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**Topic of project: Urban Pollution And
Its Adverse Effect On Society**

What is Urbanization?

→ Urbanization is one of the common characteristics of economic development. With the gradual growth of the economy. The process of urbanization depends on the shift of surplus population from rural to urban areas along with the growth of some industrialized urban centers.

Due to social and economic pressure, people from backward villages



started to move towards urbanized centers in search of jobs, where newly established industries and ancillary activities continuously offers

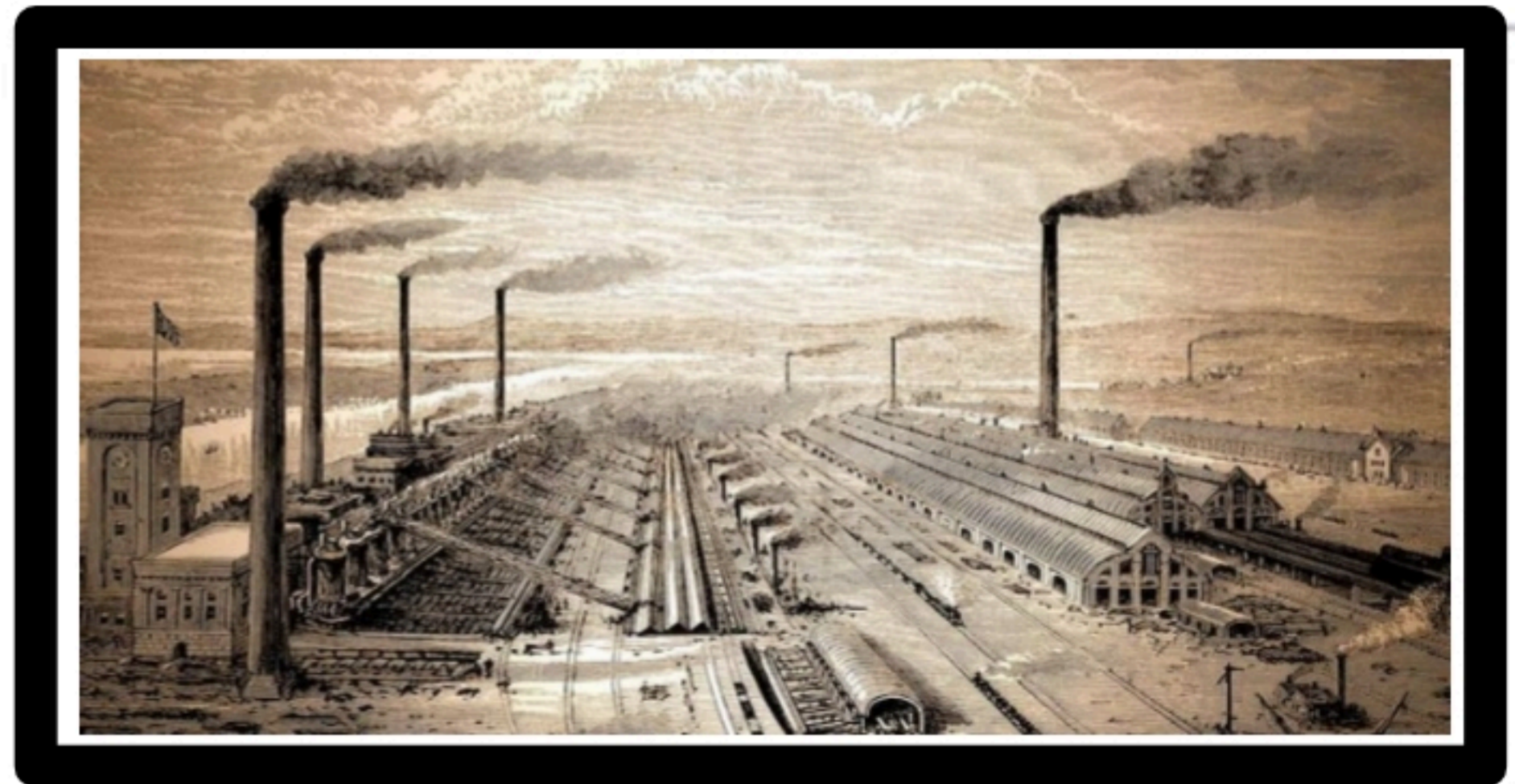
job opportunities to those people migrating to cities. The pace of urbanization is fast if the industrial growth is fast. The pace of urbanization gradually declines only when the proportion of urban population to total population of the country become too high.

