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## Environmental protection and urbanisation process in developing nations: An assessment of international efforts and its implications

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### Abstract

This Paper emphasized process of debating has noted few scholarly questions about urban formation and studies regarding the mass migration settlement were started and explored various aspects of the urbanization. Increasing utilization of recourse and facing environment challenges in the urban areas lead to emergences of perspective of environmentalism in urbanization. It is challenging to environmental study the urban areas and draws a map which correlates to rapid urbanization and settlement pattern with the land usage share and new transformation in the technologies. Most of them polices suggested by the environmental scholars are against the process of rapid urbanization and social developments, which lead to look in the definitions and understanding of urbanism through the integrated ecological format. Urbanization has been connected to various significant procedures that help advance sustainability by reducing energy consumption and reducing rates of fertility etc. the understanding of what is city can be identified d through idea of “urban” inceptions propelled by the recent progress.

**Keywords:** Environment, energy, technology, transformation, urbanization

### Introduction

Most of them polices suggested by the environmental scholars are against the process of rapid urbanization and social developments, which lead to look in the definitions and understanding of urbanism through the integrated ecological format. Urbanization has been connected to various significant procedures that help advance sustainability by reducing energy consumption and reducing rates of fertility etc. the understanding of what is city can be identified d through idea of “urban” inceptions propelled by the recent progress. Any definition of an “urban area” has consistently been supported by the verification of rather different qualities differentiating it from the early acculturate dwelling. Ideas of the city are better originated in having a comprehension to the reasons why urban communities develop, simultaneously the way of emergence.

- “More people are now living in cities, and solutions to environmental and ecological problems will therefore be most likely found in a focus on centers of human concentration”.
- “Environmental issues have taken stage in the universal agenda”.

The urban environment, up to this point, was viewed as non-traditional and has just picked up authenticity in this field by looking at the ecology of the urban region to what is found in the "characteristic" world. As substances, natural and environmental analysts depend on the dentition of the city as either by the populace or some variation of “developed territory,” or specific "land-use" (private, business, urban, and so on.) type, regarding normal regions. While these innovations have given significant knowledge and upgraded the capacity of analysts to think about conditions inside and around spaces over the globe, they experience the ill effects of a portion of the equivalent early definitions’ enunciated by their sociology partners. These investigations depend on a discretionary technique to define the urban, and by concentrating on the city as an element, they reveal to us valuable minimal about the procedures related to urbanization that are answerable for results and changes.

Marcotullio, (2005) <sup>[19]</sup> in "Time-space telescoping and urban environmental transitions in the Asia Pacific", what has gotten inexhaustibly clear by the social research concentrated on dining city is that it has led to a more prominent comprehension of the multifaceted nature of improvement. Progressively, this unpredictability isn't restricted to inside the city. "While connections and procedures inside urban territories matter, there are scales past the nearby that are imperative to defining urban public activity and association. Besides, recognizing the urban and its effects on social conditions is developing more trouble because of four components. To begin with, given fluctuating and remarkable contemporary powers of urban change, urbanization, globalization, and improvement forms are as of now following up on cities differentially, making new and various kinds of urban communities, some of which have attributes never observed."

There are numerous social and financial difficulties and benefits related to urbanization and urban areas. Since our commencement, we have beaten a considerable lot of the negative parts of close living, including irresistible infection plagues, the urban mortality punishment, and social dysfunctions. As a greater amount of the total populace amasses in urban communities, the errand of causing them to add to a worldwide practical pathway will founder on our capacity to intercede negative and highlight positive natural and financial effects. We can possibly do this on the off chance that we have an away from what urban areas are. Urban communities are more than areas on a guide and the characteristics of "city nests" or the procedures and qualities one of a kind to these spaces must be remembered for our examinations in the event that we are succeeding.

