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Urbanization its impact in India

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Abstract

Urbanization is a development process that leads to the growth of the cities due to the Industrialization and economic development. It is symbolizing the rural people moving from rural area to urban area. At generally many more of the cities are situated near in watersheds. This is one of the main reasons for the Urbanization housing development. Urban streams is providing valuable ecosystem services including heat reduction, flood control, maintain fresh water recreational fishing, using water for irrigations and household purposes. Owing to uncontrolled urbanization is a big challenge to the environmental degradations and causing many problems like industrial toxic effluents, hazardous and solid waste, house hold waste, poor air and water quality, high energy consumptions. This paper is analyzing how to control the urbanization policies and protect the urban ecosystems through the existing legal system India. It examines the urbanization process in India in the context of industrialization and economic development and also focuses on the implications of swift urbanization for sustainable development and human security at nationwide.

Key words: Economic development, housing development, industrialization, irrigation, solid waste and toxic effluents.

Introduction

The Environment is consisting of living things and non-living things that compose the natural environment. The act of human being is one of the big threatening to Environmental degradation. We are depending upon the stability of our surroundings which is nothing but a complex set of processes in dynamic equilibrium. Hence automatically all our developmental activities if they are to be beneficial and sustainable must be anchored on the environmental and ecological precepts. It is one of the greatest challenges of the present scenario to tackle the problem of urbanization. The swift progress of urbanization and development has led to increasing environmental degradation. Urbanization concept is making higher incomes, higher literacy, improved quality of life and other benefits. It is one of the most desire of the every human being in India. Urbanization affects the environment through discharge of pollutants and generation of solid, liquid and gaseous waste.

In India, most of the cities and majority of the population are affected with the problems. Global warming, ozone depletion, solid waste and toxic pollution are some of the negative effect of existing development strategy. Presently, most of waterbodies are polluted due to increasing the industrialization, modernization and urbanization. Despite our brutal exploitation of our forest,



indiscriminate quarrying, pollution of rivers and other water resources, swiftly increase of air and noise pollution, it is still possible to protect the deteriorating environment through proper policies and management [1].

Research methodology

This paper is mainly doctrinal in nature and non-empirical. The research has referred several text books, relevant conventions, International declarations, articles, journals, judicial decisions of Supreme Court of India and Web source. The present paper has made to examine and analyze the new challenges to degradethe environment in India.

Sources of the research

The sources for this research manly from the following data as the primary sources are United Nation conventions, Regional Conventions and Declarations. The secondary sources are the Books, Journals, Articles, web- sources and other materials.

Environment and development

The Environment is everything that surrounds with us, including air, water, soil, ocean and all living things [2]. In broader sense, the environment comprised all forms of life on this planet. Development means unfolding of human personality in all respect namely economic condition, wealth and health. The economic stability provides the basis for development in other walks of life. It is secured by way of increase in industrial productions. While doing so, man cause disturbance in the Ecology, affect its structure without having regard to its restoration. So some minerals are exploited by human being but he has not found their alternative to maintain the ecological balances. In this result, that the composition of environment is badly affected. This process of development, man has done much more damage to the forest, wildlife, land surface, water resources and to the atmosphere [3].

New challenges of environmental degradation in india

There are two main challenges one is human intervention on environment and another one is natural disasters. Earthquake, cyclone, flood, drought, volcano, hurricane, landslide these are the main natural causes to degrading environment. Further human intervention is also big thread to environmental degradation namely growth of urban population, poverty, modernization, industrialization and urbanization.

Growth of Urban Population

Population growth is an important source of urbanization development. It is a major source of environmental degradation. Every birth has consumed lot of natural resources, so the natural resources is exploiting by the human population. Globally, in India has 17.74% population, it is crossed 135 crore. This is raise in urban population at high level. It has highly demand for food, water, shelter, education and healthy environment. Urban population also created the problem of land pollution, water pollution and air pollution. Density of population in various area has created several social, physical, psychological problems for the people. In this result, deforestation and



disappearance of vegetation cover is increasing in urban area. Urban population in India is 33.2% [4]. It has caused housing problem, shortage of food, transportations, and loss of nutritious food. These all are affecting the quality life of human being.

Poverty

Poverty has been defined as the inability of an individual or household to attain a minimum standard of life [5]. The poor people usually have low life expenses, highly consumption of natural resources in the form of food and fuel. The poor people and tribes in forest area are fulfilling their day today needs from the forest and its product. Hence the forest trees disappear, decreased the rain falls, waterbodies dry up, food and fuel does not available. Therefore urban areas problem of slums, pavement dwelling, insanitary conditions, shortages of foods, shelter and energy are soon connected with poverty leading to environmental degradation and human health.

