Preface
In almost all the large cities of the world air pollution from motor vehicles is becoming major problem. The industrialized countries, where 8% of the world's vehicles are found have a long standing and extensive experience of the problem.

In the developing countries like India, rapid industrial growth and population increase coupled with rising standards of living are likely to lead to patterns of motorization that resemble those of the industrialized, countries. Since 1961's the world's motor vehicle fleet has been growing faster than its population. The problems are acute in certain cities in both the developing and the industrialized world and unless controls are applied or strengthened immediately the damage to public health will become very serious.

The present work addresses the problems of air pollution created by the uncontrolled growth of motor vehicle traffic in Allahabad city, monitoring case studies (including an in-depth report, various biochemical and clinical parameters, related to pollution of various air pollutants and problems) are provided of the selection in Allahabad city. The problem is visored within the context of sustainable development in which the protection of health and of the environment is priority concerns. The results intend to provide essential information and encouragement in the efforts to deal with the problems created by the motorization.

Due to rapid industrialization, technology development and population explosion, the atmosphere is endangered with undesirable matter affecting human health, vegetation, heritage and cultural assets. The maximum pollution in an urban environment is due to mobile sources, which is being continuously exploited by the challenges of growing population and increasing use of automobiles. The vehicular emission produces large number of toxic pollutants
in the urban atmosphere which are total suspended particulate matter (TSPM), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), hydrocarbons, lead compounds, photo oxidants and viable particles.

The health problems related to motor vehicle pollution has gained a very high percentage in population exposed to long duration to these pollutants. The impact of pollution due to continuous inhalation can increase the chances of experiencing various health problems, especially in eyes and lungs. The toxic pollutants emitted by automobiles cause detrimental effect on human eyes, as eye irritation is one of the early and most annoying effects. The problems related to lungs have also gained a very high percentage in population exposed to toxic air pollutants. Air pollution has been significantly correlated with the development of obstructive pulmonary diseases (pulmonary emphysema and chronic bronchitis) and the precipitation of asthmatic attack. The degree of harm these pollutants produce depends on the concentration of these pollutants and duration of exposure.

It is therefore necessary to assess the magnitude of specific air pollutants and to identify them in various health hazards and risk phenomena. The study in Allahabad city was performed to achieve the following aims:

1. To study ambient air pollution level in the city of Allahabad.
2. To identify air pollutants due to auto exhaust.
3. To study air quality related health consequences due to pollution on the eyes and lungs.
4. To assess the long-term effects of air pollution on human eyes and lungs.
5. To suggest prevention and control methods for air pollutions.

The results of this study will provide a rational basis for air quality management personnel to plan and develop appropriate control strategies for air pollution to achieve a state of sustainable development.