### Justice and Urban Environment

Justice is a central (important) yet frequently overlooked the guidelines of sustainability. However; sustainability for some to the detriment of others subverts the standards and practice of sustainability as a power for positive change. Young (1990) <sup>[20]</sup> in "Justice and the politics of difference," views that "Fairness in the application of environmental law and removing barriers for citizen participation, especially for the most marginalized, in environmental decision-making are two examples of process justice. The struggle of marginalized groups for recognition in environmental decision-making has also been a subject of interest to environmental justice scholars and activist groups". The confirmative goals are informant of metrics type that command in every sector. To ensure justice to the environment the effort is put into knowing the environmental concerns affect the everyday life of minority population. Emphasizing on the environmental justice research: while decision making is affecting in the area of analytical method. This is applicable in the case of built in environment. In case of vulnerability science, analyzing vulnerability or prone, sensitivity and adaptive aptitude of people (and to a certain degree the bio-physical environment) to impending dangers is a critical activity. Sustainability research larger in scope than environmental justice and exposure but often thrust on metrics that defines about long-standing feasibility of earth's natural resource and ecosystem services and interconnected implications for human development.

World Bank (1992) views regarding environment and growth:

- Environmental quality is itself part of the improvement in human welfare which is supposed to result from development.
- Environmental damage can undermine future productivity growth - a critical factor in economic development.

On the off chance that there are principal contrasts in the interest for ecological quality among developing and developed nations, an equal contention proposes that comparative contrasts should exist on the production side in the limit of natural assets to absorb toxins. To start with, the less propelled condition of industrialization in many creating nations has brought about surrounding levels of ecological quality well over those in cutting edge nations. In this manner generous extra contamination can be consumed before the equivalent surrounding levels of air or water quality are reached-considerably after significant contamination control endeavors in the propelled nations have prompted significant upgrades there. This may not be valid for blocked urban territories like Sao Paulo, Lima, Lagos, Cairo, Bombay, or Seoul, yet outside these zones a decent arrangement of ecological "slack" may even now exist. Second, climatic and different variables may increment "assimilative limit" - the capacity of the earth to scrub it in some developing nations past what exists in the advanced nations. Particularly if contamination is estimated by "emissions" (human assimilation) instead of discharges or encompassing levels, the presence of enormous meagerly populated zones in poor nations may offer ascent to a prominent capacity to sustain pollutants. Fundamentally, lesser environmental preferences on claiming sides, conjoint with greater or never used assimilative faulty in those developing nations initiate certain economic benefits upon them. Initially pollution control expenses to the extent where no government subsidies often passed ahead to product prices or retrograded to returns on constructive factors, thereby producing pollution acute productions with characterizes of less benefit able and lower attraction in the charm of marketplace. In having minimal pollution regulating costs to pass ahead, sub-pliers of internationally traded/ marketed products in those countries with developing nature is expected to achieve rivalries avail upon the already established industrial country competitors in specific products arenas. Novel pollution investment projects in the progressive countries that are either stooped or delayed citing environmental issues suggest in the new scenario to be newly re-established in developing nations.

In spite of the fact that contention and debate among systems in an examination field are inalienable in the logical field, two changes related to globalization improve the degree of contention. To begin with, there is an expanding accentuation on crucial financing focused on innovation move and mechanical advancement, particularly when equipped to national modern needs and territorial modern groups. Thus the choice of research motivation turns into a strategic issue to be tended to from the worth viewpoint of the seriousness of mechanical (and military) development. Second, there is a countervailing pattern of epistemic modernization, which includes opening up the substance of logical research fields to more noteworthy open support and impact. Sometimes clashes inside a logical field between two research systems are corresponding to general cultural clashes, where two verbalizations of an open advantage (one

characterized by military-modern associations and one characterized by common society associations) are in a struggle. Be that as it may, in light of the fact that there is in every case some level of self-sufficiency in the logical field, the relations of collaboration and strife among systems in science don't generally delineate onto more extensive social divisions. Indeed, even where the arrangements with more extensive social divisions are not promptly noticeable, financing needs a shape to organize predominance. Since the needs of subsidizing sources reflect, anyway defectively, the connection of the arranged needs of researchers and those of monetary and political elites, there will in general be an arrangement between the prevailing systems of an exploration field and the interests of the elites. Specialists who are creating transferable and licensable innovation will in general win gigantic helpings of financing served on rich platters, while the individuals who wish to investigate the wellbeing and ecological impacts of such advances may wind up being sent to the kitchen to ask for the pieces of the table of the subsidizing framework. Since prevailing systems will in general control access to the methods for a disciplinary generation they can bear to overlook the non-predominant systems and let them die from neglect of obliviousness. No paranoid idea is expected to clarify the arrangements that happen; one need just to comprehend that the fields of science are not self-ruling with respect to the self-assurance of the wide needs of research motivation. Somewhat they never were: from the seventeenth through the twentieth-century researchers have consistently battled to keep up a level of independence from extra-logical intercession. Consideration regarding the particular institutional changes that have happened in the time of globalization makes it conceivable to see how the logical field is progressively a site where general cultural clashes play themselves out.

