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Titolo	Urban Health and Wellbeing [[electronic resource]] : Indian Case Studies // by Aakriti Grover, R.B. Singh
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ISBN	981-13-6671-3
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxxiv, 273 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Advances in Geographical and Environmental Sciences, , 2198-3542
Disciplina	362.10954091732
Soggetti	Air pollution Medical geography Water quality Water pollution Urban geography Economic development Atmospheric Protection/Air Quality Control/Air Pollution Medical Geography Water Quality/Water Pollution Urban Geography / Urbanism (inc. megacities, cities, towns) Development and Health
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Introducing Urban Health and Wellbeing -- Urban environment of Delhi and Mumbai -- Changing Urban Environment in Megacities: Delhi and Mumbai -- Urban micro climates: Delhi and Mumbai -- Urban Health Risk Analysis: Delhi and Mumbai -- Policy initiatives and other mechanisms.
Sommario/riassunto	This book focuses on interdisciplinary issues of human health in the changing urban environments of India's largest megacities—Delhi and Mumbai. The authors explore human health concerns related to increased temperatures and air pollution in these cities in a study based on primary data collected through interviews, as well as secondary data on causes of mortality from 2001 to 2012. During this period, the surface temperatures for both megacities were mapped

using Landsat Images. The rapidly increasing populations of cities and urban centers alter ecosystem services such as water, air and land cover, with disastrous impacts on health and wellbeing, particularly in megacities. In 2015, polluted air was estimated to have been responsible for 6.4 million deaths worldwide, and it is projected that it will cause between 6 and 9 million deaths per year by 2060. In 2017, outdoor air pollution resulted in 1.2 million deaths in India and brought about a 3% loss in GDP. The increase in population, vehicles, and industries has led to changes in land use and land cover and a rise in city temperatures and air pollution, creating urban heat islands (UHIs). Together, UHIs and air pollution have damaging impacts on human health that range from stress and headache to asthma, bronchitis, and chronic diseases, and even to death. Delhi has been experiencing emergency conditions in terms of environmental health over the past two years. At the same time, both the Delhi and Mumbai urban agglomerations are growing at a rapid pace, and the United Nations has projected that they will be the second and third most populous cities in the world by 2025. In this context, the book offers significant insights into the past patterns and responses to the present global urban health emergencies, and explores sustainable means of combating the problem to enable college and university researchers to develop innovative solutions. Further. It presents trans-disciplinary research that cuts across the WHO Action Plan, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and Habitat III to help policymakers gain a better understanding of the global challenges of urban health and wellbeing. The book is especially useful for students and researchers in geography, urban demography, urban studies, environmental studies, health sciences, and policy studies.
