'Satisfactory' — 78% of the year

43/43
stations breached the WHO PM2.5 limit on 5 June 2026

≈3%
real, weather-removed PM2.5 cut — within the margin of error

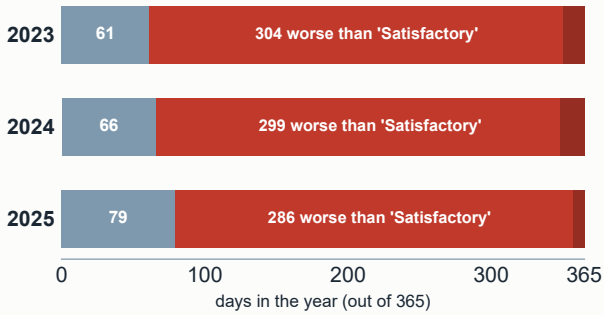
- ✗ **Delhi's air in 2025 was roughly 19 times the WHO safe limit.** Even in CAQM's "best year ever", annual PM2.5 stood at about **96 µg/m³** against a WHO guideline of 5. Weighting by where people actually live makes it marginally worse — about **101.2 µg/m³**, still around **20 times** the safe limit.
- ✗ **By the Government's own Annual Report, Delhi got worse going into 2024** — PM2.5 rose from 100 to 105 µg/m³ (2023→2024) and average AQI rose from 204 to 209. A small dip after a deliberate climb is not a turnaround.
- ✗ **The 2025 "improvement" was mostly the weather, not policy.** On a fixed panel PM2.5 fell 7.4% — but once the weather is removed, the genuine, emissions-driven fall is **at most about 3%**, no larger than the method's own margin of error. And in the **GRAP season** — the winter months when emergency measures are in force — there was **no real improvement at all.**
- ✗ **Vehicular pollution went the wrong way, and that is real. Nitrogen dioxide rose about 7%**, and removing the weather makes the rise larger, not smaller — so the worsening is real, not weather.
- ✗ **CAQM uses the weather as an alibi — and a consistent test reverses its story.** It blames December's filthy air on "still winds" while claiming policy credit for the year. The same test, applied honestly, shows the annual headline was mostly weather, while **December 2025's spike was only about half weather: roughly 24 AQI points of real deterioration remain.**
- ✗ **It is still an emergency today.** On **05 June 2026** — the cleanest part of the year — **every one of Delhi's monitoring stations breached the WHO PM2.5 limit**, and the worst breached it 5.7-fold.

This submission asks the Committee and the Ministry to stop measuring success by press release, and start measuring it by the only thing that matters: **how much poison Delhi's residents breathe, in µg/m³, against the WHO guideline.**

TABLE 1 **CAQM's own published figures, 2023–2025**

Year	Avg AQI	PM2.5 µg/m³	× WHO	Good–Sat. days	Worse than 'Satisfactory'	Severe+ days
2023	204	100	20×	61	304	15
2024	209	104	21×	66	299	17
2025	201	96	19×	79	286	8

Even the 'record' year, 2025, is about 19× the WHO guideline and leaves 286 of 365 days worse than 'Satisfactory'.



SECTION 2

2 What CAQM claimed — and why it misleads

2.1 What CAQM said

CAQM has made two public quantitative statements on Delhi's air:

(i) Annual Report 2024-25 (Chapter 9) — a table of average AQI, day-counts and particulate levels for **2018-2024**. Its latest year is its worst recent year for the headline pollutant: PM2.5 rose 100→105 and AQI 204→209 (2023→2024). It contains **no 2025 figure**.

