

Impact of Urbanization on environment and its effect on Millenium Development Goals (MDGS) in Pakistan

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ABSTRACT: Urbanization is the physical growth of urban areas. Urbanization is serious worldwide problems. Urbanization is increasing Environmental problems. Million Development Goals against great poverty, hunger, diseases, but towards stipulation of basic human requirements such as value drinking water, health, education, employment and empowerment, security, etc. Million developments goals been attained considering a deadline of 2015. The paper is poised to contact the extent to which Million developments goals have alleviate the human challenges reason by Environmental problems effects of climate modify on the successful accomplishment of Million developments goals. Pakistan is also developing country and adopts these million development goal. The most rising problem are climate changes, freshwater scarcity, deforestation, and fresh water pollution. The aim of the study is to find the relationship between urbanization and Environment and see the effect of Environment Changing on Million development Goals The study was used Secondary data and information was collected from various publications such as books, journals, magazines, published and unpublished dissertations, newspapers, and internet as well as institutions related to urbanization and Environment. These harms are very composite and their connections are hard to describe. The present study would find out the urbanization effect on environment. Influences of urbanization on our natural environment, that is, Air pollution, water pollution, land pollution, noise pollution, deforestation, climate change etc. the study help to policy maker to take new step to achieve MDGs and reduce environmental pollution.

Key Word: Urbanization, Impact, Environment, Millennium Development Goals (MDGS), Pakistan

INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is the expansion of urban regions as a consequence of global change. Urbanization is movement of people from rural to urban areas with population growth associated to urban migration. (Sidra Bibi, 2012)

Urbanization and Environment

Urbanization growth is contributing in environment problem current population growth had led to environment degradation (erosion, desertification) water pollution by human and industrial waste. Air pollution caused by the human need to use energy for personal and industrial application, extinctions caused by people converting natural ecosystem (strip mining, oil spills, ground water mining) several factors interact to determine the impact of a urbanization in the resources of its country.

Pakistan and Urbanization

Pakistan's present population is about 1/3 urban. Though, that outline will increase to nearly 50% by 2025. (Kugelman M 2013)

The rate of urbanization and its assistant influence change in areas across the globe. Global environmental harm associated to air and water pollution are located in urban areas.(Alam S 2010).

Water effluence in urban areas can have an effect on water quality in rural areas. therefore, water pollution in urban cities is harms in Pakistan. (Zhang, 1999).

Global warming is partially resulting of high nighttime temperature and somewhat due to fast urbanization. Other issue accumulation towards global warming is the incessantly changing irrigation systems, desertification and difference in the use of local ground. (National Climate data Center, 2010)

Million Development Goals

The Million developments goals is a fifteen years completion strategies planned as a possible framework to get better the life of the poorest people in the earth by creating circumstances to allow people live in self respect, shelter, free of appetite, terror and domination. Making these goals was a holistic agreement by the United Nations' (UN) leaders, frequently when 2015 was found as a deadline for their accomplishment. . (United Nations Millennium Declaration 2000)

Statement of Problem

Pakistan is one of the poor countries in the world, it is rich in different natural resources but its use has not been satisfactory because of the urbanization, poor economic condition and other domestic problems, such as lack of technology, unskilled manpower and corruption. Therefore, these resources are not appropriately used. Urbanization and environmental problems are the recent developmental issues in Pakistan. It is now becoming very essential to reduce urbanization and environmental problems, for which heavy investment will be needed Pakistan is developing country it has some target to achieve it Millennium Development Goals but the overpopulation such urbanization is main hurdle to get them.

Significant of study

The present study would find out the urbanization effect on environment. The study is in a new dimension as not many researches were conducted on the topic. There is many study about urbanization and environment but it is about to see Influence on million development goals. This paper defines urbanization as a major driver of land use change, which causes environmental problems. research also presents and summarizes a relatively large amount of literature on the subject. This study will also be a practical implementation of the knowledge which researcher gained through the academic studies at the university. It may also be a part of the university library and helpful in the future researches.

Urbanization impact on Environment in Pakistan

Air pollution is one of the important environmental issues emergent quickly in Pakistan due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. air pollutants such as: effective particulate matters (PM), volatile organic compounds (VOC), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxide (NO), sulfur oxide (SO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), lead, and other heavy metals are extensively produced in major cities of Pakistan within certain levels of concentration..(Ahmed 2009).

