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Analysis of Air Pollution in India During Lockdown

Chaturya Katragadda¹, Mahima Chowdary Maddineni²

^{1,2}SreeNidhi Institute of Science and Technology

I. INTRODUCTION

Air pollution is a combination of different visible or diffusible gaseous and particulate pollutants from factories and various vehicles. Due to unusual covid situations that started in China in December 2019 has a drastic spread to the whole world. To reduce the widespread of the virus in India, the government has imposed a strict lockdown from march 24th 2020 for 21 days and was extended according to the highly affected areas. During the lockdown situations, many factories paused their production due to which the amount of pollution has deteriorated. The different types of pollutants in the air: PM2.5 and PM10, nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, benzene, toluene and Xylene, ammonia, and ozone.

There were many restrictions related to mobility, workspace, entertainment and many more thereby an improvement in the quality of air has been increased as there was minimal use of vehicles additionally, most of the factories were shut to down for few months except the essential factories which include manufacturing of medicines, food, etc.

This project concerns different highly polluted cities in India and their respective pollution rate during and after the covid lockdown.

II. DATA SET

The data set contains 29532 records of different major cities of India Namely- Ahmedabad, Delhi, Patna, Gurugram, Lucknow, Talcher, Jorapokhar, Brajrajnagar, Kolkata, Guwahati, Jaipur, Bhopal, Amritsar, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Kochi, Chandigarh, Amaravati, Bengaluru, Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram, Coimbatore, Shillong, and Aizawa. Also, indicate the eminence air for five consecutive years from 2015 and a detailed view of the various impurities in exact composition. Including the classification of the extent, the city was affected by pollution.

Based on this information, analysis of air quality can be performed from Pre-lockdown and during the lockdown.

III. DATA REPRESENTATION

With the help of continuous monitoring systems maintained by the government, the data is represented on an hourly and daily basis. Initially, the packages like NumPy for scientific computing, pandas for data analysis, matplotlib used for plotting graphs, and seaborn for data visualization are imported, Including the data set with an extension .csv.

```
cities = city_day['City'].value_counts()
print(f'Total number of cities in the dataset : {len(cities)}')
print(cities.index)
```

