**Abstract**

Dhaka is the capital as well as fastest growing city in Bangladesh. As an introduction to the world it is overpopulated, traffic congested and polluted. It is ranked 21st in most polluted city in the world and Bangladesh became 1st in world most polluted country in 2019. There has been little systematic research on air pollution of Dhaka resulting from traffic. There have been some estimations of emission from different sectors (e.g. transport, industry, residential etc.). The pollutants in consideration were NOx, SOx, CO, CO2, PM2.5, and PM10 etc. The average concentrations are 271.5, 101.3, 30, 24, 12 microgram/m3 and1.88 ppm respectively. The particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) exceed the Bangladesh air quality standards and those prescribed under the World Health Organization air quality guidelines at an alarming level. Monitoring systems are needed to obtain information about particulate matter (PM) concentrations and to make such information accessible to the public. Small, low-cost, optical sensors could be used to improve the spatial and temporal resolution of PM data. Therefore, the contribution of particulate matter occurring many hazardous diseases like vomiting respiratory tract illness different types cancer coronary diseases and so on is increasing day by day. This paper uses the traffic and air quality data which have been estimated, collected and analysed by previous studies, reports and researches. It attempts to summarize and depict the research results on air pollution of Dhaka (specific area), with brief description of the transport system and the area.