Pollution in future becomes a prime cause of early death and killing a probable 3.6 million people a year by 2050. Urban air pollution is place to become the major environmental cause of premature death in the coming decades, overtaking even such mass killers as poor sanitation and a water borne".(Qadir,2002)

Urbanization and Water pollution

Pesticides are chemicals and biological substances projected to manage pests, like as insects, weeds, bacteria, and algae. Pesticides are greatly used at farmland, but in urban areas, the major usage is on residential and commercial properties. the mainly heavily used compounds are found most often, occurring in geographic and seasonal patterns that mainly correspond to distributions of land use and associated pesticide use. urban areas (Howard 2013)

The countries where the population is noticeably increasing; there is a inclination to use vast amounts of chemical fertilizers, in order to make sufficient food for the population These chemical fertilizers have chemical substances which are injurious to human body if found in sources of drinking water..(Rogers 2000) Freshwater resources have a serious risk of Pollution and waste because of industrial exploitation and overpopulation (Amany 2009)

Urbanization and Noise Pollution

Noise pollution is a major issue of environmental problems in many Urbanized and Industrialized towns. Industrialization has known direct impact on natural ecosystem, the most harmful impact of industrialization is on contents of air, water, soil and noise.. (Basavaraj M. Kalshetty & Basappa I. Karalatti, 2013)

Industrialization, urbanization and modern civilization are the major sources of noise pollution in Pakistan. Noise pollution causes a number of health hazards. Doctors have accomplished that noise pollution is the prime cause of numerous diseases. This can damage individual's ear drums leading to listening problems. It causes hypertension, high blood pressure, pain and stress. (Moin 2013)

Urbanization and Climate Change

Urban development challenges in Pakistan are difficult and the way development is going on is more in the nature of mal-adaptation rather than meeting the requirements of variation if significance is drawn to the climate change situation. In this observe it is a matter of some alarm that in efforts to tackle the climate change challenge (Farhan Anwar, 2012)

Urbanization and Deforestation

The forest and agricultural lands are a very important resource of Pakistan, which is being ruined with time. The loss of a forest cover from a sharp slope frequently leads to accelerated surface erosion, and severely increases the chances of landslides as well as surface runoff. (IUCN, 2005).

Urbanization and Land Pollution

Pakistan is not a wealthy country; it doesn't have sufficient money to expend on waste disposal systems. Therefore most of the home waste and other kinds of wastage is frequently thrown away on empty plots next to the houses and is then burned which may be damaging to the people living in the area. Only less than 5% of the waste is recycled and the majority of it is disposed directly on the ground. (Qasim 2008) Urban areas are facing serious environmental poverty and public health threat due to uncollected removal of waste on streets and other public areas, stopped up drainage system by haphazardly dumped wastes and by contamination of water property near uncontrolled discarding sites. Solid waste in Pakistan ranges among 0.283 to 0.612 kg/capita/day and the waste growth rate is 2.4% per year.(Environment Protection Department 2012)

Objectives

To find the relationship between urbanization and Environment
To see the effect of Environment Changing on Million development Goals

Review literature

Vlahov and Galea (2002) expected that a greater part of the world's population will live in urban areas by 2007. The most speedily urbanizing cities are in developing nations, and the rate of growth changes among regions. There are few data relating features of cities to the health of populations.

Antharvedi (2007). Fast urbanization is causing the cost of the ecology causing noise pollution, air pollution etc. Urban transportation is also the key factor for the environment pollution. The inference of sustainable development can be efficiently addressed only during international cooperation in developing, approach and diffusing proper knowledge and technology, mainly for developing countries.

Festu et al (2014)The study is about establishing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the waken of 2000 was to better the life of the poorest poor by creating situations that will make them live in pride and safety free of hunger, terror and domination, especially in African countries.

METHODOLOGY

For the present research qualitative design was used Qualitative and also descriptive. It was describing the relationship between urbanization and Environment and also see its effects on Million development Goals. The required secondary data and information was collected from various publications such as books, journals, magazines, published and unpublished dissertations, newspapers, and internet as well as institutions related to urbanization and Environment. Data will be analysis after the study the secondary data. The conclusion is effect of urbanization that how it is hurdle to achieve the million development goals.

DISCUSSION

The MDGs which was initially start in 2000 contain "eradication of extreme poverty, achievement of universal primary education, promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduction of child mortality rate, improvement of maternal health, combating of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and development of global partnership. All these goals in one means have been unfavorably exaggerated by Environment Pollution. IPCC (2007) stated that the accomplishment of MDGs will charge more now in terms of both human and material resources due to Environment problems.

Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Poverty and hunger are worldwide challenge consequently cannot be 100% eliminated without sufficient production, and availability of agricultural products. The problem is, can crop growing struggle in the occurrence of flooding, drought, cyclones, water pollution Climate change etc Flood involve a large area that is frequently dry or a flow above the carrying ability of a channel. Even as food crisis are increased periods of extreme dryness. Environment problems in these forms have harmfully affect agriculture in terms of damage of roads, Railway Bridge, sell places, harbor, and arable farm lands, diminished of crop yields, farm animals, and decrease fisheries. These forms of environmental issues are greatly impacts on food systems and risk for food safety.

