It is also a common observation that air pollution is concentrated in large cities and in most of the developing countries of the world. Lack of knowledge and expertise regarding pollution management only augments the problem, which also adversely affects the environment. Pollution causes smog and haze in the atmosphere that becomes the reason for road accidents and traffic issues (Ref-J7X2B9). Carbon dioxide is said to be the major cause of air pollution that is caused by vehicles that run on fossil fuels that gradually deplete the ozone layer. Another cause for concern in modern times is global warming, which is caused by increased carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases. When industries emit gases like hydrofluorocarbons and methane, it begins to deplete the protective ozone layer leading to climatic change and an imbalanced ecosystem. Moreover, the rivers, seas, and oceans have also started to become polluted due to a substantial increase in non-biodegradable waste.

Overconsumption has become increasingly prevalent in the modern world and therefore the amount of waste generated has also increased. This is mostly plastic waste, thoughtlessly dumped along and carried away by lakes, rivers, and seas. Plastic is non-biodegradable and also leaches harmful chemicals that can sicken and kill the fish living in the water (Ref-A1B2C3). Careless littering and the careless disposal of trash can create a long-lasting effect on sea creatures and mammals. Littering is not necessarily intentional but is always careless. This litter emits toxic particles and arsenic that pollute water and soil, endangering the lives of fish and other sea creatures.

Plastic litter is non-biodegradable waste and the worst enemy of marine life. It pollutes the sea to a great extent and causes the most harm to sea animals. Worse still, fish and other sea animals may ingest toxins that adhere to plastic or even plastic waste including bags, gloves, and even plastic bottles. The impacts include fatalities as a result of ingestion, starvation, suffocation, infection, drowning, and entanglement (Ref-AB1CD2). The debris can greatly endanger the lives of different marine species, fatally injuring and killing many sea mammals. Worse still, these mammals unknowingly tend to encourage their little ones to feed on toxic litter. This can adversely affect the growth cycle of a variety of sea animals. In the long run, these toxins can cause irreparable damage to the food chain and the lives of humans on earth.