

**NAME: ATIF KHAN**

**ID: 16080**

**SEC: A**

**QUIZ: 1**

Q1: What are the effects of urbanization on Peshawar citizens, land and environment. Is development good or bad?

**Introduction:**

Urbanization tendency is growing rapidly in the developing countries. It may cause microclimatic change in these areas. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the impact of past and present urbanization on the microclimate of cities. Microclimatic change and its relation to the rapidly increasing population in a city (PESHAWAR) of Pakistan were investigated.

Rapid urbanization has excessive stress on natural resources and is one of the main and most powerful anthropogenic activities of humans. Protection of the environment and vegetation is an important global issue. Related with other various industries like construction, is one of the main sources of pollution including air and water pollution. Construction of buildings has direct and indirect effects on humans and vegetation. The process of urbanization drastically affects the environmental conditions and has been noted worldwide.

Peshawar City is the largest city of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 2.02 million populations. Peshawar city district is also the most urbanized district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. The urban population in Peshawar district was 0.98 million (48.69 %) while the rural population in Peshawar District was 1.04 million (51.31 %) according to 1998 census. The total area of the district is 1257 kilometers square. Being as a major business center, most of the people from the surrounding districts are shifting for jobs, education and health. In 1981 the total population was 1.113 million. This population exceeds 3.6 million in 2014 Bureau of Statistics, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2015.

Since 2007, global urbanization has grown so rapidly that the majority of people have preferred to live in urban regions compared to rural regions. Consequently, the urban regions were converted into main customers of energy consumption and carbon production. Urban regions are limited to 2% of the total global surface area, but are responsible for 75% of energy consumption and carbon emissions. Studies suggest that various factors responsible for energy consumption and carbon emissions may be economic growth, industrial restructuring, and many other factors. Urbanization results in the accumulation

of individuals and commercial events and hence promotes global environmental problems. The output of construction is pollution, which includes harmful gases, noise, dust, and liquid waste. Knowledge and awareness are the two main factors that strengthen the sustainability movement. Phytosociology is the branch of science that deals with plant communities, their composition and development, and the relationships between the species within them. It is a branch of plant ecology that explains the relationship of plant species among themselves and in a community. The relationship between soil features and vegetation is directly related to each other in that they become indicative of each other. The habitat provided by the various ecological conditions would give permission to adopt their selves, thus the soil-plant relationship becomes so close that plants reveal the ecological situation of the inhabited locality.

### **Conclusions:**

The rising human population is driving the expansion of urban areas. The growth of cities may cause biodiversity to decline a large area of natural habitat on which many plant species depend. Although there are many causes of habitat loss, urbanization has been shown to be one of the most damaging in terms of the number of plant species loss or threatened loss. Construction work will cause the extinction of this vegetation.

Although people are pulled towards the advantages of cities, the impacts of urbanization are mixed. First we will look at the many positive impacts of urbanization before going on to describe some of the challenges created by rapid unplanned urban growth.

Thriving towns and cities are an essential element of a prosperous national economy. The gathering of economic and human resources in one place stimulates innovation and development in business, science, technology and industry. Access to education, health, social services and cultural activities is more readily available to people in cities than in villages. In cities, child survival rates are better than in rural areas because of better access to health care. The density of urban populations makes it easier and less costly for the government and utilities to provide essential goods and services. For example, the supply of basic facilities such as fresh water and electricity can be achieved with less effort and less cost per person.

Schools, colleges and universities are established in cities to develop human resources. A variety of educational courses are available, offering students a wide choice for their future careers. People of many classes and religions live and work together in cities, which creates better understanding and harmony and helps break down social and cultural barriers. Cities also have advanced communication and transport networks

However, these many benefits of urban life do not apply to all. Rapid population increases and unplanned growth create an urban sprawl with negative economic, social, and environmental consequences. In Ethiopia, the rate of urban growth often strains the capacity of local and

national government to provide urban residents with even the most basic services of housing, water supply, sewerage and solid waste disposal.

**Some main effects of urbanization:**

Water supply and sanitation.

Wastes and pollution.

Water quality.

Solid waste.

Health.

Food.

Economic and social system.

Air quality:

- Vehicle exhausts.
- Smoke from domestic fires.
- Outputs from factory chimneys.
- Diesel-powered generators.
- Dust from construction works and city streets.