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Commentary

Improvements to urban and rural residents housing rights

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DESCRIPTION

Increased disparities in housing rights between urban and rural populations have an impact on both the execution of rural regeneration measures and the quality of urbanization. Using relative deprivation theory and Pareto optimality, and combined with a practical summary of the reform of the homestead system, explored ways to address the disparities in housing rights between urban and rural residents, with the goal of providing a foundation for policy adjustments. There are major differences between urban and rural inhabitants housing rights. Residents in both cities and rural areas have a strong sense of relative deprivation, which is detrimental to the steady development of urban and rural society. Urban land has a sub-linear scaling relationship with urban population as an infrastructure-related urban indicator, which has been seen in numerous urban systems. However, the scaling connections between different categories of urban land, such as residential and industrial land, and population size remain a mystery, which makes it difficult to comprehend how urban land development responds to population increase from an internal structure perspective. Wetlands in some cities are being threatened by urbanization, which provide many ecological services that are vital for city performance. Wetlands in some cities are under severe threat of extinction due to massive urban agglomerations typified by fast and unregulated urban expansion. Shrinking cities have developed as a common phenomenon in the globalization period, and have become a new buzzword in regional and urban study discourse. One of the most prominent locations of fast urbanization is the Pearl River Delta (PRD). Land resources have unavoidably changed as a result of the urbanization process. The evolution of Urban Land Carrying Capacity (ULCC) is regarded as a useful metric for determining the viability of urban growth. As a result, this research presents a different way for analyzing the development of ULCC performance under fast urbanization from a carrier-load viewpoint. Various variables influence urban growth, ranging from environmental and social causes to access to urban infrastructure. In terms of the foregoing criteria, urbanization in an unsuitable site might cause problems connecting to the city core and surrounding urban districts, as well as waste of land resources. Multiple Logistic Regression (MLR) using Landsat images and available geospatial data sources was used to investigate the urban development process and factors impacting urbanized possibilities in Can Though, a rapidly expanding metropolis. based on six characteristics including transit accessibility, established urban regions, industrial zones, elevation, soil type, and population According to a simulation of urbanization likelihood, most rural places with little access to urban infrastructure are difficult to urbanize, with a probability of less than 40%. The high-potential urbanized zones, on the other hand, enlarged the already-developed areas in riverfront districts. Our findings aid in the comprehension of urbanized-driven elements in newly growing delta cities for long-term planning when urbanization is kept under control. Urbanization is a major contributor to rising carbon emissions from buildings. However, few researches have looked at how urbanization affects carbon emissions from buildings. This provides a comprehensive framework for urbanization and to comprehensively investigate the numerous effects of urbanization on carbon emissions from urban buildings in terms of both quantity and structure. Rapid urbanization has given rise to a slew of urban sustainability issues. Green infrastructure, with its emphasis on multi functionality has been promoted by academics and practitioners alike as an important component of efforts to transition to more sustainable urban settings. A number of evaluation frameworks have arisen to help this, with the goal of assessing green infrastructure requirements and prospects.

Creating a new rural housing system and encouraging the building of an integrated urban–rural housing system would assist to ensure that urban and rural populations have equal access to housing. A system like this might also help inhabitants in some cities and rural areas enhance their housing utility and combine urban and rural development.

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