P.T.O.

Cause of Urbanization →

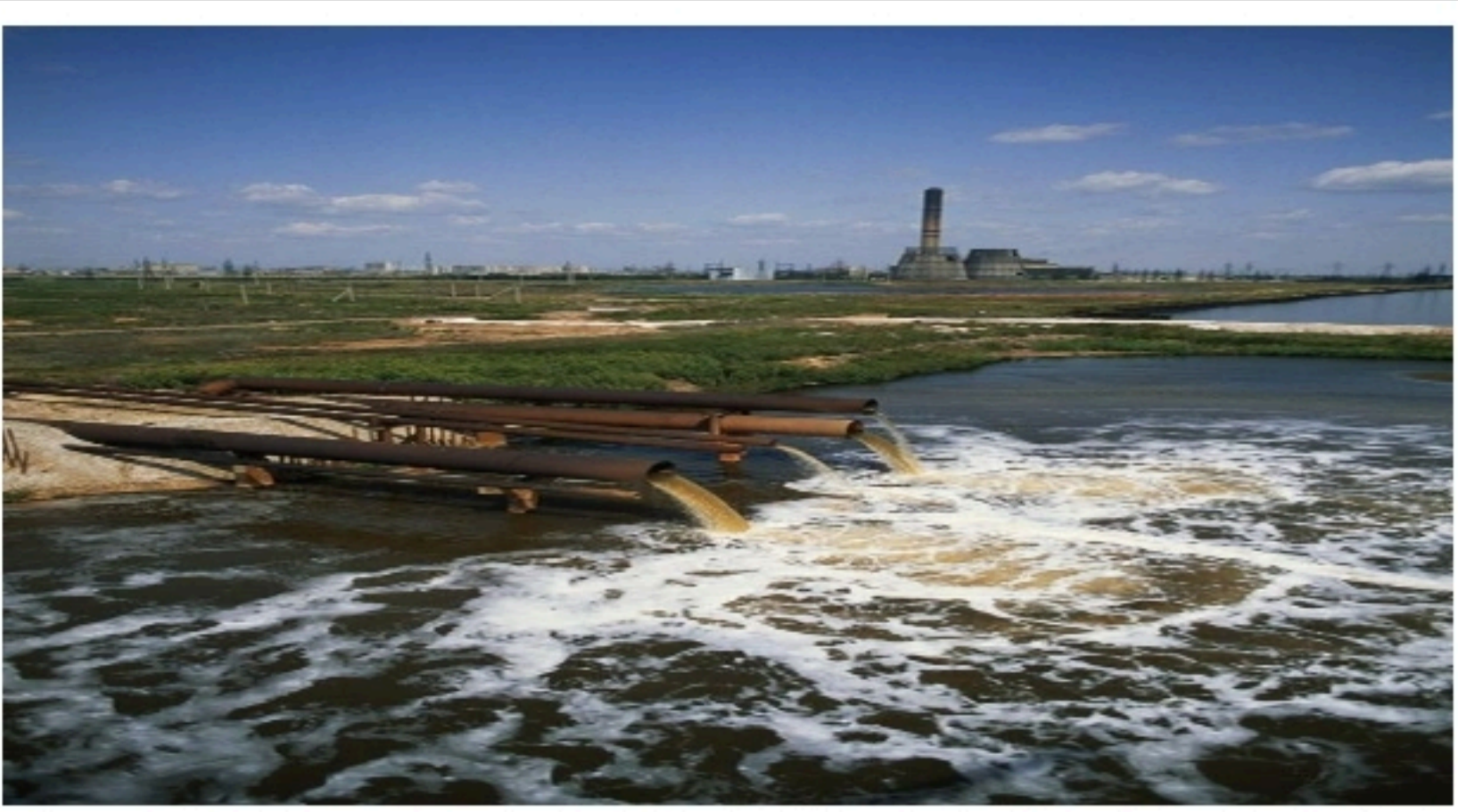
Around the year of 18th century, something happens "The Industrial Revolution" took root in Europe. That's when things start changing.