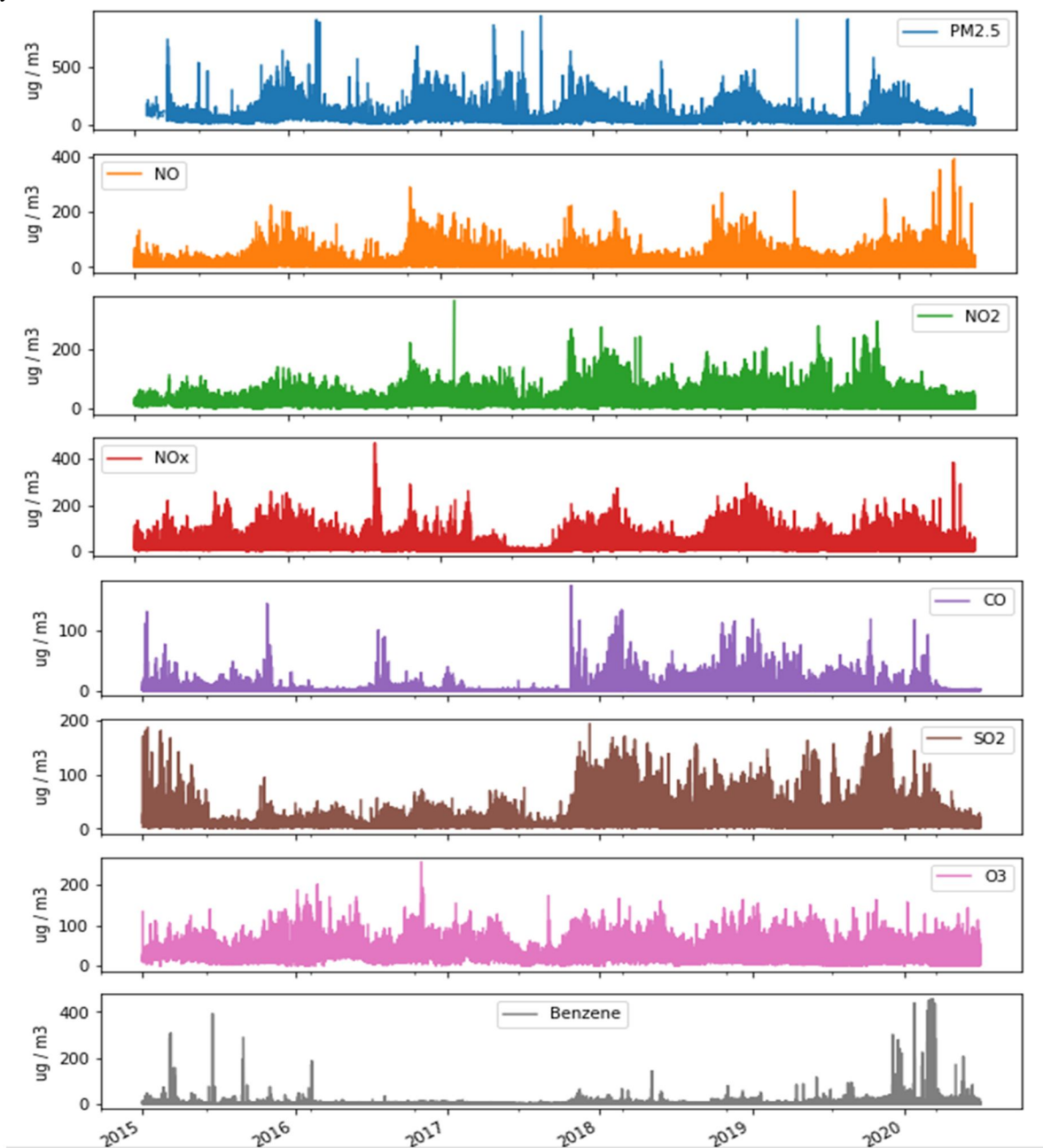
```
Total number of cities in the dataset : 26
Index(['Chennai', 'Delhi', 'Lucknow', 'Mumbai', 'Bengaluru', 'Ahmedabad',
      'Hyderabad', 'Patna', 'Gurugram', 'Visakhapatnam', 'Amritsar',
      'Jorapokhar', 'Jaipur', 'Thiruvananthapuram', 'Amaravati',
      'Brajrajnagar', 'Talcher', 'Kolkata', 'Guwahati', 'Coimbatore',
      'Shillong', 'Chandigarh', 'Bhopal', 'Kochi', 'Ernakulam', 'Aizawl'],
      dtype='object')
```

Data of a few pollutants are unfastened as the data contains many null values thereby, indicating the pollution by those gases is minimal.

```
In [9]: print(f"The available data is between {city_day['Date'].min()} and {city_day['Date'].max()}")
```

The available data is between 2015-01-01 00:00:00 and 2020-07-01 00:00:00

The yearly and monthly effects of individual pollutants are visualized through which the number of pollutants present is represented graphically.



Through these graphs, it is evident that the number of pollutants is reduced in the months of April - August, by these recent unusual covid lockdown situations.

IV. EFFECT AFTER LOCK DOWN

Due to intense lockdown situations that have arrived in India, the air presence has become clear. Additionally, the sources of poor air quality were temporarily paused thereby, reducing the effect of pollutants in the air. Here in this project, we are comparing the AQI index. AQI index is the measure of harmful pollutants and the quality of the air that is present in that particular location, which is under the control of the government. Greater the value of the AQI index, the amount of pollution in that area is higher.

The levels have been separated according to the effect that may impact the environment:

0-50 -- GOOD (usually indicated by green colour)

50-100 -- MODERATE (usually indicated by yellow colour)

100-150 -- UNHEALTHY FOR SOME SENSITIVE GROUPS (usually indicated by orange colour)

150-200 -- UNHEALTHY (usually indicated by red colour)

200-300 -- VERY UNHEALTHY (usually indicated by purple colour)

300-500 -- HAZARDOUS (usually indicated by maroon colour)

The AQI for some major cities is protracted and compared between the original values stated by the government to the values before and after a lockdown in descending order.