(ii) Press Release (PIB), 31 December 2025 — *"2025 — Air Quality Perspective in Delhi"*. This adds the 2025 numbers and a celebratory narrative:

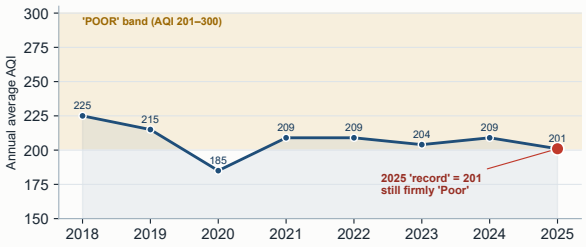
> *…a **record 79 days** during 2025 with the AQI of 100 or below… the average AQI for 2025 has been the **lowest in last 7 years** since 2018 (barring COVID-2020)… the year 2025 has thus witnessed the **lowest ever** average values for PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations, barring 2020.*
>
> — CAQM Press Release, PIB, 31 December 2025

The release also blames **December 2025's** high monthly AQI (351) on "absolutely still / very low speed wind conditions" — an explicit appeal to the weather. We return to that in Section 5.

TABLE 2 **CAQM's Press Release figures, verbatim, 2018–2025**

Annual AQI, PM concentrations (µg/m³) and category-day counts. Every year — including the 'record' 2025 — sits in the 'Poor' band.

Year	Avg AQI	PM2.5	PM10	Good–Sat 0–100	Good–Mod <200	Poor–V.Poor	Severe+ >400
2018	225	113	241	53	159	186	20
2019	215	107	217	61	182	159	24
2020	185	94	180	100	227	124	15
2021	209	105	211	73	197	144	24
2022	209	98	211	68	163	196	6
2023	204	100	205	61	206	144	15
2024	209	104	212	66	209	140	17
2025	201	96	197	79	200	157	8



2.2 Why it misleads

The claims are not fabricated — and that is precisely why they are effective. As Section 3 shows, we reproduced CAQM's published numbers independently and they match the monitoring record to within 1–3 µg/m³ every year, **including 2025**. So the numbers are real. The **spin** is in three moves:

1 **Measuring the wrong thing — on a scale that hides the worst air**

CAQM trumpets "good-air days" and "Average AQI". But the AQI scale is **capped at 500**, and each pollutant's sub-index is capped too — so once pollution is very high the index physically cannot rise further, and a flat AQI can hide air getting worse at the top end. "Average AQI" also reports only the single worst pollutant each day. The honest metric is the actual concentration, in µg/m³, pollutant by pollutant.

2 **Cherry-picking the baseline**

"Lowest in seven years" conveniently forgets that the Government's own Annual Report shows the air *deteriorating* into 2024 (Table 2).

3 **Using the weather selectively**

Blaming it for the bad month while claiming policy credit for the year (Section 5).

SECTION 3

3 The numbers are real — we reproduced them

Before contesting what CAQM's figures *mean*, we checked whether they are *true*. They are. Computing independently from CREA station data and CPCB's own published record, we reproduce CAQM's headline numbers across the board. CAQM's published Average AQI is simply CPCB's official daily-AQI averaged over the year — no station-matching and no weather adjustment.

TABLE 3 Reconciliation of the CAQM press release against CREA

CAQM_AQI = press-release annual AQI; CCR/CREA_AQI = CPCB official (2021–24) / CREA (2025). Δ = CREA minus CAQM. Agreement is within ~1–3 µg/m³ throughout, including the 2025 claim.

Year	CAQM AQI	CCR/CREA AQI	CAQM PM2.5	CREA PM2.5	Δ PM2.5	CAQM PM10	CREA PM10	Δ PM10
2021	209	209	105	106.5	+1.5	211	214.4	+3.4
2022	209	209	98	99.0	+1.0	211	212.7	+1.7
2023	204	204	100	102.5	+2.5	205	207.7	+2.7
2024	209	209	104	105.7	+1.7	212	212.6	+0.6
2025	201	206	96	98.2	+2.2	197	199.8	+2.8

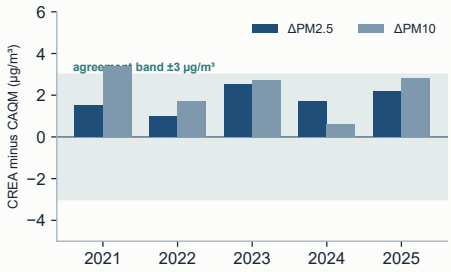


TABLE 4 CAQM's 2025 category-day claims vs our CREA computation

Metric	CAQM claim 2025	Our CREA 2025
Good–Satisfactory (0–100)	**79**	75
Good–Moderate (<200)	**200**	203
Poor–Very Poor (201–400)	**157**	146
Severe-Severe+ (>400)	**8**	15
Annual Avg AQI	**201**	206

Day-counts agree closely; CREA's slightly higher 'Severe' count reflects a known ~+6 AQI computation bias (CPCB's official count is authoritative).