The industrial revolution was the process of change of economies from agrarian and handicraft economies to industrial and machine manufacturing. This process began in Great Britain in the 18th century, and from there it spread to the other part of the world. The industrial revolution was remarkable for the many inventions, that make people life easier. A lot of factories started coming up which open the door for newers and more jobs, this made the people started in coming in large numbers to cities and towns from villages to take this jobs. overtime this shift and led to increase in a number of people, in this areas around the factories, and this is how urban areas were established. slowly this spread to the rest of the world. And it's going on and the process known as urbanization.



Urban Pollution →

Urban Pollution may come from natural sources, but the detrimental are those emission related to human activities. The anthropogenic source of pollution, such as factories, industries, transportation, and so on, are typically exacerbated in cities due to the local concentration of humans and human activities. For instance, pollution in cities is affected by global environment threads, such as global warming, and by locally originated environmental challenges, such as global warming, and by locally originated environmental challenges, such as waste management, recycling, and light and noise generation.



Impact of Urban Population on Society →

As usual Urbanisation has two sides →

- i) The Positive Impact.
- ii) The Negative Impact.

i) The Positive Impact →

- i) Comfort and Convenience.
- ii) Good Transport Facilities.
- iii) Better Education.
- iv) Increase Social Integration.
- v) Increase in Quality of Life.

Urbanisation has spread and taken root all over the world. First came about. What was initially a welcome state has now turned sour. It have been many negative impacts due to increase urbanisation. Which millions have to deal with everyday, across the world.

ii) The Negative Impacts →

→ Overcrowding of Cities → Increases the population in the cities can't begin to accommodate the surplus of people is leading to the

issue of overcrowding, which in turn has a scarcity of resources. Because of this some people who are economically weak have to living conditions of the not optimal. As example some group of people found in

Slums.

