



Predicting the Air Quality Index of Industrial Areas in an Industrialized City in India Using Adopting Markov Chain Model

Raja Prasad S.V.S^{1*}, Vishnu Namboodiri V¹

¹ NICMAR, Hyderabad, India.

ARTICLE INFO

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Article History:

Received: 14 September 2020

Accepted: 20 November 2020

*Corresponding Author:

RajaPrasad SVS

Email:

rajaprasad@nicmar.ac.in

Tel:

+91-9701271236

Keywords:

Air Pollution,
Environmental Pollutants,
Markov Chains,
Probability,
India.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The rapid urbanization coupled with industrial development in Indian cities has led to air pollution that causes adverse effects on the health of human beings. So, it is crucial to track the quality of air in industrial areas of a city to insulate the public from harmful air pollutants. The present study examined and predicted air quality index levels in industrial areas located in Hyderabad, India.

Materials and Methods: Markov chain model was developed to predict the air quality index levels in three industrial areas of Hyderabad city. The secondary data pertaining to the air quality index was analyzed from January, 2016 to December 2019 by developing Markov chain model. The state transition probabilities were used to find the predicted probability for the next 4 years. The study also analyzed the mean return time for specific states.

Results: According to the findings, the highest frequency observed for transition in a month to the next month was 31 for the second industrial area in moderate state. The longest time required to repeat the state was 23.585 months and 23.259 months for the industrial area 3.

Conclusions: Air quality index varies in industrial areas depending on the nature of industries and type of emissions. The prediction of air quality index is useful for the local authorities to implement measures to minimize the impact of pollutants on human health.

Citation: Prasad S.V.S R, Namboodiri VV. *Predicting the Air Quality Index of Industrial Areas in an Industrialized City in India Using Adopting Markov Chain Model*. J Environ Health Sustain Dev. 2020; 5(3): 1135-44.

Introduction

Air quality impairment is posing an imminent danger for public health in India. Accelerated expansion of cities compounded with industrial development has alarmingly curtailed the air quality triggering dispersions. Amidst the significant negative impact conditions in India, air quality deficiency is positioned as the 5th in mortality and 7th in affecting the public health¹. Air quality measures in India is dominantly focused on metropolitan regions with a limited inclusion in rest of the nation². Air pollution is one of the serious problems globally, especially in

urban areas of developing countries like India, which not only experiences an exponential growth of population, but also industrialization. The other contributing factors involved in air pollution in India are crowded residential zones, insufficient public amenities, and solid waste management³. The remedy to reduce air pollution is a complex phenomenon and requires collective efforts from all stakeholders⁴.

The national air quality monitoring Programme (NAMP) is a nation-wide drive initiated by central pollution control board of India (CPCB) to ascertain the pollutants including sulphur dioxide,

nitrogen dioxide particulate matter 10 and 2.5 μm in cities and towns. Indian Government has established sixty air quality monitoring stations in thirty five urban locations spread over fourteen states to continuously record the concentrations various pollutants. In addition to this, state governments are also regularly tracking the air pollution levels within the states^{5,6}. Air pollution in urban areas is a serious issue across the globe. In the developing countries, urban areas are surfacing perceptible issues due to rise in particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide levels⁷. Santosa et al. reported that the deterioration of air quality in urban locations was presumably the intense environmental issue on rapid growth of industries⁸. Air quality prediction in cities is a constructive approach to shield the public health and to organize the public to actively involved in protecting the environment⁹.

Studies conducted recently in urban areas of USA concluded that metal/steel industries and emissions from the vehicles contribute significantly towards rise in particulate matter levels^{10,11}. Result of the studies carried out in European cities concluded that mixed industrial/fuel-oil combustion was the key source of particulate matter concentrations¹². Rapid industrialization and urbanization in China led to intensely alarming air pollution that increased the adverse effects on human wellbeing¹³. Release of emissions from industries and increase of vehicular traffic in rapidly growing urban cities pose a warning to human health because of pollutants. Several researchers and policymakers expressed concerns over declining air quality, particularly at urban regions where the population is very dense and emissions from vehicles and industries are constantly increasing¹⁴.