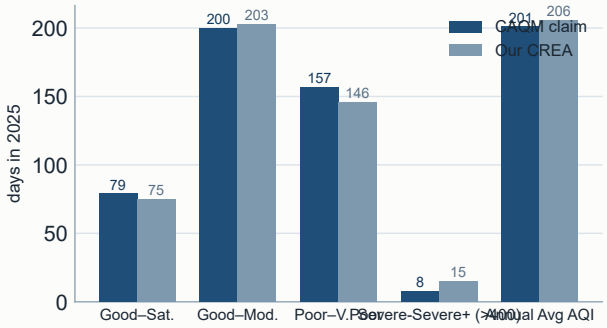
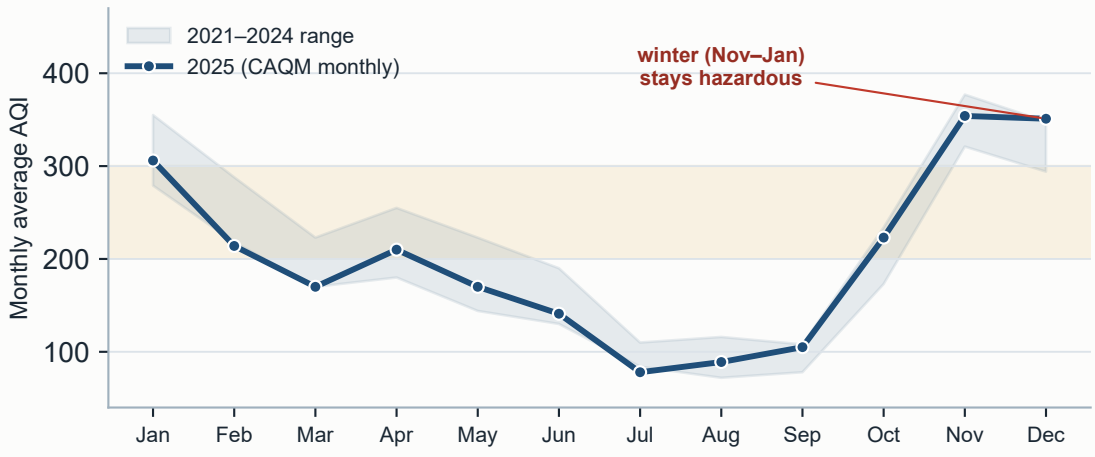


FIGURE Month by month, 2025: our computation tracks CAQM's

The two agree month by month; the winter peak (Nov–Jan) stays hazardous.



Verdict. CAQM's published figures — including the 2025 press-release claims — are **arithmetically faithful** to the underlying monitoring data. The question is therefore not *whether* the numbers are right, but *what they mean*. That is what the rest of this submission addresses.