V. VALUES BEFORE LOCKDOWN

```
print(avg_AQI_beforeLockdown.sort_values(ascending=False))
```

City	
Ahmedabad	386.023810
Guwahati	252.785714
Delhi	248.142857
Lucknow	216.380952
Patna	214.500000
Talcher	209.476190
Gurugram	196.535714
Kolkata	185.142857
Jorapokhar	161.952381
Brajrajnagar	150.345238
Mumbai	149.464286
Bhopal	136.964286
Kochi	122.714286
Jaipur	116.488095
Ernakulam	114.369048
Amritsar	108.095238
Visakhapatnam	104.428571
Bengaluru	96.333333
Hyderabad	94.845238
Chandigarh	84.523810
Thiruvananthapuram	81.440476
Chennai	80.583333
Coimbatore	79.440476
Shillong	72.595238
Amaravati	69.011905
Aizawl	53.250000
dtype:	float64

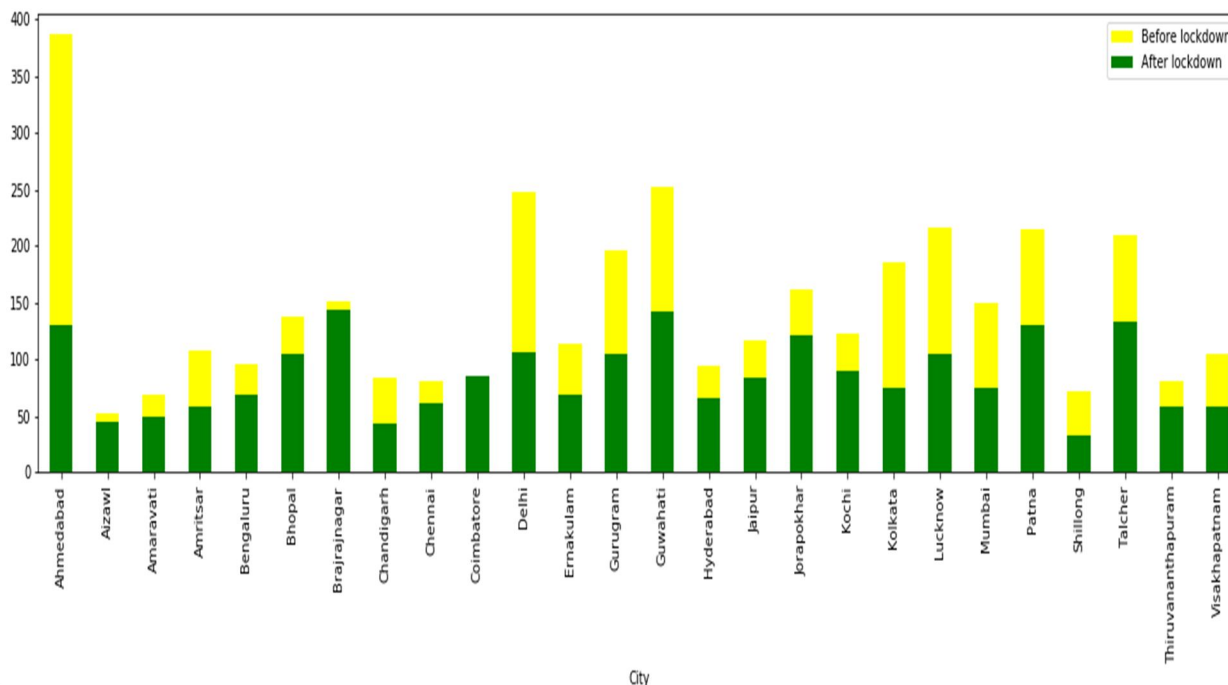
VI. VALUES DURING LOCKDOWN

```
print(avg_AQI_afterLockdown.sort_values(ascending=False))
```

