

Vol 3 Issue 3 April 2013

Impact Factor : 0.2105

ISSN No : 2230-7850

---

Monthly Multidisciplinary  
Research Journal

*Indian Streams  
Research Journal*

Executive Editor

Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-chief

H.N.Jagtap

---

**IMPACT FACTOR : 0.2105**

**Welcome to ISRJ**

**RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595**

**ISSN No.2230-7850**

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

### ***International Advisory Board***

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken, Aiken SC 29801	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Department of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences [ PK ]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya [ Malaysia ]	Catalina Neculai University of Coventry, UK	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Horia Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus Pop	George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher	Nawab Ali Khan College of Business Administration

### ***Editorial Board***

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yaliker Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust),Meerut	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra
	Sonal Singh	

**Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India  
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.isrj.net**



## “URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT”

SANGRAM CHAVAN

Associate Professor  
Walchand College of Arts & Science, Solapur

### Abstract:

*Environment is a great matter of concern to the present generation. Almost all the countries in the world are facing the grave problem of environmental degradation caused by the economic development. There is a debate on whether economic development and environment are contradictory or complementary to each other. The present research paper tries to explore the inter relationship between urban development and environment. In the initial part this paper takes note of the process of urban development and its consequences on the environment. For this purpose the linkages between industrialisation, consumption, population growth with environmental degradation has been shown. The later part of the paper deals with the sustainable development.*

### KEYWORDS:

Industrialisation, Population growth, Consumption pattern, Environmental degradation, Sustainable development

### INTRODUCTION:

Environment is a great matter of concern to the present generation. Almost all the countries in the world are facing the grave problem of environmental degradation caused by the process of economic development. There is a debate on whether economic development and environment are contradictory or complementary to each other. Environmental Economics deals with inter relationship between environment and economic development. The interaction between these two is so multi dimensional that it covers all the branches between welfare economics and growth theories.

Some of the researchers argued that environmental degradation is an effect of the process of economic development. The root cause of environmental degradation is the technologies we have used over the past hundred years, have been ecologically harmful. Unplanned, rapid industrialisation, unlimited exploitation of the natural resources, ever expanding consumption puts strain on the environment. On the other hand some of the researchers and writers are having optimistic approach regarding the linkages between economic development and environment. According to them economic development and environment are not contradictory to each other rather they are complementary. Environment and economic development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. According to them we can manage a healthy and conducive interaction between environment and economic development by adopting some technological changes which are eco-friendly. In this way environment protection has been operationalised into the concept of sustainable development which implies meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generation.

Title : “URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT”  
Source: Indian Streams Research Journal [2230-7850] SANGRAM CHAVAN yr:2013 vol:3 iss:3

The present research paper tries to explore inter relationship between urban development and environment. Environment may be defined as total planetary inheritance and totality of all the resources. Earth is the only planet so far known to have an environment that can sustain life. Every organism is depending on the environment but man's dependence on the environment is of greater significance than that of others. The relationship between human being with environment is complementary to each other. The equilibrium between these two must maintain at all cost. During the last centuries however, man's relationship with his environment has drastically changed due to a vast increase in his expectations and activities. Rapidly growing population, changing consumption pattern, changing life styles, urbanization, industrialisation, unlimited exploitation of natural resources these are the various factors which lead to urban development and better standard of living on the one hand and causes environmental degradation on the other hand. Therefore the development process should need to be examined from different angles.

#### **Economic development has two sides**

- 1) Quantitative side - Which leads to economic well being in terms of physical development
- 2) Qualitative side - Which reveals sustainable development in terms of overall development of human being such as physical, social, political, cultural, psychological etc. over a period of time.

The process of urban development brings in itself urbanisation, industrialisation, increasing population which leads to rise in the density of population exerting heavy pressure on urban area. Migration of the unemployed from the near by villages, ever expanding consumption, exploitation of natural resources, increasing number of vehicles, sanitation etc. all these factors pollute urban environment. Land, water, air and soil are getting polluted day by day. Environmental degradation associated with urban development is visible in many cities. The change in the quality of land, air and water as well as loss of flora and fauna raises concern about such cost of development. Such environmental losses are not justified on any ground and are indicative of carelessness and negligence.

