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ABSTRACT

Urbanization is a worldwide phenomenon. In some of the countries, this process is faster than other countries. In the context of India, this process got momentum after industrialization. Industrialization process in India started growing significantly just after our independents in 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru, who is the first prime minister, considered the industrial development as key to eradicate poverty. Therefore, investment in industries has been taken into consideration from the first five year plan. Nonetheless, the actual industrialization in India began just after the introduction of liberalization and globalization polices in 1991. Since then industrial development in India has played significant role in Indian economy.

The rate of urbanization and industrialization within India has shown diverse pathways.

The urbanization trend in Gujarat is quite faster than India. Ahmedabad, being centrally located in Gujarat and enjoying the status of the biggest city, obviously shows high level of urbanization. The higher level of urbanization along with industrialization plays an important role not only an economic development but also resulting in adverse consequences on health of people. Therefore, it is important to study the adverse impact.

This study intends to contribute in the new areas of medical geography related to interrelationship among the process of urbanization, industrialization and disease pattern of workers with the following objectives.

1. To examine the demographic scenario of the city of Ahmedabad in Gujarat.
2. To review the process of urbanization.
3. To study the pattern and growth of industries.
4. To examine the study of basic facilities in Ahmedabad.
5. To assess the impact of industrialization on human health.
6. To know the type of disease, proportion and pattern of diseases in three GIDC areas.
7. To formulate strategies for better health of urban residents.

As the study focuses on Ahmedabad city, the first step was to analysed secondary data on various aspects. This study attempted to assess the disparity among facilities within the geographical area of Ahmedabad city. An easy and equal access to basic
services for all is an important criterion towards human development. It is also considered to be an important human right. In order to have an easy and equal access for all, basic services have to be provided spatially without discrimination. This is more imperative for urban areas because of densely populated areas. Unequal access to basic services can lead to segregated space over time which can lead to social unrest and violence in urban areas. Therefore, it is crucial to assess the status of basic services within the city area in order to make them more efficient and effective. This study has assessed the status of basic services in Ahmedabad city. The analysis explored wide disparities existing within Ahmedabad city as far as basic services are concerned. Therefore, the city planners have to deal with these disparities for sustaining development in the long run.

Regarding the availability of various basic amenities covering entire Ahmedabad, it can be said that drinking water and sewerage are the most important requirements for human beings especially when we are talking about the smart city concept. At present, the proportion of these facilities is very low in the peripheral regions of Ahmedabad. The lack of pure drinking water and closed drainage connections is the chief reason behind the spread of water-borne diseases. Frequent discussions can be seen in newspapers that drainage-lines were installed many years ago and due to the lack of proper maintenance, the pipelines of drinking water and drainage-lines get mixed and this leads to increase in water borne diseases.

Industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand. They adopt many processes and create many environmental factors. People working within and outside the industries may become victims of industrial hazards. Urbanization has its own challenges in form of stress, life style disorder (obesity, hypertension, and diabetes), and infectious diseases. Industrialization multiplies these challenges.

Improper disposal of solid/liquid/gaseous wastes, poor sanitation, addiction, density of population, improper observation and breaking of law etc. are main causes responsible for industrial ill health. All these factors are correctable. It is the joint responsibility of Government, employers, employees and all residents in industrial areas to address these issues properly for betterment of the society.

At last, we can say that urban areas offer the attraction of better business, construction, medicinal services, and culture, which contribute excessively to national economies. However, if urban advancement is fast, unplanned and unsustainable, it may result into health hazards and leads to adverse environment. To make urban areas
sustainable, urban dwellers should play an active role of stakeholder and participate in urban health care policy and decision making processes. Building comprehensive and inclusive urban areas that are open and age-accommodating will provide welfare to every single urban inhabitant. Such activities don't require extra subsidizing, however assurance to redirect funds to priority interventions, in this manner accomplishing more noteworthy productivity.