Researchers in the past have adopted several methods to predict air quality. Support vector regression (SVR) and multiple linear regressions were picked out to predict air quality index in Delhi. The findings of this method were consistent with SVR method¹⁵. In order to assess the pollutants in China, three measures were developed: mean air pollution index (MAPI), air

pollution ratio (APR), and continuous air pollution ratio (CAPR)¹⁶. The current scenario towards industrialization and urbanization in the developing countries has a major impact on the environment. The sources of pollutants enhance through urbanization and give rise to environmental pollution¹⁷. The AQI of an Indian city was analyzed using the two forecasting models of autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) and seasonal autoregressive integrated moving average (SARIMA). Based on the findings, satisfactory results were obtained by ARIMA model¹⁸. Artificial neural network was developed for AQI prediction by considering four air pollutants of Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon monoxide, and ozone in USA on daily basis during 2008 to 2017 using ARIMA¹⁹. To predict AQI in different places in Malaysia, ARIMA, ANN and fuzzy time series were used. Comparative results of three methods show that the ANN is a reliable approach in order to control and manage air quality²⁰. A study was conducted in Klang and Miri, Malaysia to forecast AQI developing using a Markov chain model. In Markov chain model, the state transition matrix and probability are the vital approaches in resolving the AQI, which depend on the prevailing conditions.. The findings indicated that the model was easy to apply and estimate the behavior of the pollutants in future²¹. Markov chain models are adopted to elucidate the probabilistic behaviors of wind direction using data from Mersing, Malaysia and the result demonstrate the dominant direction for the study area in terms of probability metrics²². It is vital to examine pollution information in heavily populated urban areas to ascertain the impact of air pollution on health²³.

A two-phase method was developed to predict the air pollution levels in India using monthly data in 2000 to 2010. The dataset was preprocessed using python coding and the preprocessed data were analyzed to predict the air pollution levels in two phases; results of the study depicted an acceptable level of accuracy in performance²⁴. Based on the past studies, the

importance of predicting AQI is vital in industrialized urban areas and should be noted regularly. Furthermore, study proposes Markov chain model to analyze and estimate the AQI instead of the time series model since the proposed model does not require in depth analysis of the framework of dynamic change and is comparatively straightforward to infer from the AQI data. The objective of the study was to predict the air quality index in industrial areas located in cities. Past studies adopted several hybrid and non- hybrid methodologies to predict air quality index; however, these are elaborated and difficult to deduce for the air quality information. The present study applied Markov chain model in predicting AQI. A Markov chain is a random process indexed by time in the case that the future is independent of the past²⁵. The goal was to develop precise models to predict the monthly AQI and to assess such models to monitor the AQI.

Materials and Methods

The methodology section is broadly divided into the case study location, data collection, and step by step procedure of the Markov model.

Study Area

Hyderabad is the capital of newly formed province of Telangana in India. It occupies 625 sq.km and is located in northern part of south India. Hyderabad City has a population of about

one crore in urban areas, creating it the fourth most inhabited metropolis and sixth densely populated urban cluster in India. Hyderabad is an industrialized urban area in India. Its industries include pharmaceutical, chemical process, food process, and manufacturing units. These industries are located in industrial regions surrounded by residential areas. The three industrial areas are sanathnagar (IA 1), jeedimetla (IA 2), and pashmylaram (IA 3). We analyzed the available data pertaining to these three areas.

Data Collection

The monthly available AQI data of three industrial areas located in Hyderabad City was collected from Telangana state pollution control board (TSPCB) from January 2016 to December 2019. The secondary data were used in the analysis. The AQI measures the general quality of the air on a scale that vary from 0 to 500, under six different levels from good to severely polluted²⁶. These levels represent the impact on public and provide a yardstick for the people's field operations in a quantifiable form. In this regard, a low and high scores suggests that good and lower level of air quality respectively, which has ramifications for people's field operations. The AQI levels are presented in Table 1 and therefore the datasets were categorized into six states in projected Markov chain model.

Table 1: Air Quality Index levels

State	AQI	Health effects
Good	0 – 50	Minimal impact
Satisfactory	51 – 100	Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people
Moderate	101 – 200	Breathing discomfort to the people with lungs & heart disease
Poor	201 – 300	Breathing discomfort to most people on prolonged exposure
Very poor	301 – 400	Respiratory illness to people on prolonged exposure
Severe	> 400	Affects healthy people & seriously impacts those with existing diseases

Step by Step procedure

The procedure adopted in the development of Markov chain are detailed as follows^{22,25,27}.