SECTION 4

4 By the Government's own data, Delhi has failed

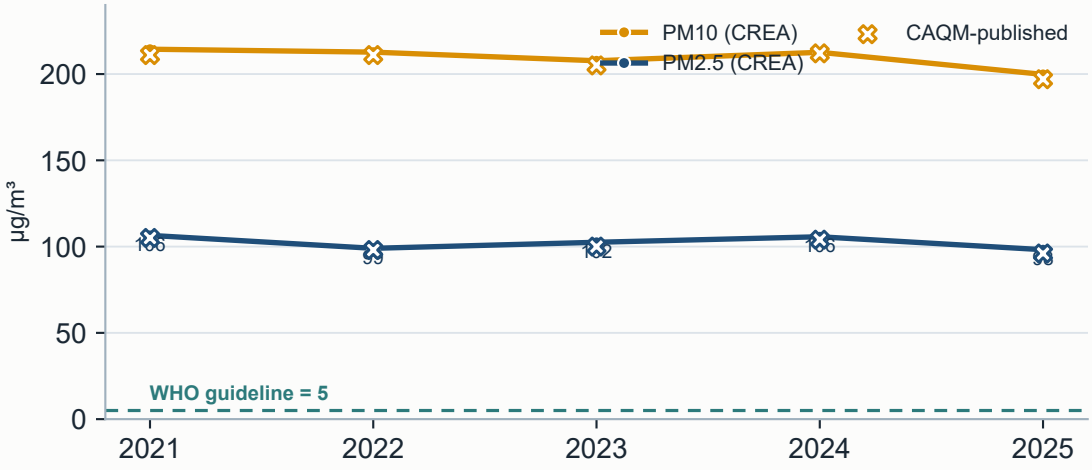
The numbers CAQM published are an indictment, not an achievement:

- ✗ **Annual PM2.5 of about 96 µg/m³** — roughly **19 times** the WHO guideline of 5, and well above India's own (lax) standard of 40. Weighted by population, about 101.2 µg/m³.
- ✗ **Average AQI of 201 — the "Poor" category**, which on CPCB's own health advisory causes "breathing discomfort to most people on prolonged exposure."
- ✗ **286 of 365 days in 2025 were worse than "Satisfactory"** — Delhi's residents breathed sub-standard air **78% of the year.**
- ✗ **8 "Severe" days** — air that is a declared health emergency for everyone.

Plotted over eight years, the shape of the claim is clear: PM2.5 has hovered around 100 µg/m³ — about 20× the WHO guideline — with no decisive downward trend.

FIGURE **Delhi annual mean PM2.5 and PM10, 2018–2025**

Lines = our independent CREA computation (2021–2025); X = CAQM-published. Independent and official figures coincide; 2025 is the lowest recent year but PM2.5 remains about 20× the WHO guideline, on an eight-year plateau.



SECTION 5

5 The 2025 “improvement” was mostly weather, not policy

We did what CAQM did not: we removed the weather. Using two independent families of machine-learning models — random forests and boosted regression trees — trained on about 1.5 million station-hours of pollution and meteorology, we computed what each pollutant *would* have been under normal, average weather, separating policy from luck. ("De-weathering" simply means holding the calendar and the station fixed and substituting normal weather, so a kind winter cannot masquerade as clean-air policy; the method is set out in full in Section 6.)

5.1 The right comparison: same stations, both years

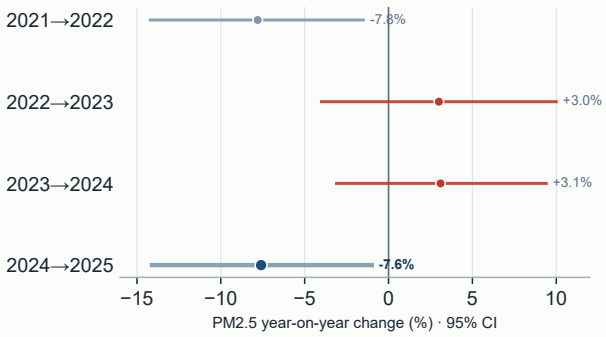
A year-on-year change computed over a *shifting* set of stations confuses a real change with a change in *which* places are measured. So every comparison here uses only the monitors operating in **both** years being compared — a fixed, common panel — and the CREA network is stable at about 38 qualifying stations. On that

fixed panel, 2024→2025 PM2.5 falls about 7–8% on the observed record, and almost every individual monitor improved. Whether that observed fall reflects lower emissions or friendlier weather is the question the rest of this section answers.

TABLE 5 **Matched-station year-on-year change (CREA)**

2023→2024 is flat or worse (consistent with CAQM's own data); 2024→2025 is a large observed PM2.5 decline — shown below to be mostly weather. Whiskers are 95% confidence ranges.

