

# An Analysis of Public Perception and Measures for Air Pollution Control in India

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**Abstract:** Atmospheric pollution comprises airborne chemicals and particulates detrimental to human, animal, and plant health, as well as to structures. These pollutants exist as gases, solid particles, or liquid droplets. Air pollution constitutes a significant risk factor for numerous diseases, including respiratory infections, cardiovascular disease, COPD, stroke, and cancer. Although the problem has significantly worsened in recent decades due to rapid urbanization and industrialization, concerted efforts to mitigate it have persisted for nearly a century. This empirical research employed a questionnaire to collect data from a sample size of 211 participants using a convenience sampling method, drawing from the researcher's personal network & General Public. Independent variables included gender, age group, income level, education level, occupation, and respondent status. Dependent variables encompassed pollution causes, proposed solutions, and pollution mitigation efforts. Graphical analysis was utilized for data interpretation. Our survey revealed that 81.99% of respondents have undertaken actions to mitigate pollution, while 18.01% have not. The most popular proposed solution was increased utilization of public transportation, with 53.55% strongly agreeing and 31.75% agreeing that pollution is a significant contemporary issue..

**Keywords:** Air, Air Conditioners, Awareness, Damage, Eco-friendly, Electric Vehicles, Environment, Firecrackers, Garbage burning, Government, Harmful, Health, Industrialization, Management, Particulate Matter, Policies, Pollution, Public Transportation, Reduction, Smoking, Society, Sustainable, Toxic gas, Urbanization, Waste