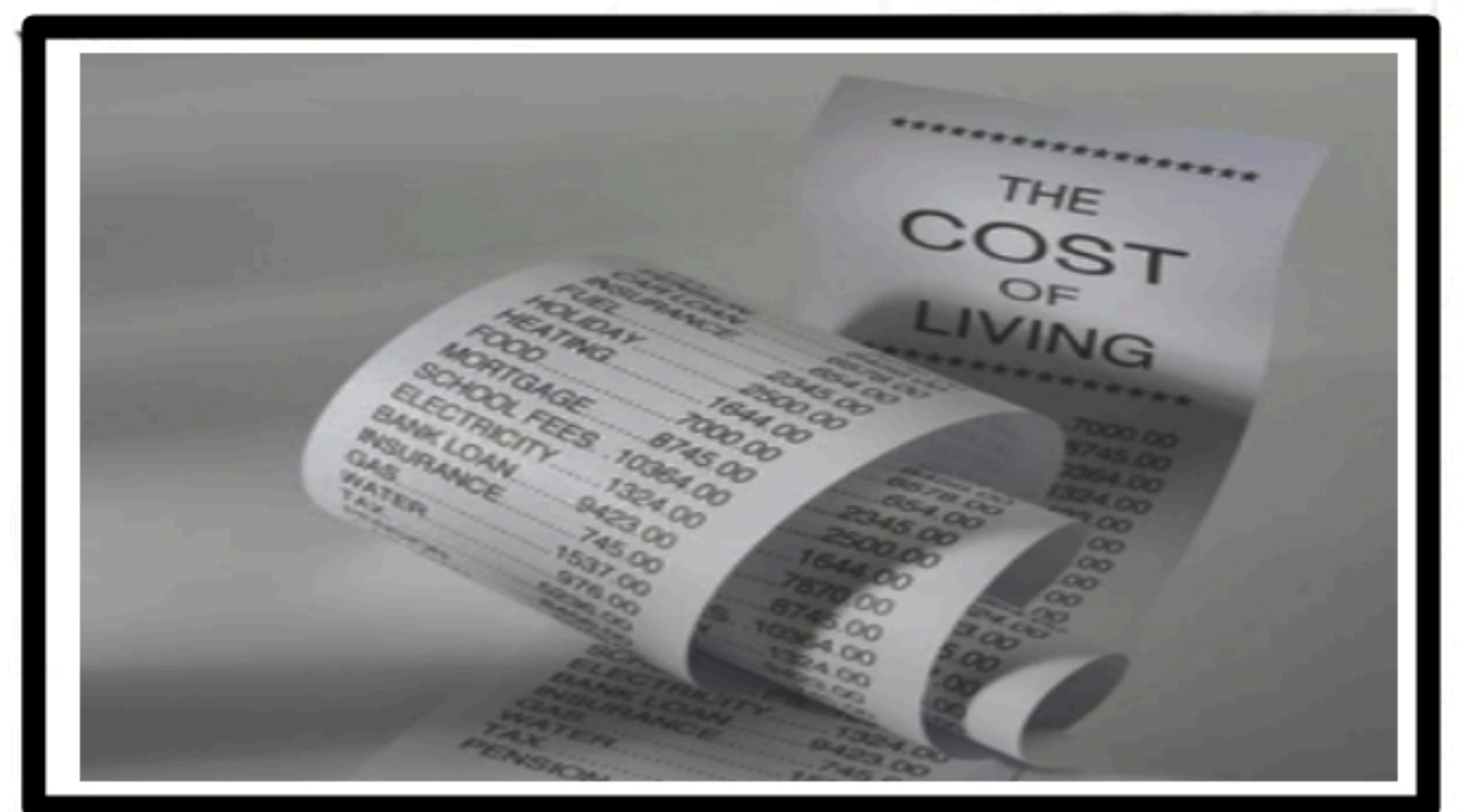


B) Scarcity of Resources → A higher number of people in a given place combined with scarcity of resources there could give rise to a higher incidence of crime. This is one of the reasons why number of thefts, robberies and murders have gone up in the recent years. This thing leads to create fear and unrest in the society.

C) Increasing Monotony → Another ratio with urbanisation is the increasing monotony of the urban life. The cycle of work keeps us so busy that we seem to lose our grasp from community life.

D) High Cost of living → Cities have a lot of facilities in terms of health and education, and these facilities come at a higher price.

And those costs may not always be affordable by the people belonging to the economically weak section. The high cost of living is another disadvantage associated with the urbanization, because it is so expensive to live in cities it could be difficult to maintain joint families that has contributed an increase in number of nuclear families.



E) Unemployment → The chief cause of unemployment is over population in the urban areas due to migration of people from rural location. The growth in economic



opportunities fails to keep pace with growth in urban population.

F) Increase in Traffic → Due to urbanization, large numbers of vehicles can be seen in urban areas which have increased traffic congestion making the movement slow and difficult.

G) Poor Health And Spread of Diseases →

The social, economic and living conditions in congested urban areas affects access and utilization of public health care services. Slum areas in particular experience poor sanitation and insufficient water supply which generally make slum populations susceptible to communicable diseases.

Environmental problems such as urban pollution also cause many health problems named allergies, asthma, infectious, food poisoning, cancer and even premature deaths.

H) Elevated emission of air pollutants and GHGs → This is a consequence of urban industry, emission from cars, and the electricity demand. Around the world, companies use fossil fuels such as coal and petrol to generate electricity. Burning these compounds leads to an increase in air pollutant and greenhouse gas emission. They represent a health and environmental hazard, for they contribute to the formation of smog and the precipitation of acid rain. Urban GHG emission are largely responsible for global warming and climate change.

I) Biodiversity → As cities grow in number, spatial extent and density, their environmental and ecological footprints increase. Urban expansion that takes place in forests, wetlands and agricultural system leads to habitat clearing, degradation and fragmentation of the landscapes. Urban lifestyles, which tend to be consumptive, requiring great material resource and generating increasing amount of waste also lead to increased levels of air, water and soil pollution.

P.T.O

Although the urban pollution does not limited in our society, urban pollution is also effect on our nature →

Impact of urban pollution on nature →

1) Air Pollution → Air pollution is when noxious gases and chemicals get suspended in air. Dirt, smoke, exhaust fumes, and other aerosols go into the air and the pollutants infect our atmosphere and infect cloud cause Acid Rain, or they can just hang out like smog does and make it harder for people to breathe.

2) Land Pollution → Land pollution happens when the soil gets contaminated by fertilizers or chemicals being dumped. The pollution can seep into the ground water or run into lakes and streams creating a vicious pollution cycle.

3) Noise Pollution → Noise pollution is caused by loud noises that can hurt the human ears. The pollution can include explosions, jet engines and even concerts.

4) Light Pollution → Using electric lights to light up the sky, is the cause. Too many lights cause light pollution blocking out the night sky.

5) Thermal Pollution → Many times, nuclear power plants and factories use water to cool things. They put that warmed up water back into the environment, it wreaks havoc on the fish and wildlife because it has less oxygen.