#### **INDUSTRIALISATION AND POLLUTION:**

Industrialisation is one of the prominent causes of environmental pollution. Pollution is a by-product of rapid and unplanned industrial growth. Higher the level of industrialisation greater is the concern for environment. With the growing demand for goods and services industrial expansion becomes inevitable. But the way in which industries are establishing, functioning and locating is a matter of great concern. The quality of raw material used, location of industry, technique of production, discharge of waste and absence of its recycling are the various factors which affect the environment. Industrialisation is not only affecting the health conditions of the people but it is also affecting socio-economic welfare of the people too. The technology which we are using in our industries is causing ecological imbalance to a large extent.

#### **CONSUMPTION PATTERN AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION:**

World consumption has expanded at an unprecedented pace over the 20th century with private and public consumption reaching 24 trillion \$ in 1998 which is twice the level in 1975 and six times greater than that of consumption in 1950. Today's consumption is undermining the environment resource base. Ever expanding consumption puts strain on the environment. The real issue is not the size of consumption but its changing pattern and the consequences of it on the environment. Poor people and poor countries bear greater cost of unequal consumption. The world's dominant consumers are overwhelmingly concentrated among the well off but the sufferers are from the poor class. The environmental damage because of world's consumption affects the poor people. It has been learnt that a child born in a developed country adds more to the consumption and pollution over his or her life time than the 30 to 50 children born in the developing countries do. Since 1950 industrial countries because of their high levels of income and consumption have accounted for well over half the increase in resource use. The 1/5th of the world's population in the highest income group countries account for 53% of carbon dioxide emission and the poorest 1/5th population in the lower income group countries for 3%. Therefore consumption pattern is also a threat to the environment.

#### **POPULATION GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION:**

Rapidly growing population is a great matter of concern in India. Today Indian population has crossed the limit of 100 crs., which results in the decline of per capita availability of land. The area

requirements for rural and urban settlements, roads, transports, railways, water supply, industrial expansions would far exceed the present estimated area of 2.1 million hectares. Population growth causes very severe problems for economic growth, human development and the quality of environment. Population growth affects the environment to a greater extent. The higher rate of population growth in developing countries like India, where more than 30% of the population is living in miserable poverty, brings along other economic problems like unemployment, under nutrition, mal nutrition, and infant mortality. In India nearly 2 million children die before they complete their first year of life. Population not covered under sanitation and drinking water is up to the size of 54% and 16.2% respectively.

It is also important to note that huge population growth brings a heavy pressure on the existing urban centers in providing basic socio-economic amenities health, education, sanitation and housing along with the growth of slums. A further increase in the urban population which is larger in India, bound to increase the gap between demand and supply for goods and services, such as housing, education & health, transport, recreation facilities and other public services. In his way the increasing population is also causing deterioration of urban environment and becoming hurdle in the process of urban development.

Economic growth and development are thus no longer to be pursued independent of the ecological aspects rather the ecological implications should be taken seriously as they tend to limit the sustainability of economic activities. It is now clear that the conservation of the environment is of vital importance. Cost of pollution is long term in nature and the affected party may not be aware of the consequences of environmental degradation. The social consequences of the development are not less grave. The vast segment of our population is deprived of the development. Therefore it is very much essential to create awareness amongst the people about the conservation of the environment.

Now a day the awareness about the environmental problems is rising, which reveals the intensity of the problem. Economic development and environment are not necessarily contradictory to each other rather they are complementary. Development should have human face. The goal of development must also include making available to people increasing quantities and varieties of goods and services to enrich their lives physically, intellectually and culturally. In other words development should not mean only providing subsistence to the people but should provide rising standards and quality of life for all.