Comparison	Metric	Common stns	From	To	YoY %	95% CI
2021→2022	PM2.5	35	107	98.6	**-7.8**	-14.2 to -1.5
2022→2023	PM2.5	36	99.2	102.2	**+3.0**	-4.0 to 10.0
2023→2024	PM2.5	36	102.2	105.4	**+3.1**	-3.1 to 9.4
2024→2025	PM2.5	37	106	98	**-7.6**	-14.1 to -1.0
2021→2022	PM10	34	212.4	212.4	**+0.0**	-7.6 to 7.5
2022→2023	PM10	36	212.1	207.7	**-2.1**	-9.6 to 5.4
2023→2024	PM10	36	207.7	213.3	**+2.7**	-5.0 to 10.3
2024→2025	PM10	37	212.8	199.5	**-6.3**	-13.4 to 0.9
2023→2024	AQI	36	213.5	217	**+1.7**	-3.5 to 6.8
2024→2025	AQI	38	217.2	208.4	**-4.1**	-8.5 to 0.4



The CREA network is stable at about 38 qualifying stations, so this is a true like-for-like comparison.

5.2 Remove the weather: the annual headline is mostly luck

The decisive evidence needs no model. January 2024 was the most stagnant January in at least five years: average wind 6.6 km/h against 8.2–9.4 km/h in every other January since 2021; seventeen near-calm days against three to nine; a single day of rain. January 2025 was a normal month. A large part of the 2024→2025 "improvement"

> is simply the unwinding of that one extreme month — exactly what annual averages hide and de-weathering exists to catch.

The two independent engines agree tightly: on the fixed 38-station panel the observed **−7.4%** becomes a weather-adjusted change of only **−2.1%** (boosted trees) and **−2.8%** (random forest) — a best estimate of **2–3 percent**, with no defensible reading above about **6 percent**. Given the method's own uncertainty of roughly ±2–3 points, that is statistically hard to distinguish from no real change at all. And in **July–December — the half-year containing the entire GRAP season — there was no improvement whatsoever**; the entire annual gain sits in January–June 2025.