Step1: Define the state for Markov chain process

The data used in framing the model is required to demonstrate the states for the Markov chain process.

Step 2: Construct the state transition matrix, N, and state transition probability, P.

The transition matrix, N as defined by the Markov chain, indicates the observed frequency of transition from one state to another and shown as "equation (1)".

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} n_{11} & \dots & n_{1s} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n_{s1} & \dots & n_{ss} \end{bmatrix} \tag{1}$$

Where, n_{ij} is the number of transitions in a sequence for state I followed by state j. let P be the transition matrix that describes all the transition probabilities for each state of the model and shown as “equation (2)”.

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & \dots & p_{1s} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{s1} & \dots & p_{ss} \end{bmatrix}, i, j \in I \tag{2}$$

Step 3: Confirmation of ergodic Markov chain

The confirmation of an ergodic Markov chain must be made to identify the presence of limiting distribution in this chain by categorizing the state of P. It can be divided into three sections; irreducible and periodicity Markov chains; and recurrent and transient state²⁸.

➤ Irreducible Markov chain

State I is reachable from state j if $P(n)_{ij} = 0$ for some $n \geq 0$. Both states are accessible and can be said that they communicate as $I \leftrightarrow j$ ²⁹.

- State I communicates with state I, for all $I \geq 0$;
- If state I communicates with state j, then vice versa
- If state I communicates with j, then state j communicates with state k, then state I communicates with state k.

➤ Periodicity Markov chain

State I has period d if $P^{(n)}_{ii} = 0$; when n is not divisible by d and d is the largest integer. For a Markov chain that has one period for each state, called periodic.

➤ Recurrent and transient states

In the Markov chain, for any state I, f_i is the probability level starting in state i. The process will ever re-enter state I, which can be concluded as recurrent if $f_i = 1$ and transient if $f_i < 1$ ³⁰.

Step-4 Markov process probability values

For this step, stationary probability distribution and mean return time can be obtained for Markov process probability values. Stationary probability

distribution will describe the dynamics of AQI in long term; where, the chain is adequate for a long period of time with steady state probabilities that are distinct from initial conditions³¹. For an ergodic Markov chain, the limiting distribution exists for the stationary distribution.

Then, $P_j(n) = \sum_k P_k(n-1)P_{kj}$ becomes $\prod_j = \sum_k \prod_k P_{kj}$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for $j=0,1,2\dots n$. The value of \prod_j will be high if probability occurrence of state j is high. Prediction in the long run behavior also has pitfalls and disadvantages in various problems such as lacking information and accumulated errors³².

Furthermore, mean return time needs to be calculated to identify the average time for specific states to return to itself m_{ij} . It can be denoted as, $m_{ij} = 1 / \prod_j$.

Step 5. Forecasting and validating model

Initial and state transition probability are used to calculate the Forecasting value by using the “equation (3)”.

$$P(S_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(S_i) P_{ij} \tag{3}$$

Where, $P(S_i)$ is an initial probability and P_{ij} is a state transition probability.

For model validation, Chi-square test was used to check the validity of Markov chain based on the independence assumption²¹. The chi-square value was calculated using “equation (4)”. Based on the null hypothesis, the data between two consecutive time periods is independent, while the alternative hypothesis is dependent.

$$\chi^2 = \sum (\text{Observed} - \text{Expected})^2 / \text{Expected} \tag{4}$$

If the calculated value of chi square is greater than table value at 5% level of significance, then the null hypothesis is rejected²¹.

Results

The obtained results are as follows;

State transition matrix and probability

The monthly frequency of AQI state, state transition matrix, and probability were obtained during January 2016 to December

2019 in three industrial regions located in urban areas of Hyderabad (Tables 2 to 6). Based on the results of Table 4, the highest observed frequency

in transition matrix is 31 days for the moderate state.

