

“THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH QUALITY”

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Abstract

The study examines how rapid urbanization impacts environmental health quality. The research emphasizes the urgent need for sustainable urban planning, green infrastructure, and effective public health policies to mitigate the negative impacts of urbanization on human well-being and the environment. Urbanization, defined as the migration of people from rural to urban areas, significantly impacts environmental health quality. As cities grow, they face issues that negatively affect air and water quality, waste management, and public health. This paper highlights how Urbanization is a worldwide trend that has changed economies, landscapes, and communities. It alludes to the process of population concentration in urban regions, which fosters the development of cities and the enlargement of their infrastructure. This article highlights the effects of urbanization on numerous facets of society along with urbanization's causes, products, and implications. Push and pull variables work together to cause urbanization. People are pushed out of rural regions by various circumstances, including a lack of work prospects, poor agricultural production, poverty, and natural catastrophes. Factors that attract people, on the other side, are the allures and possibilities provided by metropolitan regions, such as increased career chances, access to healthcare, education, and attributes of life enhancements.

Urbanization has a serious effect on environmental health quality, both positive and negative. While urban areas can provide numerous economic and social opportunities, they also place considerable stress on the environment, leading to various environmental health challenges. Keywords: Urbanization, impacts of urbanization, Industrialization, mitigation etc. Urbanization involves a physical change in which increasing proportions of populations live in urban settings, however defined. It also implies considerable changes in the ways in which these people live, how they earn their livelihoods, the food which they eat, and the wide range of environmental factors to which they are exposed. There is another underlying assumption that, increasingly, urban populations will be healthier than their rural counterparts and those higher levels of urbanization will equate with better health status. This paper discusses some of the

assumptions underlying this contention. It takes issue with certain of them, particularly the assumption that urbanization affects the health of all residents equally. It is manifestly evident that in many cities, particularly in the developing world, the poor are exposed to greater risks and have much lower health status than their richer neighbors. In addition, whilst urban residents may theoretically have a better access to health care and services than do residents in many rural areas, and whilst many indicators of health do appear better in more highly urbanized societies than ones less so, there are caveats. The paper introduces the concept of epidemiological transition, which suggests that, whilst life expectancy might be higher in many urbanized countries and in certain cities, the inhabitants are often merely suffering from different forms of ill-health, often chronic or degenerative, rather than infective.

In certain cities in middle-income countries, residents, particularly the poor, are exposed to a double risk of both infection and chronic degenerative ailments. The paper concludes with a consideration of more general recent statements from the World Health Organization among others, on the impact of urbanization on health. The 'Healthy Cities' project is also discussed. WHO identifies a range of general determinants of urban health: physical, social, cultural and environmental? Many represent the by-products of modernization and especially industrialization. It is emphasized that urbanization, and the concentration of human beings into new areas in particular, can bring exposure to new risk factors for large numbers of people. The growth of infectious and parasitic disease in some urban settings must therefore be recognized, as must the emergence of chronic diseases, with the concomitant need for investment in new types of health and social care.

However, a number of constraints militate against the achievement of improved urban health, especially in developing countries. The paper concludes by considering some important constraints: the very scale of urban health problems; the impacts of structural adjustment programmes which cut public expenditure on environmental health, health services and nutrition, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the poor; urban management problems; lack of political will; and the difficulties of measuring change in health and effects of policies.

Examining urban thermal environments has become a critical area of research spanning epidemiology, urban planning, and ecology. While traditional metrics like air temperature (Tapir) and satellite-derived surface temperature dominate urban heat studies, these measures often fail to reflect how people actually experience thermal exposure intensity. More human-oriented metrics, such as mean radiant temperature

(MRT), and the wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT), better capture this lived experience, particularly at locations where people are likely to encounter outdoor heat, such as bus stops. Human demographics further complicate heat exposure, as access to cooling resources like trees and green spaces can vary by neighborhood income. Our study addresses these complications by collecting thermal data across 60 commuting locations in Denver, Colorado in the summer.

Keywords

- Demographics, health, WHO, Urbanization, environment, thermal, Human

Introduction

Urbanization refers to the concentration of human populations into discrete areas. This concentration leads to the transformation of land for residential, commercial, industrial and transportation purposes. Urbanization has wide-ranging impacts on various components of the environment. Contribute to poor air quality, smog formation, and health problems for urban residents. Use of solid fuels for cooking and heating in some households. Industrial activities in urban areas can also contribute to N₂O emissions Urbanization not only destroys and fragments habitats but also alters the environment itself. For example, deforestation and fragmentation of forest lands lead to the degradation and loss of forest interior habitat as well as creating forest edge habitat.

Rapid urbanization threatens the ecological environment and quality of life by significantly altering land use and land cover (LULC) and heat distribution. One of the most significant environmental consequences of urbanization is the urban heat island effect (UHI). An estimated 91% of people in urban areas breathe polluted air. Poorly designed urban transport systems create a range of threats including road traffic injuries, air and noise pollution and barriers to safe physical activity – all leading to higher levels of non-communicable disease and injuries. The journal is published by Springer Science Business Media along with NYAM. The editor-in-chief is David Vlahos (Yale School of Nursing). According to the Journal Citation Reports, the journal has a 2021 impact factor of 5.801. In cities, property values are higher and space is used more efficiently. That means that more people live in the same square mile of land than in rural areas. Another environmental advantage of cities compared to rural areas is a decrease in carbon emissions per person.