FIGURE **The fall collapses once weather is removed**

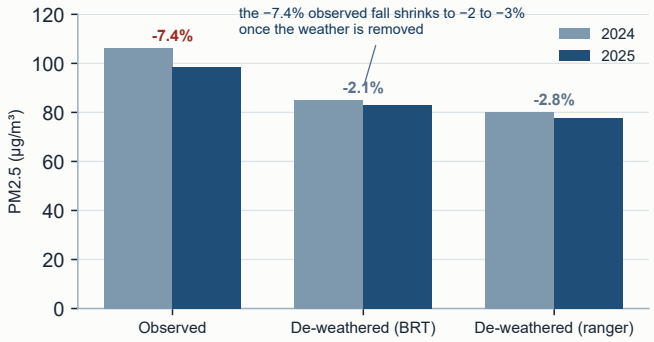


FIGURE **Where the 2025 gain lives**

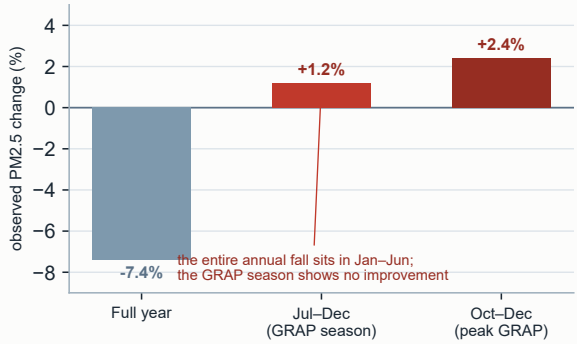
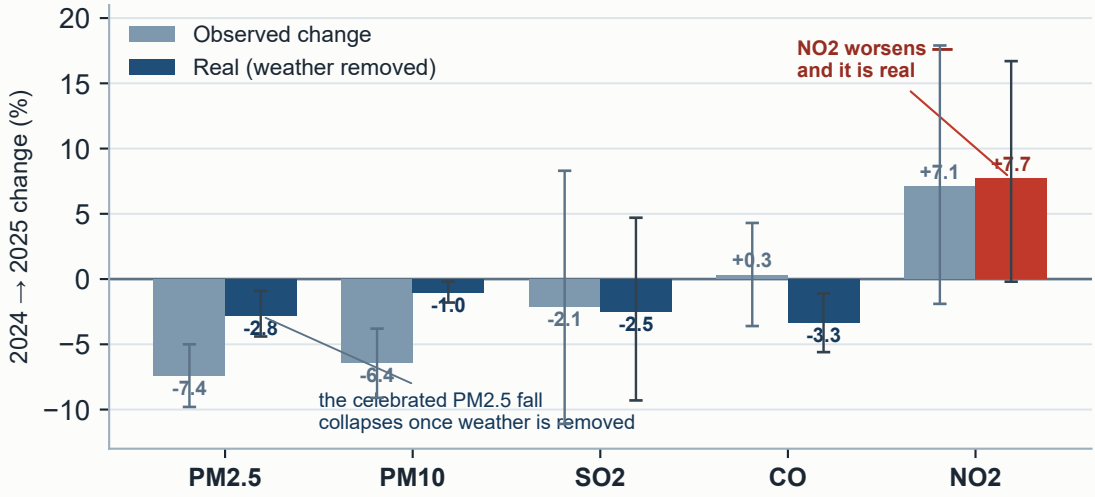


TABLE 6 **Observed vs weather-adjusted change, by pollutant**

'Obs YoY %' = observed change; 'Real YoY %' = the change after the weather is removed; 'Weather effect' = observed minus real, in percentage points (negative = the weather made 2025 look better than reality). Particulates are anchored on the higher-skill random-forest engine.

Pollutant	Engine	Stns	Obs 2024	Obs 2025	Obs YoY %	Real YoY %	Weather effect (pp)
PM2.5	BRT	38	106.1	98.3	**-7.4**	**-2.1**	**-5.3**
PM2.5	ranger	38	106.1	98.3	**-7.4**	**-2.8**	**-4.6**
PM10	BRT	37	213.3	199.7	**-6.4**	**-1.0**	**-5.4**
PM10	ranger	37	213.3	199.7	**-6.4**	**-1.0**	**-5.4**
NO2	BRT	38	42	44.9	**+7.1**	**+7.7**	**-0.6**
SO2	BRT	32	15.1	14.8	**-2.1**	**-3.0**	+0.9
SO2	ranger	32	15.1	14.8	**-2.1**	**-2.5**	+0.4
CO (8h max)	BRT	38	1807.9	1813.1	**+0.3**	**-3.3**	+3.6



What this shows. **PM2.5** — the observed 7.4% fall shrinks to a real 2–3% (ceiling ~6%), and none of it sits in the GRAP season. **PM10** — also mostly weather (observed −6.4%, real ~−1%); 2025 is genuinely the lowest PM10 since 2021 on the observed record, but the contest is over whether *policy* produced it. **Nitrogen dioxide went the wrong way, and that is real** — up 7.1% observed and +7.7% after the weather is removed. **The weather argument cuts both ways:** you cannot bank the wind when it helps and blame it when it hurts.

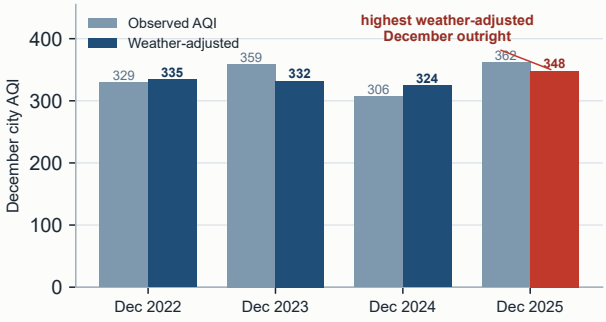
5.3 December 2025: the weather alibi, tested

CAQM blames December 2025's foul air (monthly AQI 351) on *"absolutely still / very low speed wind conditions."* This is the tell: **if bad weather excuses the bad months, then good weather must discount the good headline.** Applied consistently, the test reverses CAQM's story.