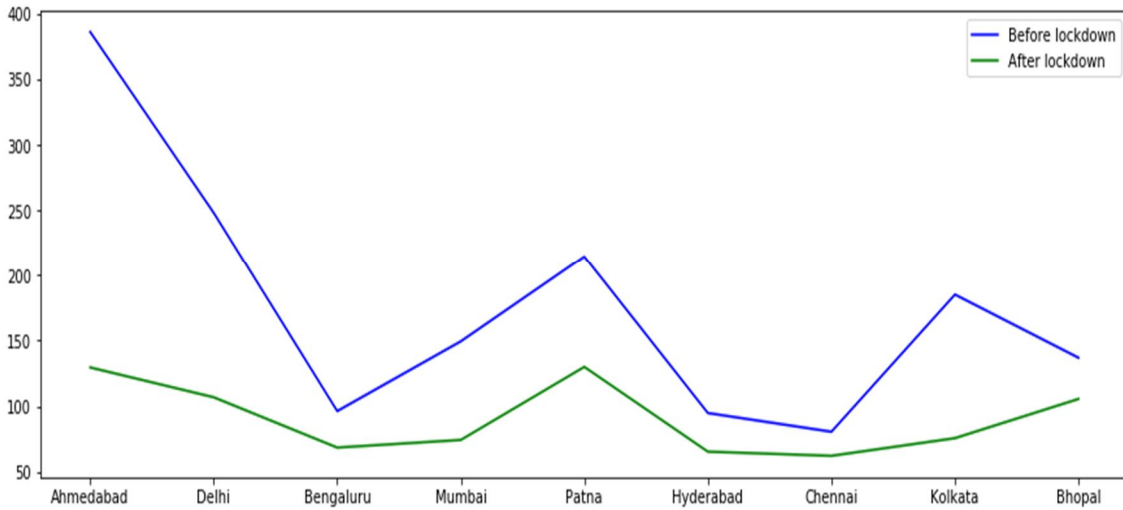
City	Value
Brajrajnagar	144.315789
Guwahati	142.842105
Talcher	132.578947
Patna	130.000000
Ahmedabad	129.578947
Jorapokhar	121.684211
Delhi	106.868421
Bhopal	105.578947
Lucknow	105.184211
Gurugram	105.000000
Kochi	90.263158
Coimbatore	85.473684
Jaipur	83.342105
Kolkata	75.710526
Mumbai	74.342105
Ernakulam	69.157895
Bengaluru	68.526316
Hyderabad	65.421053
