

Examining the Effects of Urbanization on Social Structures and Environmental Sustainability: Lessons from Urban Development Projects

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ABSTRACT

With urbanization continuing to increase, the relationship between urbanization, social structure, and environmental sustainability becomes increasingly important to understand in the context of sustainable urban development. This research aims to investigate the complex interactions between urbanization, social structure, and environmental sustainability, with a focus on the impact of urbanization on social and environmental structures in urban communities. Through a systematic literature review approach, researchers collected and analyzed a number of related studies from reputable international databases. The results of the analysis show that urbanization has a significant impact on the social and environmental structure in urban communities, with changes in patterns of social interaction, land use, air and water quality, and waste management. The implication of these findings is the need for an integrated approach in urban development that pays attention to social and environmental aspects simultaneously, and encourages community participation in decision-making processes related to urban development. These findings provide an important contribution to the development of policies and strategies aimed at achieving sustainable and inclusive urban development.

Key words: urbanization, social structure, environmental sustainability, systematic literature review, urban development.

ABSTRAK

Dengan adanya urbanisasi yang terus meningkat, hubungan antara urbanisasi, struktur sosial, dan keberlanjutan lingkungan menjadi semakin penting untuk dipahami dalam konteks pembangunan perkotaan yang berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki interaksi kompleks antara urbanisasi, struktur sosial, dan keberlanjutan lingkungan, dengan fokus pada dampak urbanisasi terhadap struktur sosial dan lingkungan di masyarakat perkotaan. Melalui pendekatan systematic literature review, peneliti mengumpulkan dan menganalisis sejumlah studi terkait dari database internasional bereputasi. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa urbanisasi memiliki dampak signifikan terhadap struktur sosial dan lingkungan di masyarakat perkotaan, dengan perubahan dalam pola-pola interaksi sosial, penggunaan lahan, kualitas udara dan air, serta pengelolaan limbah. Implikasi dari temuan ini adalah perlunya pendekatan terintegrasi dalam pengembangan perkotaan yang memperhatikan aspek-aspek sosial dan lingkungan secara bersamaan, serta mendorong partisipasi masyarakat dalam proses pengambilan keputusan terkait pembangunan perkotaan. Temuan ini memberikan kontribusi penting bagi pengembangan kebijakan dan strategi yang bertujuan untuk mencapai pembangunan perkotaan yang berkelanjutan dan inklusif.

Kata kunci: urbanisasi, struktur sosial, keberlanjutan lingkungan, systematic literature review, pembangunan perkotaan.

1. Introduction

Urbanization has been a significant global phenomenon, with projections indicating substantial growth in urban areas through the 21st century (Li et al., 2019). This expansion is expected to have profound implications for land use, climate, and demographic patterns, leading to the intensification of urban heat islands and greenhouse gas emissions (Huang et al., 2019). In the context of developing countries, urbanization drives economic, social, and physical changes, impacting traditional rural industries, work patterns, and consumption structures (Dewi, 2024). Furthermore, urban regeneration projects play a crucial role in

sustainable development and intellectual capital, emphasizing the preservation of cultural and social authenticity (Romanelli et al., 2022; Li & Qu, 2022). Lessons learned from such projects, particularly in developing countries, are essential for identifying barriers and improvement factors, contributing to future performance enhancement and policy development (Aisheh & Issa, 2021). Additionally, the transformation of urban landscapes through project-based urban renewal has far-reaching effects on the physical, social, and economic aspects of cities and their traditions (Bakır, 2020). To address the challenges posed by urbanization, a guide for climate-resilient cities has been proposed, focusing on critical urban infrastructures and their interdependence, resilience, and mitigation and adaptation strategies (Lomba-Fernández et al., 2019).