Table 2: Frequency of AQI state in IA1, IA 2, and IA 3

State	Frequency of IA 1	Frequency of IA 2	Frequency of IA 3
Good	11	0	2
Satisfactory	17	12	21
Moderate	16	36	23
Poor	4	0	2
Very poor	0	0	0
Severe	0	0	0
Total	48	48	48

Table 3: State Transition Matrix – IA 1

State	Good	Satisfactory	Moderate	Poor	Very poor	Severe
Good	7	4	0	0	0	0
Satisfactory	4	8	5	0	0	0
Moderate	0	5	8	2	0	0
Poor	0	0	2	2	0	0
Very poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Severe	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4: State Transition Matrix – IA 2

State	Good	Satisfactory	Moderate	Poor	Very poor	Severe
Good	0	0	0	0	0	0
Satisfactory	0	8	4	0	0	0
Moderate	0	4	31	0	0	0
Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Very poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Severe	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5: State Transition Matrix – IA 3

State	Good	Satisfactory	Moderate	Poor	Very poor	Severe
Good	0	2	0	0	0	0
Satisfactory	2	13	6	0	0	0
Moderate	0	6	15	1	0	0
Poor	0	0	1	1	0	0
Very poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Severe	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6: State Transition Probability Matrix – IA 1

State	Good	Satisfactory	Moderate	Poor	Very poor	Severe
Good	0.6364	0.3636	0	0	0	0
Satisfactory	0.2353	0.4706	0.2941	0	0	0
Moderate	0	0.3333	0.5333	0.1333	0	0
Poor	0	0	0.5000	0.5000	0	0
Very poor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Severe	0	0	0	0	0	0

Similarly, the state transition probability matrix was developed for IA2 and IA3. According to the consequences shown in Table 6 of IA 1, the predicted probability for the next 4 years (2020-2023) was determined by formulating “equations 3,4,5,6, and 7”.

$$\Pi_{Good} = 0.6364\Pi_{Good} + 0.3636\Pi_{Satisfactory} \quad (3)$$

$$\Pi_{Satisfactory} = 0.2353 \Pi_{Good} + 0.4706\Pi_{Satisfactory} + 0.2941 \Pi_{Moderate} \quad (4)$$

$$\Pi_{Moderate} = 0.3333\Pi_{Satisfactory} + 0.5333\Pi_{Moderate} + 0.1333 \Pi_{Poor} \quad (5)$$

$$\Pi_{Poor} = 0.5000\Pi_{Moderate} + 0.5000 \Pi_{Poor} \quad (6)$$

$$\Pi_{Good} + \Pi_{Satisfactory} + \Pi_{Moderate} + \Pi_{Poor} + \Pi_{Very\ poor} + \Pi_{Severe} = 1 \quad (7)$$

In the same way, the equations were framed for IA2 and IA3 from the respective state transition probability matrix. The formulated equations of three industrial areas were solved using MATLAB software for Markov chain model. Moreover, a transition probability chain was constructed for IA 1 (Figure1). Similarly, the chains can be constructed for IA 2 and IA 3.

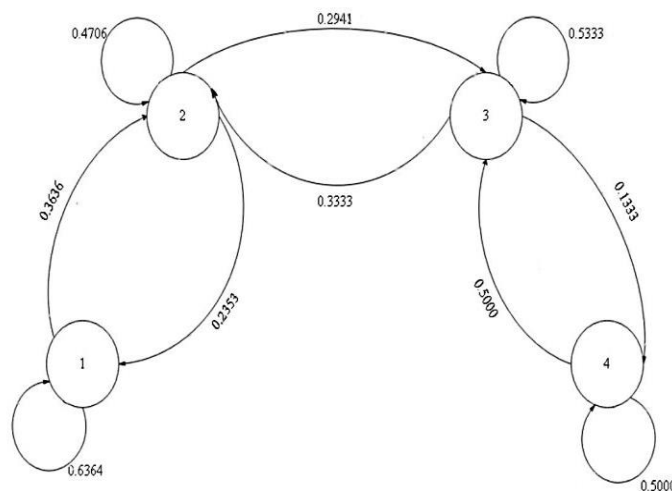


Figure1: Transition Probability Chain for IA 1 Region

Stationary probability distribution

Stationary probability distribution is required to assess the long term variations of the pollutants, which exist when the Markov chain is ergodic. For

certain states, it does not depend on the initial state. The stationary distribution of three industrial areas is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Stationary Probability distributions of IA 1, IA 2 & IA 3

Industrial Areas	Good	Satisfactory	Moderate	Poor	Very poor	Severe
1	0.2337	0.3612	0.3186	0.0850	0	0
2	0	0.2552	0.7438	0	0	0
3	0.0424	0.4457	0.4670	0.0425	0	.0

The highest and lowest probabilities of 0.7438 and zero were observed for moderate state of industrial area 2. From the initial secondary data collected from TSPCB, the industrial area 2 has never achieved the good state during the study period. Similarly, the probabilities of very poor state and severe state were zeros since none of the

three industrial areas has ever attained those states (Table 2).