Chennai	62.236842
Visakhapatnam	59.236842
Amritsar	59.157895
Thiruvananthapuram	58.894737
Amaravati	49.736842
Aizawl	45.342105
Chandigarh	43.421053
Shillong	33.921053

dtype: float64

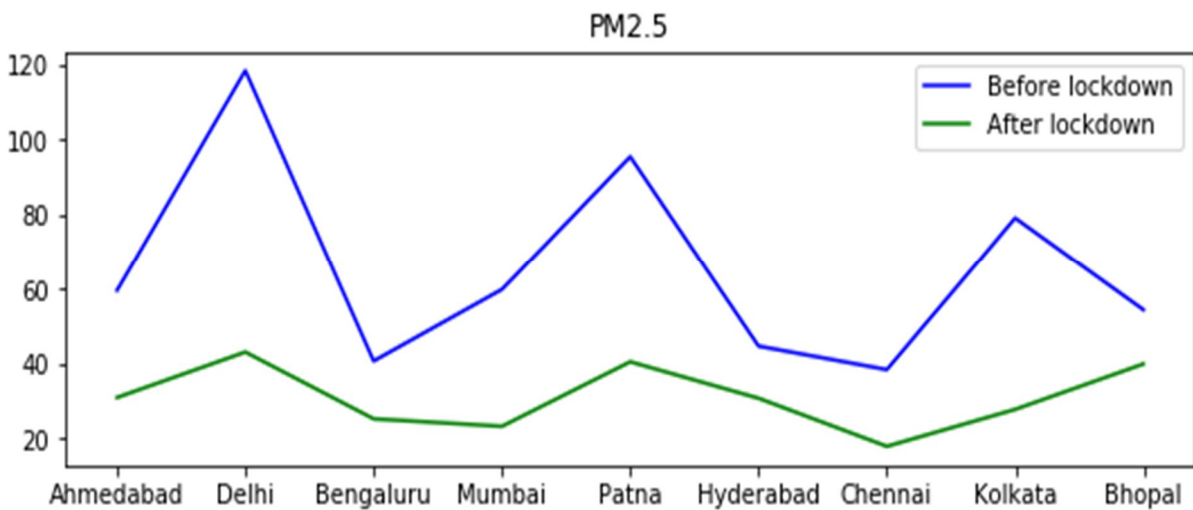
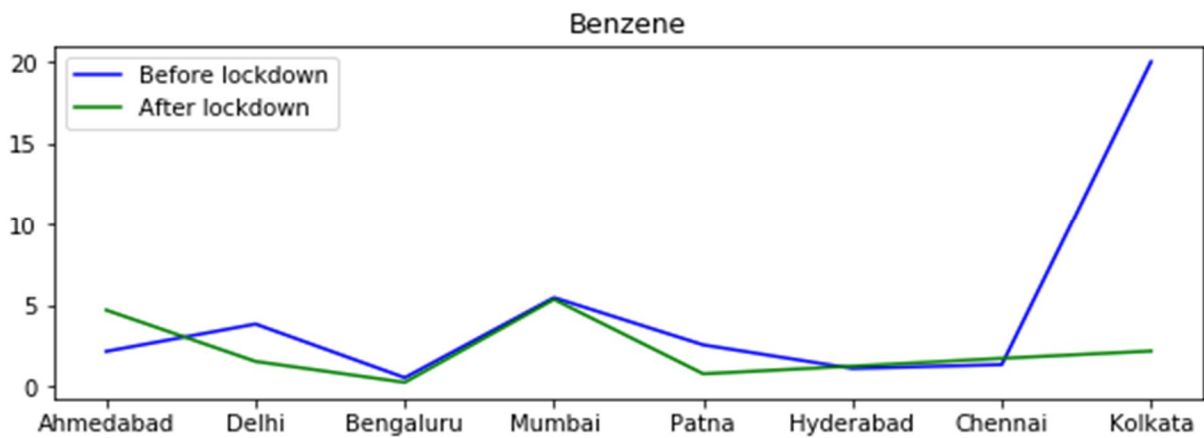
Moreover, for clear depiction of the abrupt increase in the quality of air after lockdown is indicated by a bar graph.