TABLE 7 **December mean city AQI, observed and weather-adjusted**

	Dec 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2024	Dec 2025
Observed city AQI	329.0	359.2	306.5	**362.1**
Weather-adjusted	334.6	332.0	324.2	**348.2**

December 2025 is the highest weather-adjusted December outright (348 vs a next-highest of 335).



Of the 56-point observed jump over December 2024, **roughly 24 AQI points of real deterioration survive weather adjustment** — with high statistical confidence, reproduced on both model families. December 2025 was, with December 2023, the most polluted December since at least 2021 on the observed record, and the highest weather-adjusted December outright. In plain terms: still winds explain about *half* of the December the Government blamed entirely on the weather; the rest was a real worsening — inside the very year the release celebrates.

5.4 Season by season: no real progress where it counts

Applied season by season, the same weather-consistent test shows no real progress in the periods that matter (weather-adjusted seasonal values are estimates, within the uncertainty discipline of Section 6):

✗ **Winter shows no sustained real improvement.** After weather adjustment, recent winters sit in a narrow band; winter 2025-26 was **29 observed AQI points worse** than the winter before, with the real component an estimated ~7 points — within statistical noise.

✗ **The crop-burning season has not moved.** Post-monsoon (October–November) shows **no real improvement in five seasons**; the best estimate points to a deterioration of roughly 20 points.

In short: the celebrated annual number was delivered by the weather; the GRAP season — the one the entire enforcement apparatus exists for — shows **no real improvement in five seasons.**

SECTION 6

6 How the analysis was done, and how careful it is

This submission rests entirely on the Government's own measurements, examined rigorously and transparently so that anyone may check it.

Sources

Every figure comes from official data: **CREA** hourly station readings (the same monitors CAQM and CPCB rely on), **CPCB's** published daily AQI, and the two CAQM documents. The CPCB National AQI formula is applied exactly; AQI is reproduced only to reconcile CAQM, while the primary metric throughout is PM2.5 in µg/m³.

Like-for-like stations

Year-on-year comparisons use only the stations operating in **both** years compared (a fixed, common panel). Newly added stations are excluded, because adding or dropping monitors can move the average on its own and create a change that is not real.

Removing the weather

Two independent model families — **random forests** and **boosted regression trees** — were trained on ~1.5 million station-hours of pollutant and meteorological data (2021–2025). For each pollutant we computed what its level *would* have been under normal weather, holding time-of-year and station fixed. Both are reported together as a robustness band, particulates anchored on the higher-skill random-forest engine.

Honest about uncertainty

Weather-adjusted figures carry a model-choice uncertainty of roughly **±2–3 percentage points** on annual changes (±5–16 AQI points on a single month). Adjusted figures are given as ranges or labelled estimates; a single-month adjusted claim is made only where the signal is several times that band and reproduces on both model families — as December's does.

Limitations, stated plainly. AQI is reproduced only to reconcile CAQM; PM2.5 in µg/m³ is primary, because the AQI scale caps at 500 and understates the very worst days. Our independently computed city AQI runs about +5–6 points above CPCB's published series, so we treat CPCB's official AQI and category counts as authoritative. The de-weathering models are trained on 2021–2025 and applied within that range; CREA's record begins in 2021, so 2018–2020 figures are shown from CAQM's own published numbers. Nitrogen oxides (NOx) are excluded from the pollutant table pending unit harmonisation across stations.

SECTION 7

7 It is still an emergency — today

This is not history. On **05 June 2026 — World Environment Day** — and in June, the *cleanest* time of Delhi's year, far from the winter peak:

43/43
monitoring stations exceeded the WHO PM2.5 limit — not most, all of them

42/43
stations breached even India's own (weaker) PM10 standard

5.7×
the WHO limit at the worst PM2.5 station, IHBAS (Dilshad Garden)

26/45
stations breached the WHO nitrogen-dioxide limit

- The worst PM2.5 station, **IHBAS**, ran at **5.7× the WHO limit**; the worst PM10 station, **Anand Vihar**, at **6.6×**.
- **26 of 45 stations breached the WHO nitrogen-dioxide limit** — the vehicle-and-combustion pollution that grew worse in 2025.