Mean return time

The mean return time for each AQI state was calculated by following the step 4 of methodology and values (Table 8). The longest time to return a state is 23.585 months, while for good and poor

states of IA3, 23.259 months are required. The mean return time for good state of IA2 was infinite

due to the fact that the frequency of AQI in the initial dataset is zero.

Table 8: Mean Return Time of IA 1, IA 2, and IA 3

Industrial Areas	Good	Satisfactory	Moderate	Poor	Very poor	Severe
1	4.27	2.76	3.13	11.76	∞	∞
2	∞	3.91	1.34	∞	∞	∞
3	23.58	2.24	2.14	23.52	∞	∞

Forecasting and Model Validation

Based on “equation (3)”, the next probability can be obtained by multiplying the initial state vector and state transition probability. The initial state vector for AQI of IA 1 at the end of 47 months was at a good state; so, it will be 1.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, and 0.0000. P_{AQI} is the state transition probability matrix, which is shown in Table 6.

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(48) &= \eta(47) \times P_{AQI} = [1.0000 \quad 0.0000 \quad 0.0000 \\ &0.0000 \quad 0.0000 \quad 0.0000] \times P_{AQI} \\ &= [0.6364 \quad 0.3636 \quad 0.0000 \quad 0.0000 \quad 0.0000 \\ &0.0000] \end{aligned}$$

The above probability shows that the AQI for the good state was 0.6364 and 0.3636 for the moderate state at the end of the 48 months. Similarly, the probability for AQI of IA 1 at 49 months was calculated.

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(49) &= \eta(48) \times P_{AQI} \\ &= [0.6364 \quad 0.3636 \quad 0.0000 \quad 0.0000 \quad 0.0000 \\ &0.0000] \times P_{AQI} \\ &= [0.4905 \quad 0.4025 \quad 0.1069 \quad 0.0000 \quad 0.0000 \\ &0.0000] \end{aligned}$$

The appropriateness for the data with the method was checked based on the hypothesis testing to establish suitability of the developed model. The null hypothesis indicated that the AQI is independent from the consecutive months while the alternative hypothesis was that the AQI is dependent on consecutive months. The calculated value of chi square using Equation (4) of IA1 was 183.43, which is greater than the value of 37.65 at 5% significance with 25 degrees of freedom. Similarly, the calculated values of chi square for IA 2 and IA 3 were 203.24 and 196.78,

respectively. Since the calculated value of three industrial areas is greater than the table value, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Discussion

The AQI levels vary in industrial areas depending on the nature of industries and type of emissions. In addition, numerous industries around the city, vehicular traffic, and construction activity are among the major effective factors on the concentrations of particulate matter in ambient air. All these factors have an impact in enraging the AQI levels⁸. Markov chain model was developed to predict the AQI levels in three industrial areas of Hyderabad City by considering the secondary data pertaining to the air quality index from January, 2016 to December 2019. This study introduced the Markov chain as an operator to evaluate the distribution of the AQI level in the long term. A Markov chain is commonly used in many areas because of its efficiency in predicting long run behavior²¹. The findings of the study established the way model adopted to the data and estimate the AQI pattern in future.

The close observations of AQI over the study period showed that AQI involves five different states of transition. The AQI of 47 months of IA 1 shows that in 11, 17, 15, and 4 months, the AQI rates were good, satisfactory, moderate, and poor in the studied states, respectively. Table 4 and Table 5 show that the frequencies of four states for IA2 and IA3 are 0,12,35, and 0 as well as 2,21,22, and 2 months, respectively. The state transitional probability matrix of IA1 presented in Table 6 provides a broad indication of changes in the direction of AQI levels in the study period. The row elements in the transitional probability matrix provided the needed information on the

extent of decrease in AQI levels regarding the pollutants. The column and diagonal elements of the state transition probability matrix shown in Table 6 indicate the probability of gain and retention in AQI levels with reference to the industrial areas, respectively²⁷.