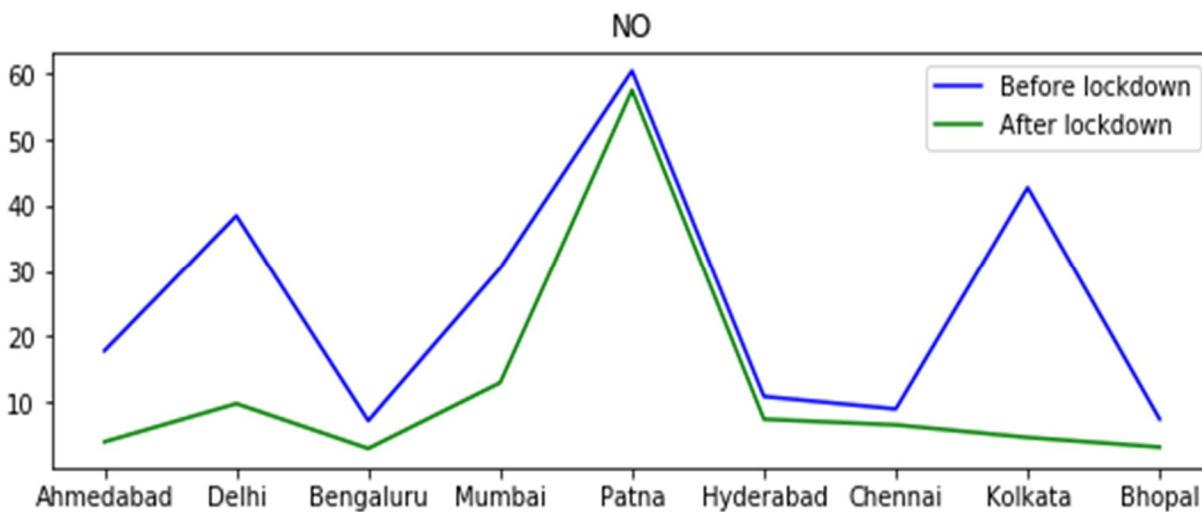
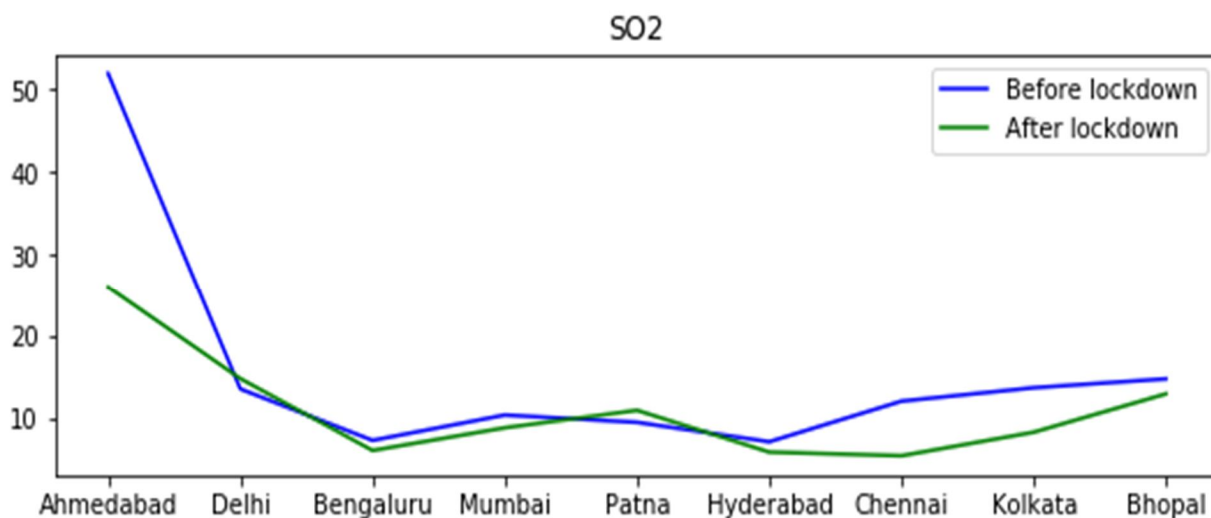
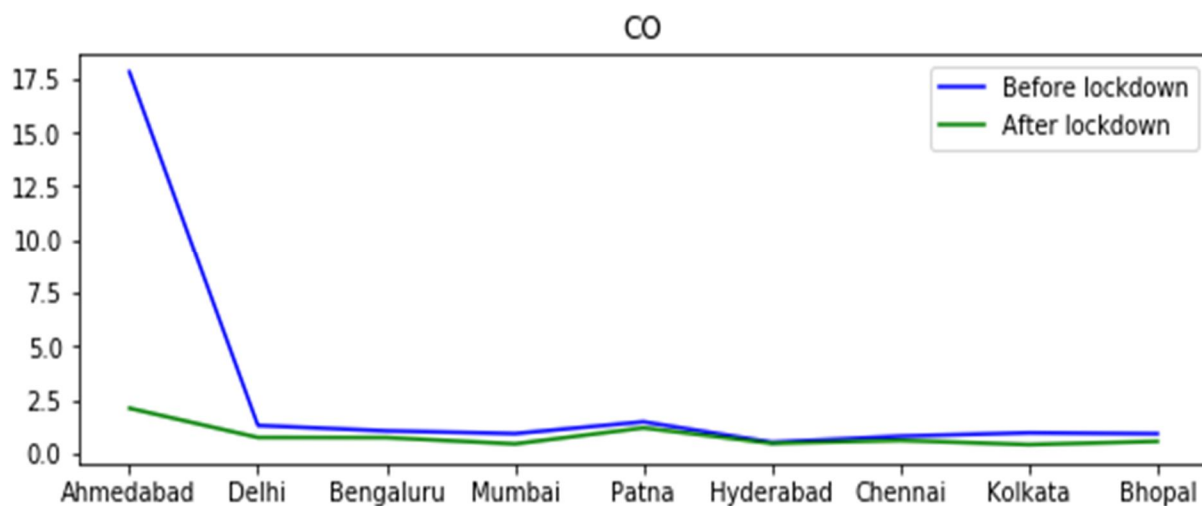