The standard of consumption, production and use which has increased due to the globalization increase in the capitalism and cause for spread of neo-capitalism, thus globalization in a way supported the basic principle of capitals which is profit making and market force take over the trade around the world. Due to modernization minimum guarantee has given to the products with minimal protection likewise which has guaranteed to the citizens, state protection of citizen right like private firms give guarantee to the products and commodities, products which are basically objects are tried to redefine and tries to attach new definitions to become the environmental friendly. Most of environmental concern is shown by the local people of the various regions when they started to use the environmentally friendly products which are sustainable to their regional topography and climatic conditions. Some of communities came forward to reintroduce the quasi-organic and organic farming with the little knowledge of horticulture. Some of community based organic farming mostly cultivated for the sustainability of the communicating and gave more priority to the local goods those products which are manufactured outside of their region. Micro credit loans particularly in agriculture sector can improve green business at the local level. Environment t include mostly everything of our surroundings to local development for the suitable urban lives. "Again, the connection should not be overstated. The primary concern of access action is to bring resources to people who lack adequate food, energy, clothing, household goods, housing, transit, and credit. With a few exceptions,

the access pathways are not a site for technological innovation, including green design. For the hungry the central issue is securing food. It would be nice to have high-quality, fresh, organic, locally grown food, but the overburdened food banks and pantries must take what they can get".

### International Efforts

- International efforts to reduce atmospheric emissions began in 1992, shortly after the IPCC's first report, when 167 countries meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, signed the Rio Convention, in which they agreed to voluntarily limit their GHG emissions.
- However, none of the Rio signatories reached its emission reduction targets, so a more formal international agreement came from a 1997 meeting in Kyoto, Japan.
- Here, 30 Western industrialized countries agreed to cut their emissions to 1990 levels by 2012. "Unlike the Rio Convention, which was voluntary, this Kyoto Protocol had the force of international law, with penalties for those countries not reaching their emission reduction targets".
- At that point in time, the 30 signatories produced over 60 percent of the world's emissions, and there were no emissions limitations on the large developing economies of China and India. But the Kyoto Protocol was not a solution.
- "Intended Nationally Determined Contributions" (INDCs), were submitted to the UN Climate Change Committee during the first half of 2015, and were the basis for negotiations at the Climate Change Conference held in Paris, France that December. At that meeting a new international greenhouse gas reduction agreement was approved; this plan now serves as the world's blueprint for addressing the challenges of climate change. While the 2015 Paris Agreement does not solve the climate change problem, it does create a new and promising pathway for the world to are It is an inclusive, international agreement, approved by 195 countries, covering the economic spectrum from developed to developing economies.
- It becomes a formal international treaty in April 2017 if it is ratified either by 55 percent of the Paris signatories or by countries responsible for 55 percent of the world's atmospheric emissions. If ratified, the treaty takes effect in 2020. At that time, signatories are then committed to reducing their emissions as presented in their 2015 INDCs. Additionally, each country will assess and revise their INDC every five years with the goal of reducing further their GHG emission.

Plant and animal items are an indistinguishable piece of the world economy, be they groceries, wood items, or creature meat and hide. While a large portion of this world exchange is legitimate and properly directed, much is unlawful and has hindering ecological results. Models are the unlawful logging of certain rainforest trees and the poaching of ensured creature species. In any case, worldwide environmental change is causing perhaps irreversible changes on the planet's bioregions since plants and creatures can't adjust to the quick changes in the atmosphere. There is another significant linkage too:

Vegetation takes up and stores carbon during development



and afterward discharges CO<sub>2</sub> as it ages and passes on. Seemingly perpetual backwoods trees, for instance, are acceptable storage facilities of carbon, making dependable woodland the executives basic to barometrical emanation decrease plans. In this manner, the far-reaching practice of cutting and consuming tropical rainforests to clear land for cultivating or steers pastures is a significant supporter of climatic CO<sub>2</sub> and a questionable segment of a building up nation's monetary system.