Environmental conservation is the need of the world which requires international cooperation. For protecting the environment, environmental regulations become inevitable. There is a debate regarding the environmental regulations. Some are of the view that environmental regulations may retard the process of economic development on the other hand there is a group of people who thinks that environmental protection and proper care of environment will encourage the process of economic development. According to David Gardiner, an officer from United States Institute of Environment Conservation, there is no reason for having contradiction between environment conservation and economic development; rather they are complementary and reinforcing to one another. With the proper technology we can achieve proper balance between environment and economic development. Environmental regulations didn't stifle growth rather it complemented the efforts of development in harmony with the nature.

A set of well designed environmental policies can be very effective in controlling industrial pollution. Reduction in pollution and expansion of industries can occur simultaneously. We have succeeded in developing eco-friendly technology. Gandhian economics helps a lot in this direction. Regarding the size of the urbanisation and the extent of environment pollution there exists a U shaped relationship. In the initial stage of urbanisation the pollution increases in the city area but later on it gets decline. Last decade has shown considerable reduction in the level of pollution in many developed countries. Population control and proper man power planning can also reduce tension of population growth. We can also put our efforts to change consumption pattern which is harmful for the environment. We should minimize our needs by cutting down unnecessary wants. Environmental degradation should not be viewed as a crisis but it should be treated as a challenge and we should fight collectively against it.

#### REFERENCES:

- 01) Agarwal S.K. and Crag R.K.- *Environmental Issues and Researches in India*, Himanshu Publication, Udaypur, 1988'
- 02) Brain Harvey and John D. Hallr- *Environment and Society- An Introductory Analysis*, The Macmillan Press Ltd., London, 1977
- 03) Boris Pleskovic and Joseph E. Stiglitz (ed.)- *Annual World Bank Report*, Washington D.C., 1997
- 04) I. Mohan- *Environmental Awareness and Urban Development*, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1991
- 05) Dr. Mrs. Murti S.- *Economic Growth and Environment*, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur, 1998
- 06) Nagchaudhari B.D. and Bhatt C.- *The Global Environment Movement*, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.,

“URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT”



Bangalore

- 07) Pitt David- *The Future of the Environment*, Routledge, London, 1988
- 08) Pushpam Kumar- *Environmental Economics for Sustainable Development*, Manak Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2001
- 09) UNDP- *Human Development Report*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1998
- 10) Arora Guljit K.- *Environmental Extremism of Economic Development*, Mainstream, April 22, 1995
- 11) Bahal J.J.- *Renewing Commitment to Better Environment*, Yojana, July 31, 1993
- 12) Dasgupta Partha and Maler Kart Goran- *Poverty Institutions and the Environmental Resource Base*, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- 13) Joint Secretary Energy Ministry- *Protecting Environment Every Ones Duty*, Yojana June 1993
- 14) Kothari Ashish- *Environment and New Economic Policies*, EPW, April 29, 1995
- 15) Khanna P. and P. Rambabu- *Environmental Evaluation of Economic Growth- An Agenda for Change*, Yojana, August 1997
- 16) Dr. Pachuri R.K.- *Development and Environment*, Yojana, August 1997
- 17) Punalekar S.P.- *Contradiction Between Development and Environment*, New Quest, 1995
- 18) P.V. Narsinharao- *Development in Harmony With Nature*, Yojana, June 15, 1994
- 19) Tulpule Bagaram- *Redefining Development- An Alternative Paradigm*, EPW, Nov 9-16, 1996
- 20) World Bank- *Controlling Pollution- A New Approach*, World Bank Policy and Research Bulletin, Oct-Nov, 1996

## Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished research paper.Summary of Research Project,Theses,Books and Books Review of publication,you will be pleased to know that our journals are

### Associated and Indexed,India

- \* International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- \* OPEN J-GATE

### Associated and Indexed,USA

- Google Scholar
- EBSCO
- DOAJ
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Databse
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Indian Streams Research Journal  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.isrj.net