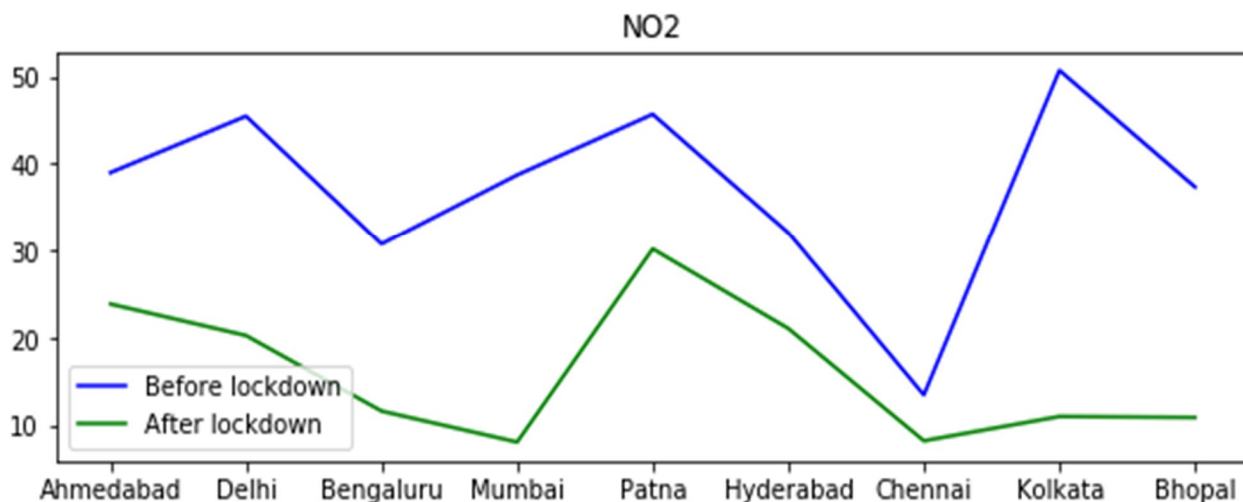
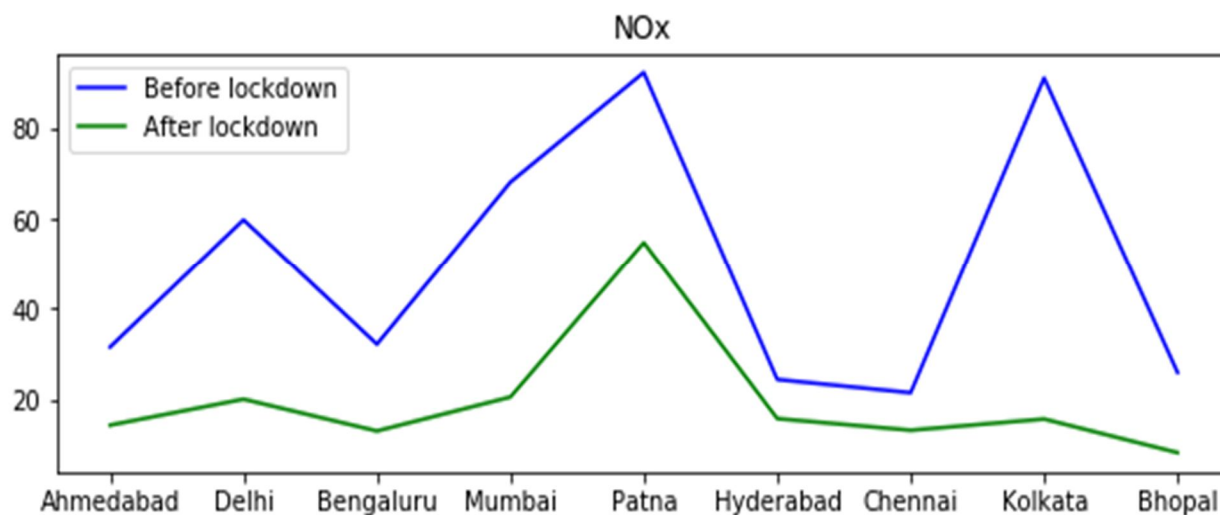
This bar graph depicts the quality of air after the serious decision taken by our government. The quality of air has been escalated after shut out of the country.



Let's discuss the kind of pollutants that have been deteriorated in specific.







By the above line graphs depict the values after lockdown except for benzene all other hazardous gaseous have taken the edge off. But, in a few cities, the benzene release has been increased after shutdown like Ahmedabad, Bangalore, and Mumbai.

VII. CONCLUSION

Ahmedabad notices a level of increase in benzene during lockdown than before lockdown. Except that, all other hazardous gases levels have dwindled thereby the level of impurities has been decreased in the atmosphere. It is remarkable to see the reduction in the concentration of many harmful gaseous in most of the major cities in India. This is mostly because of the unusual situations that have been arrived in different factories and minimal pollution of vehicles. Due to this, not only the air but also the rivers have become clean from different wastes and pollution. As the levels of pollution decrease, the health effect of pollution has also been decreased.

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45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



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