Methodology

The research synopsis must specify how the collected data will be analyzed to answer the research questions/objectives. Strategies may include testing of hypotheses, which means that dependent and independent parameters for analysis should be clear as should the type of statistical analysis, the number of observations. It is generally recommended that the materials and methods should be written in the past tense, either in active or passive voice. In this section, ethical approval, study dates, number of subjects, groups, evaluation criteria, exclusion criteria and statistical methods should be described sequentially. The Materials and Methods section briefly describes how you did your research. In other words, what did you do to answer your research question? If there were materials used for the research or materials experimented on your list them in this section. You also describe how you did the research or experiment.

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How to write a research methodology.

Why is a methods section important?

Step 1: Explain your methodological approach.

Step 2: Describe your data collection methods.

Step 3: Describe your analysis method.

Step 4: Evaluate and justify the methodological choices you made.



Air pollution



Water pollution

To write a good synopsis, you need to write in the third person; use correct grammar; examine the structure of your novel and include all the main plot points; write in neutral language; include your hook; ensure you stick to the word count; layer in information about your characters; include all spoilers and plot ... Five examples of research could be surveys, observations, generating research questions, interviews, and focus groups. These examples are dependent on the type of research methodology used. The synopsis should include the title, word count, genre and your name at the top of the page. Ideally the synopsis should fit on one page. Stylistically, your synopsis should be written in present tense and told from a (third person) omniscient narrator's point of view. Research material refers to a variety of scholarly resources such as data, working papers, conference proceedings, and creative works like performances with video and audio, which are used for academic investigations and studies in the field of Computer Science. Research methodology is a way of explaining how a researcher intends to carry out their research. It is a logical, systematic plan to resolve a research problem.

Results

Researchers usually cannot make direct observation of every individual in the population under study. Instead, they collect data from a subset of individuals- a sample – and use those observations to make inferences about the entire population. Ideally, the sample corresponds to the larger population on the characteristics of interest. In that case, the researcher's conclusions from the samples are properly applicable to the entire population. Sampling is the process of selection of units (e.g. people, organization) from a population of interest so that by studying the sample may fairly generate results back to the population from which they were chosen. Before we explain the purpose, uses and method of sampling, it will be better to describe those fundamental terms which are concerned to sampling concepts and principles.

Population: Population is a well defined set up of all elements pertaining to a given characteristic. It refers to the whole that include all observations or measurements of a given characteristic. Population is also called universe or population. It may be defined as any identifiable and well specified group of individual for example. All primary teachers, no number of all college teachers and all university students are the example of population. A population may be finite or infinite. A finite population is one where all the members can be easily counted. An infinite population is one whose size is unlimited, and cannot count easily. Population of college teachers is an example of finite population and production of wheat, and

fishes in river are the example of infinite population. A measure based upon the entire population is called a parameter. Sample: A sample is any number of persons selected to represent the population according to some rule of plan. Thus, a sample is a smaller representation of the population. A measure based upon a sample is known as a statistic. Sample size: of selected individual for example, no. of students, families from whom you obtain the require information is called the sample size and usually denoted by the letter (n). Introduction to Research Methods in Psychology Sampling design or strategy: The way researcher selects the sample or students or families etc. is called the sampling design and strategy. It refers to the techniques or procedures the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population are drawn. Sampling unit: Each individual or case that becomes the basis for selecting a sample is called sampling unit or sampling elements. Quota Sampling is an improvement over haphazard sampling.

It is difficult to represent all population characteristics accurately. Quota sampling ensures that some differences are in the sample. In haphazard sampling, all those interviewed might be of the same age, sex, or background. But, once the quota sampler fixes the categories and number of cases in each category, he or she uses haphazard or convenience sampling. Nothing prevents the researcher from selecting people who act friendly or who want to interviewed. Quota sampling methods are not appropriate when the interviewers choose who they like (within above criteria) and may therefore select those who are easiest to interview, so, sampling bias can take place. Because not using the random method, it is impossible to estimate the accuracy. Despite these limitations, quota sampling is a popular method among non-probability methods of sampling, because it enables the researcher to introduce a few controls into his research plan and these methods of sampling are more convenient and less costly than many other methods of sampling. iii) Purposive sampling Purposive sampling is a valuable kind of sampling for special situations. It is used in exploratory research or in field research. It uses the judgment of an expert in selecting cases or it selects cases with a specific purpose in mind. With purposive sampling, he researcher never knows whether the cases selected represent the population. Purposive sampling is appropriate to select unique cases that are especially informative. For example, a researcher wants to study the temperamental attributes of certain problem behavior children. It is very difficult to list all certain problem behavior children and sample randomly from the list. The researcher uses many different 56 Introduction to Research Methods in Psychology methods to identity these cases and approach them to obtain the relevant information

Conclusion

Urbanization is the process of transforming rural population into an urban population and is usually taken as a measure of social and economic development. The United Nations predicts that by 2050, the urban population will grow to 6.252 billion, with an urbanization rate of 67.2%. Rapid urbanization has given rise to “urban disease”, causing many social and environmental problems, such as, the disorderly development of urban space, excessive population aggregation, overemphasis on economic development, ignoring environmental protection, severe traffic congestion, shortage of energy resources, deterioration of the ecological environment, and thus on . How does urbanization affect public health? This is a question of great theoretical and practical significance. However, few studies focused on this issue in recent years, and the empirical evidence is relatively lacking. One of the most urgent problems the world is currently experiencing is the growing amount of waste produced by humans. The amount of waste generation worldwide is indeed staggering, and its management presents a complex challenge.

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