Urbanization

Speedy developments and unplanned urbanization projects had voluntarily contributed to environmental pollution and degradation of environment. In account of, prompt population growth and continuous migration of the rural people from rural place to urban. In India more than one-sixth population are lives in urban areas. As per the latest report of World Health Organization data, Kanpur, Faridabad, Varanasi, Patna, Lucknow and Agra have topped the list the most polluted city in India. Although, the capital city of India has been declined in high level polluted place in India [6]. Moreover, the measure of water and air pollution are high in cities, they could increase the struggle among the population. Keeping the cities unclean and non-removal of filth amounts to violation of Right to Life under article 21 of the Indian constitution, as it amount to slow poisoning and reducing the life of the citizen because of hazard created [7]. During the construction of the residential houses the owners of the land has removed the vegetative covering on the Earth surface. But it is the duty of the state to protect and improve the environment and not to cause the environmental imbalance.

Industrialization

Industry is the economic development of the modern society. Otherwise, it has been one of the major sources of environmental degradation and pollution. It has also been helped us to raise the standard and quality of life. Industries use the natural resources, so it destroys nature and affects the natural environment. Industrial effluents polluted nearby watershed and damaged the entire the fresh water system. For instance, Gang river water has a holy river in India, but tanneries used to discharge untreated effluents in Gang river water. So it was found highly toxic polluted water. In the other cases, the Palar river in Tamil Naduis becoming highly polluted by the industrial development. Recently our apex court issued order to Delhi Government to shift the industries from the territory of the state, in consequences of their untreated waste and sludge was polluted the holy river Yamuna. So the industrialization is a big thread to all watershed in India.



Modern Science and Technology

The modern science and Technology developments are a main factor to environmental degradation. Varieties of innovations and technologies have changed the everyday human life. Most of the families in cities, when they go out of the home are using car or motor cycle. This is making vehicle traffic and air pollution through emissions of carbon monoxide. The presence of Chlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere is very harmful to health. And which has emitted from the refrigerator, air conditioners and freezers. These are influenced from the luxuries of human beings. The Chlorofluorocarbons gas has destroyed ozone layer and also brought many changes in the atmosphere. In this result, the urban areas have met the meaningless life. And also these are the main responsible factors to increasing Green House effect, Global warming and acid rain.

Legal positions to protect environment degradation in india

In India, after the United Nation conference on Human environment 1972 has introduced many environmental policies. Before that, has no proper policies implemented to protect environment in India. The 42nd Constitution of India Amendment Act, 1976 has given a dimension to protect and preserve the environment. It is imposed two fold responsibilities to the Government and citizens of India. One is the State shall take endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wild life of the Country and another one is every citizen has a duty to protect and preserve the natural environment. The expansive interpretation of 'life' in article 21 of Indian Constitution has led to the development of an environmental jurisprudence in India. Although a number of statute have been enacted with a view to protect environment against pollution, and administrative machinery has been put in the place for the purpose of enactment of these statutes, the unfortunate fact remain that the administration has done nothing concrete towards reducing environmental pollution in India [8].

In the year of 1986, the central government has enacted the Environment Protection Act to protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution. In this act has gave empower to the appropriate authorities to maintain ecological balance in India. But it is insufficient to implement the provisions of act.

The Biological Diversity Act 2002, this legislation enacted for the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components. It is responds to a number of new developments in technology. These developments imply that all organisms, even seemingly insignificant ones, are potentially resources of considerable economic value, worthy of efforts at conservation, scientific investigations, and of securing rights over the associated intellectual property [9].

Conclusions

In India, unplanned construction and encroachment of waterbodies is a serious threatening to the environment. Indian judiciary has an important role to protect environment but the union and state governments does not take any steps to protect the environment. In the name of development we are continuously destroyed our natural resources and so environment was degraded. In this regard, the Parliament has enacted Environment Protection Act to protect the environment but authorities not



properly executed that act. Protect the forest and environment is fundamental duty of every citizen. But so far, we did not follow our fundamental duty. Hence we have some duty and responsibility to protect the environment and save future generation in India. The United Nation has adopted a sustainable Development goal 2030 for ours to protect the environment. We also adopt the same for the entire mankind on earth, and make it environmentally sound and sustainable.

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