Air pollution is the presence of harmful substances or pollutants in the air we breathe. Climate Change: Some air pollutants, such as carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4), contribute to climate change by trapping heat in the atmosphere and causing global warming. Transition to Cleaner Energy Sources: Promoting renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power can reduce reliance on fossil fuels and decrease air pollution. Industrial Regulations: Implementing and enforcing stricter regulations on industrial emissions and promoting cleaner production technologies can reduce air pollution from industrial sources. Urban Planning: Designing cities with an emphasis on green spaces, pedestrian-friendly infrastructure, and efficient public transportation can help reduce air pollution in urban areas. Industrial Emissions: Industries release pollutants into the air through various manufacturing processes, power generation, and combustion of fossil fuels. Improved Transportation: Encouraging the use of electric vehicles, promoting public transportation, and implementing stricter emission standards for vehicles can help reduce air pollution from transportation. Addressing air pollution requires a comprehensive approach involving government regulations, technological advancements, individual actions, and international cooperation to protect human health and the environment. It can also worsen existing conditions such as asthma and allergies. Impacts of Air Pollution