Stationary probability distribution is required to evaluate the long run proportion of the air pollution behavior. The stationary probabilities of IA1 indicate that the state of equilibrium is 0.22, 0.36, 0.31, and 0.08 for the states with good, moderate, and poor satisfactory levels, respectively. Therefore, the risk of increase in AQI levels of three industrial areas is low in the future based on the proportions obtained in poor, very poor, and severe states²¹.

The mean return time shows the average time during which the states stay in the same state. The stationary probability distribution was used in order to determine the mean return time for all states of AQI. The longest time for IA1 to return from poor state was 11.765 months. With regard to IA3, the longest times to return to the original state were 23.58 and 23.25 months for good and poor states, respectively. The return of very poor and severe states will not be attained in future as the mean return time is infinite for the three industrial areas²⁸.

The suitability for the data was verified based on the hypothesis testing by applying the chi-square test. The results of the model validation show that the AQI of a current month is rely on the previous month, which validates the dependency assumption²¹.

Conclusions

The study was conducted in Hyderabad, as an industrialized city to predict the AQI levels by considering the secondary data from January 2016 to December 2019. Based on the stationary probabilities of three industrial areas, the highest probabilities of IA2 were 0.7438 (moderate), followed by 0.4670 (moderate), and 0.4457 (satisfactory) of IA3. The results of mean return time for three industrial areas represented that the IA 3 require approximately two years to return to

the original state from good and poor states. The industrial area 1 requires approximately one year to return to its original state from the state of poor. The good state of IA2 was infinite. The government authorities of state pollution control board, department of industries, and managements of industries should implement remedial measures particularly at IA 2 and IA 3 to safeguard the people's health in the vicinity. The study limitation is the fact that the results were based on probability of the state of AQI; therefore, the findings do not confirm with the actual value of AQI for the predicted results.

The analyses are beneficial to ascertain the status of AQI and to predict AQI in the future. So, AQI plays a major role for decision/policymakers to know about air pollution quality. Air quality behavior is ought to be monitored aptly to bestow the stakeholders to enforce abatement strategies and avert the threats due to air pollution.

Conflict of interest

The authors confirm that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

This is an Open-Access article distributed in accordance with the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon this work, for commercial use.

References

1. Air Pollution and Health in India: A review of the current evidence and opportunities for the future July 2017, Public Health Foundation of India/ Centre for environmental Health, India, 1-64. Available from: <https://www.ceh.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Air-Pollution-and-Health-in-India.pdf> [Cited Feb 23, 2017].
2. Balakrishnan K, Cohen A, Smith KR. Addressing the burden of disease attributable to air pollution in India: the need to integrate across household and ambient air pollution exposures. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2014;122(1):A6-A7.