To Achieve Universal Primary Education

Education is the right of every child. Environment problem due to urbanization has over the years effected on education standards and convenience. For example, educational standards cannot be uphold in the time of food and water shortage, disruption of academic calendars, damage of infrastructures, lack of resources and desirable services all caused by environment disorder that flooding, drought, temperature, pollution

disease. People who are on the streets by environment problem can scarcely maintain habitual schooling for children. air pollution increase skin infection in the children. Today, people are concerned about the quality of the water they drink. The stress on water resources of the country is from multiple sources. Rapid urbanization, increased industrial activity and dependence of the agricultural sector on chemicals and fertilizers have led to water pollution so that is hurdle to achieve Universal Primary education.

Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women

Urbanization no doubt gives encouragement to women but the environment that increased by the urbanization is obstacle for it. Professional has declared that environment problem affects development of women's health, financial status and following empowerment. Most women concerned in some outline of agriculture may be set on the baseline because of turn down in crop productivity. Environment problem has effects on the women and children, who are more level to death and injury from great weather events, infectious diseases and much dependence on farming.

Reduce Child Mortality

The effects of environmental issue such as air pollution, water pollution climate change has influenced by each side of human Endeavour child mortality not an exception. Child health is affected by high temperature related deaths, lack of safe drinking water and raise in diseases. Developing countries are facing infant mortality burden because of Respiratory infection due to air pollution. In this situation it is difficult to achieve MDGs target till 2015. Climate change has adverse health dare on children as they are more lying face down to vector borne and hunger related diseases.

Improve Maternal Health

Environment problems have an effect on most of the MDGs associated to health, gender and problem of water and sanitations. Special effects of flooding, drought, air pollution, etc are felt in foodstuff production and accessibility decline, reasoning hunger and poverty and additionally beget water-borne diseases which reason malaria and death. Noise pollution also increase stress in women which cause of hypertension. Pollution also cause of to human sickness water borne disease dengue fever, high temperature rise which comes with vector borne diseases, etc. theses affects maternal health. With less 1000 days to the time limit of 2015 much is till now to be achieved in the improvement of maternal health in Pakistan.

Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

HIV is not a wellbeing problem, rather a developmental issue and access its socio-economic effect shows that there is a direct connection with what is happening in the climate and agriculture caused by environment problem. The rural people impure by HIV will end up being climate refugees, denied of access to farming, food and urban health medication.

World Health Organization (WHO) scientists in a report stated that 160000 people die every year as a result of climate change. The report more state that global warming associated deaths resulting from malaria, starvation and food shortage will be doubled by 2020.

Ensure Environmental Sustainability

There is raising water scarcity as a effect of oil pollution and crude drop, changes in rainfall season, bigger periods of drought and salt water raid in the clean water reserves. All these are simply related to the continuous burn of gas and utilization of fossil fuel based technology. The results above are observed in loss of agricultural lands, increased shortage in ocean foods, high rise in infection mostly water borne diseases like malaria Dysentery, Typhoid , Cholera , Diarrhea , Gastro. In this light it is quite difficult to protect and sustain the environment except for releases of GHGs are greatly decrease and destroy.

Developing a Global Partnership for Development

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and international Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous Official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction is the target of Developing a Global Partnership for Development. Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of the United Nations in an speak to UN leaders in 2012 at New York stated that 'the record challenge of climate change stress unparalleled action and exceptional leadership. Leadership are that is prepared to set new directions'. This involve that worldwide framework is essential to attempt the challenge of climate change but sign have revealed that the well-off countries are falling on their agreements of providing the resources desired to confront environmental challenges. This is because the levels of

indebtedness, state of public finances and investments' development in Low Countries have not exposed any essential development.

CONCLUSION

Our health is greatly affected by the environment in which we live. Our lives are at a great risk by the number of factor like poor quality air that many people breathe at household, workplace, outdoor and transportation environments Apart from Air, the hazards related to unsafe water, poor sanitation and hygiene. It is concluded that the challenge of Environment problem due to urbanization is common and given the nature and scale of the challenges it posses, no region, nation or tribe can insulate itself from these challenges. Hence, tackling the global challenge of Environment problem which is majorly caused by the emissions as carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, halocarbons etc requires worldwide outlines that assurance international collaboration with utmost promise. This will in turn aid in the attainment of the MDGs as affirmed and decided in 2000 by the UN leaders to help the poorest populace live life of self-respect and protection free of hunger, fear and domination.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Governments, Urban planners and conservationists can work collectively to predict and preparation in move forward for urbanization's threats to Environment.

The dynamics of social and natural procedure requires stable monitoring of Environmental changes.

It requires reducing the urban partiality of development strategies and promoting integrated rural development.

There is a call for to increase a better understanding of the relationships between urban and rural areas and the selection in the nature of the linkages.

The involvement of medical center is very important. Awareness raising important mechanism initiates behavioral interference that can provide opportunity for exposure reduction.

Various issues about the health and its basic education by primary school and health center through the mass media involvement. Introduce improving knowledge about the environmental issues and possible solution among the pollution.

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