### **Urban Areas and Environment**

Urban areas everywhere throughout the world are scanning for approaches to turn out to be stronger to environmental change impacts: ways that will empower them to flourish socially, monetarily, and ecologically later on. Be that as it may, flexibility in the manufactured condition stays a questionable idea; it isn't tied in with reacting to environmental change. It can exemplify prerequisites, for example,

- An emphasis on distributed localized energy, water and food production.
- Decreases in resource consumption at household, neighborhood and city levels.
- Energy efficiency through improvements in urban infrastructure, buildings, transport, food and water systems.

The ambiguity of flexibility can likewise be ascribed to the way that urban communities may confront various difficulties, driving them to create diverse explicit arranging arrangements so as to turn out to be stronger later on. Sustainable resilient cities are to be achieve for the better life, but resilient cities requires lots of efforts in planning and building, government policies must be more innovative in solving the environment problems and allotting the space for development in urban areas and regulation must be ensured to reduce misuse of provided space for development, global co-operation has a major role in developing the sustainable resilient cities and also the national government should actively encourage the citizens and community organizations to involve in achieving the sustainable cities. Policy makers should consider the behaviour of the individual stakeholder as well as the private firms so the government can provide them with the more opportunities for sustainable cities. "Our built environment has a pivotal role to play in delivering resilience, from the individual building to the master plan and city scales. There are opportunities with existing buildings to retain heritage and a sense of place, whilst enhancing resilience for existing and future generations. There is great potential to learn from different approaches taken in cities globally and to communicate experiences in the developed and developing world, where resilience issues are often shared. Resilience, we have learned, is complex and messy. We need to be cognizant of whose resilience agenda is prevailing. We should embrace the positive aspects of resilience and be aware that we can make change for the better. Adaptive reuse, or change of use adaptation, is part of a transitional change to a new state of equilibrium within resilience and we need to acknowledge this". When we propose change of use, we must be cognizant that some retention of flexibility is useful to cope with the unexpected and to factor this into our decision-making to some extent. Finally, there are the different scales and timescales in

which resilience can be delivered. With individual buildings, some degree of resilience and sustainability can be delivered in the short term, but at the precinct or master plan and city scales, the change may take many years. Urban public spaces can support crucial social infrastructure in which democratic deliberation can flourish. Some cities are adapting urban spaces to support social, cultural and political sharing: Seoul's 2012 'Sharing City' project aims to connect people to one another and encourage sharing services, to recover a sense of trust and community, to reduce waste and over consumption, and activate the local economy. All these developments, they argue, build resilience and enhance sustainability. On large developments, construction occurs over long periods, with projects having increased vulnerability to any local and/or global economic changes. The benefit of redeveloping existing buildings first is the creation of a community hub and identity, but in other circumstances new build can create necessary cash flows for the following phases of the development. Decision-making around adaptation and demolition on larger sites is more complex; there are often more influencing factors. When making these decisions, which can have significant impacts on an urban area, it is vital that all stakeholder perspectives are recognized and that the balance between influencing factors is considered appropriately.

### **Climate Change and Impact in TAIPEI**

More than 40 years earlier, the four Asian Tigers-Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Singapore left on a progression of monetary changes of fare situated improvement that introduced huge scope urbanization and industrialization. From that point forward, other Asian nations, including China, India, and the four Asian Tiger Cubs, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines have additionally founded comparative changes. As these economies industrialized, their populaces turned out to be progressively urban. A significant outcome of these changes is the expanded and developing grouping of individuals and monetary movement in thick urban regions. Despite the fact that urban areas in Asia are not another wonder, urban communities in contemporary Asia are a takeoff from the past as far as their populace size and physical degree. For instance, the number of inhabitants in Seoul was 5.3 million of 1970. Today, it is more than 10 million. Bangkok's populace has dramatically multiplied during this period, from 2.5 million out of 1970 to 9.1 million of 2011. Interestingly, populace development in European and American capital urban areas has been moderately moderate. For instance, the number of inhabitants in Greater London has been strikingly steady throughout the most recent 50 years, with an expected populace of 7.9 million out of 1961 and 7.7 in 2009. New York City has additionally had comparably stable populace levels, with an expected 7.9 million occupants in 1950. Today, Asian cities are not just present day, and among the biggest on the planet, however a large number of them are situated in helpless areas, for example, fl floodplains, deltas, valleys, or low-lying waterfront territories and vulnerable to floods. In the course of the most recent decade, serious floods influenced significant Asian urban communities including Mumbai (2005), Singapore (2010), and Bangkok (2011). Taipei has a diverse range of urban neighborhoods. The central business district is typical of a modern metropolis:

“It is dotted with high-rises, office buildings, and dense multistory housing. The historic district houses a wide range of cultural assets such as temples and traditional urban forms. It is also home to many of Taipei’s elderly population. Pre-urban areas contrast with central Taipei’s rapid development of high-rise residential complexes. This diversity of urban form and urban neighborhoods directly impacts its vulnerability to climate change and assessments of who and which areas are more vulnerable to climate change. Over the last 40 years, Taipei has experienced major changes in its population, urban development patterns, economy, and social structure. The urbanization process transformed greater Taipei, with a growing number of people moving to pre-urban areas. Although the Taipei City government and surrounding municipalities have worked on reducing the risk to flooding over the past decades, the underlying issues of vulnerability to flooding and unsustainable patterns of urban growth are still ignored and will be heightened by climate change”.

The flood control issue in Taiwan is administered by Ministry of Economic Affairs and is more or less a top-down process. However, the incorporation of flood control into land use planning and control is the responsibility of local government. Both the central and local governments aim to reduce the threats of risks and loss of lives and properties, but they all rely highly on engineering approaches and seldom coordinate to initiate not engineering measures to reduce the vulnerability to flood. In order to cope with climate change, flood control cannot be regarded as only the construction of levees and flood diversion projects. The innovative techniques to mitigate flood risk must be integrated with local land use planning and urban development policies. An effective spatial planning must have the capacity to coordinate different sectors. From planning and management perspective, spatial policy can provide a powerful lever in the shaping of urban forms and development patterns which related energy use and efficiency. Through the arrangement of land use activities, spatial planning can move a region toward becoming a low-carbon society by reducing GHG emissions and decrease the risks and vulnerability to extreme climate events by allocating land uses on areas with low hazardous potential. However, as evidenced by the flooding examples, there are institutional and structural barriers that are difficult to overcome.

Flood vulnerability of Taipei increasing continually and urban living has become hard for the residents. Climate change is not only the reason for the Taipei present condition of flood vulnerability, but also including socio-economical factor such as the inflexibility and less capability of the situation and lack of responsibilities and less coordination among the government departments. Many projects were taken in Taipei to control the flood, but still Taipei remains most vulnerable to flood due to lack of effective governance. Lack of coordination between land use planner and board of flood control is main issue for the vulnerability. “The case of Taipei further reveals that urbanization has not decreased people’s vulnerability to climate change, because Taipei relies on engineering control projects as the only solution to adapt to extreme climatic events. In order to decrease vulnerability to floods in the long run, Taipei should incorporate flood control strategies into land-use planning to adapt to extreme climatic events in the future. The critical tasks of examining the current

capacities, institutions, and governance of flood vulnerability in Taipei cannot be delayed”. The local experiences and knowledge to overcome flood vulnerability will also be critical to meet the challenges for sustainable development in an era of uncertainty and climate change.

### Conclusion

Globalization has mainly focused on policies and structural modification throughout the world, but the policies adopted by them are mostly showed impact over the developing nations. New trends have emerged in 2000s to study the Geo-politics and Globalization impacts in developing nations along with economic spheres, social-cultural areas of modernization and urbanization started to adopt by the developing nations. Globalization affected the most section of people in the development and also created new class of people in urban areas of developments. When the investment flows from the developed nations the factories, industry, and urban areas were flourished in the developing nations and new labor class and slum (informal settlements) emerged. Corporate capital and improvement of information technologies played a major role in expanding the globalization. Rapid modernization also led to traditional level employment crisis and also led to population exploitation which caused underemployment and uneven settlements. There is competition, several disagreements and conflicts between locally established industries and foreign industries. Growth of economy can be seen in areas where foreign investment and industries. New challenges have emerged to local legislative bodies and municipalities with increase of relation with global industries. Local traditional way of lifestyle is affected by increasing global interference and globalization.

Environmentalism in urbanization has emerged due to increasing use of resources in the urban are landscape. It cannot view as development and urbanization. Urbanization plays a crucial role in the sustainability approaches and finding new ways reduce the energy consumption etc. solution to the ecological and environmental problems found in the centers of human concentration which urban areas.

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