The point. If, on World Environment Day, Delhi cannot give its people a single clean-air station in its cleanest month, the "record" is meaningless.

SECTION 8

8 The human cost

This is not an aesthetic problem. According to the University of Chicago's Air Quality Life Index, sustained PM2.5 at Delhi's levels cuts residents' life expectancy by close to a decade.

≈ 10 years

of life expectancy lost to sustained PM2.5 at Delhi's levels (University of Chicago Air Quality Life Index). Children's lung development, heart disease, stroke and premature death are the documented consequences. **Every winter of inaction is paid for in years of life.**

SECTION 9

9 The verdict on CAQM's claim

SUMMARY **CAQM's claim vs what the data show**

CAQM's claim (Dec 2025)	What the data show
"Marked improvement in air quality"	**Mostly weather.** Real PM2.5 change only **2–3%** (at most ~6%); PM10's fall also mostly weather; **NO2 worsened in real terms**; no improvement in the GRAP season
"Lowest AQI/PM in 7 years (barring COVID)"	**True arithmetically** — but still 'Poor' (AQI 201) and ~20× WHO for PM2.5
"Record clean-air days"	79 of 365 'Good–Satisfactory' — i.e. **286 days (78%) worse than that**
December spike blamed on weather	**Half-true at best.** Weather explains only ~half; ~24 AQI points of real deterioration remain — the highest weather-adjusted December on record

The honest headline for Parliament. CAQM's numbers are accurate — and they describe a year whose improvement was mostly delivered by the weather. Once meteorology is removed, the celebrated PM2.5 decline reduces to a real change of about 2–3 percent, much of it the unwinding of January 2024's record stagnation; the GRAP season itself shows no improvement after five seasons; nitrogen dioxide worsened in real terms; and the year ended with the most polluted weather-adjusted December on record. Delhi's air in 2025 remained a **public-health emergency** — about twenty times the WHO guideline. Delhi has not turned the corner; the wind turned it for a season.

SECTION 10

10 What we ask of the Committee and the Ministry

We urge the Standing Committee to summon CAQM and the Ministry and to direct the following:

1. **Report the truth, in µg/m³.** Mandate that Delhi-NCR air quality be reported annually as population-weighted PM2.5 against the WHO guideline and the national standards, with confidence intervals — not as self-flattering "good-air-day" counts or a single compressed AQI that is capped at 500 and hides the worst air.

2. **Compare like with like, and remove the weather.** Require CAQM to publish year-on-year trends on a fixed set of stations present in both years, de-weathered, with stated uncertainty — so progress cannot be manufactured by a kind winter or a shifting network. Report every pollutant separately.

3. **Set binding, time-bound targets.** A statutory trajectory to the national standards by a fixed year and to the WHO interim targets thereafter, with annual milestones and accountability for missed years.

4. **Confront rising vehicular pollution.** 2025's real rise in nitrogen dioxide demands a transport-and-combustion plan, not just winter dust-and-stubble measures.

5. **Act year-round, not just under GRAP.** Emergency curbs in November are not a strategy when the GRAP season itself shows no real improvement in five seasons. Source-level action on transport, power, industry and construction must run all twelve months.

6. **Independent audit.** An annual, independent, public audit of Delhi-NCR air quality — data, methods and progress — laid before this Committee.

In closing. Delhi's residents do not need another press release. They need clean air, measured honestly. The data in this submission shows how far the Government still is from delivering it. — *Submitted by Ajay Maken, Member of Parliament.*

Reproducibility. All numbers trace to the project's CREA hourly archive, CPCB's official AQI, the two CAQM documents, and the de-weathering models, processed by the documented pipeline scripts using the project CPCB-AQI library.