3. Nagdeve D. Urban air pollution and its influence on human health in megacities of India. *Epidemiology*. 2006;17(6):S261-S262.
4. Singh K. Environmental degradation and measures for its mitigation with special reference to India's agricultural sector. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*. 2009;64(1):40-61.
5. Central Pollution Control Board, India. National Ambient Air Quality Status & Trends in India, 2010-2012.
6. Central Pollution Control Board, India. Protocol for Data Transmission from CAAQM Stations, 2015.
7. Sunil G, Shiva Nagendra SM, Mukesh K, et al. Urban air quality management: a review. *Atmos Pollut Res*. 2015;6:286-304.
8. Santosa SJ, Okuda T, Tanaka S. Air pollution and urban air quality management in Indonesia. *Clean (Weinh)*. 2008;36(5-6):466-75.
9. Manisalidis I, Stavropoulou E, Stavropoulos A, et al. Environmental and health impacts of air pollution: a review. *Front Public Health*. 2020;8(14):1-13.
10. Hasheminassab S, Daher N, Schauer JJ, et al. Source apportionment and organic compound characterization of ambient ultrafine particulate matter (PM) in the Los Angeles Basin. *Atmos Environ X*. 2013;79:529-39.
11. Sturtz, TM, Adar SD, Gould T, et al. Constrained source apportionment of coarse particulate matter and selected trace elements in three cities from the multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis. *Atmos Environ X*. 2014;84:65-77.
12. Belis CA, Karagulian F, Larsen BR, et al. Critical review and meta-analysis of ambient particulate matter source apportionment using receptor models in Europe. *Atmos Environ X*. 2013;69:94-108.
13. Guangdong L, Chuanglin F, Shaojian W, et al. The effect of economic growth, urbanization, and industrialization on fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) concentrations in China. *Environ Sci Technol*. 2016;50(21):11452-9.
14. Kelly FJ, Fussell JC. Air pollution and public health: emerging hazards and improved understanding of risk. *Environ Geochem Health*. 2015;37:631-49.
15. Ganesh SS, Modali SH, Palreddy SR, et al. Forecasting air quality index using regression models: A case study on Delhi and Houston. *International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics (ICEI)*, Tirunelveli. 2017:248-54.
16. Zhou C, Li S, Wang S. Examining the impacts of urban form on air pollution in developing countries: a case study of China's Megacities. *Int J Environ Res Public*. 2018;15(1565):1-18.
17. Alshuwaikhat HM. Strategic environmental assessment can help solve environmental impact assessment failures in developing countries. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*. 2005;25(4):307-17.
18. Naveen V, Ana N. Time series analysis to forecast air quality indices in Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala, India. *International Journal of Engineering Research and Application*. 2017;7(6):66-84.
19. Rajeev T, Shuchi U, Parv S, et al. Air pollution level prediction system. *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering*. 2019;8(6C):1-8.
20. Rahman NHA, Lee MH, Latif MT, et al. Forecasting of air pollution index with artificial neural network. *J Teknol*. 2013;63(2):59-64.
21. Nurul NZ, Othman M, Rajalingam S, et al. Markov chain model development for forecasting air pollution index of Miri, Sarawak. *Sustainability*. 2019;11(19):5190.
22. Masseran N. Markov chain model for the stochastic behaviors of wind-direction data. *Energy Convers Manag*. 2015;92:266-74.
23. Hewitt CN, Ashworth K, MacKenzie AR. Using green infrastructure to improve urban air quality (GI4AQ). *AMBIO*. 2020;49:62-73.
24. Suganya S, Meyyappan T. Forecasting and prediction of air pollution levels to protect human beings from health hazards. *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*. 2020;9(1):2541-5.
25. Nurul NZ, Rajalingam S, Hanita D, et al. Forecasting air pollution index in Klang by

- markov chain model. *Int J Eng Adv Technol.* 2019;8(6S3);635-9.
26. Telangana state pollution control board, Government of Telangana, Hyderabad. Available from :[https://tspcb.cgg.gov.in/Pages/ Envdata.aspx](https://tspcb.cgg.gov.in/Pages/Envdata.aspx). [Cited Jan13, 2017].
27. Kusuma DK, Basavaraja H. Stability analysis of mangoexport markets of India: Markov Chain approach. *Karnataka Journal of Agricultural Sciences.* 2014;27(1):36-9.
28. Pinsky MA, Karlin S. The long run behavior of markov chains. In an introduction to stochastic modeling, 4th ed.; Pinsky MA, Karlin S, Eds; Academic Press: Boston MA, USA, 2011;165-222.
29. Fernando HJS, Mammarella MC, Grandoni G, et al. Forecasting PM_{10} inmetropolitanareas: Efficacy of neural networks. *Environ Pollut.*2012;163:62–7.
30. Ong BT, Sugiura K, Zettsu K. Dynamically pre-trained deep recurrent neural networks using environmental monitoring data for predicting $PM_{2.5}$. *Neural Comput Appl.* 2016;27:1553-66.
31. Ibe OC. Discrete-time markov chains. In markov processes for stochastic modeling, Elsevier: Oxford, UK; 2013.
32. Chatfield C, Weigend AS. Time series prediction: Forecasting the future and understanding the past: Neil A. Gershenfeld and Andreas S. Weigend, 1994, the future of time series, in: A.S. Weigend and N.A. Gershenfeld, eds., (Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA), 1–70. *Int J Forecast.* 1994;10:161–3.