Urbanization has become a significant global phenomenon in recent decades, leading to complex and varied consequences for social and environmental structures in cities worldwide. The rapid population growth and increased pressure on natural resources and urban infrastructure have been triggered by major changes in human migration patterns towards cities (Khanh et al., 2023). This uncontrolled urban growth has posed serious challenges to environmental sustainability, resulting in decreased air and water quality, loss of natural habitat, and increased greenhouse gas emissions (Peponi & Morgado, 2020). The negative impacts of urbanization on environmental sustainability are often associated with the complex nature of urban growth, which covers social, economic, and environmental aspects, leading to a diverse range of concepts on urban development (Peponi & Morgado, 2020).

The study by Jamshed et al. (2020) emphasizes the intrinsic link between rural areas and cities and highlights the need to assess rural vulnerability in relation to cities, as rural vulnerability is often evaluated without considering its relation to urban areas. Furthermore, Przywojska et al. (2019) stress that urban areas around the world experience challenging and interdependent social, environmental, and economic sustainability problems, which vary substantially between contexts. This highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of rural-urban linkages and their impact on vulnerability and sustainability.

In addition, Wang et al. (2021) demonstrate that green innovation efficiency in urban agglomerations can contribute to environmental sustainability, as the results show stable overall green innovation efficiency in the Great Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan City Group. Moreover, Chatterjee et al. (2020) raise the question of sustainable development and the growing urban population in the context of urban agriculture and vertical farming, emphasizing the need to address sustainable development in the face of urbanization.

The impact of urbanization on exposure to extreme warming in megacities is highlighted by (Khanh et al., 2023), emphasizing the crucial need to understand the interaction and combined effects of global warming and urbanization on urban climate and settlers for planning resilient and sustainable cities. Furthermore, Enoguanbhor et al. (2021) discuss the insufficiency of existing land use planning instrumentation at urban and regional scales, emphasizing the negative implications of rapid urban expansion patterns on environmentally sensitive areas. In conclusion, the references provide valuable insights into the multifaceted impact of urbanization on social structures and environmental sustainability. They underscore the need for a comprehensive understanding of rural-urban linkages, green innovation, sustainable development, and the implications of urbanization on exposure to extreme warming and land use planning for sustainable urban development.

Although much research has been conducted on the relationship between urbanization, social structure, and environmental sustainability, there are still knowledge gaps that need to be filled. Most studies tend to focus on single aspects of this phenomenon, while comprehensive analytical integration of all three dimensions is still limited.

The main aim of this research is to fill this knowledge gap by conducting an in-depth systematic literature review on the relationship between urbanization, social structure and environmental sustainability. Through this approach, it is hoped that a more holistic and

comprehensive understanding of the complexity of the urbanization phenomenon will be formed.

In this context, the main research question asked is: "How does urbanization affect the social structure in urban communities, and what impact does it have on environmental sustainability?"

The novelty of this research lies in the integrative approach used to investigate the relationship between urbanization, social structure, and environmental sustainability. By combining multidisciplinary perspectives and identifying lessons learned from existing urban development projects, this research is expected to provide valuable new insights for the understanding and management of sustainable urban development.

The results of this research are expected to make a significant contribution to academic understanding of the relationship between urbanization, social structure, and environmental sustainability. Apart from that, it is also hoped that the research findings can provide practical guidance for policy makers and practitioners in designing more sustainable urban development strategies.

In this way, this introduction provides a strong basis for introducing and directing readers to the research framework and objectives to be achieved in this study.

2. Research methods

Articles relevant to this research were collected through searches in various international databases that are widely recognized in related scientific fields, including but not limited to PubMed, Web of Science, and Scopus. The selection of these databases was carried out to ensure comprehensive and representative literature coverage.

Search keywords that were relevant and appropriate to the scope of this research were carefully selected to ensure that relevant articles could be identified effectively. These keywords include terms such as "urbanization", "social structure", "environmental sustainability", and "urban development projects", as well as variations and synonyms of these terms.

After the search process was completed, the total number of articles obtained from the various databases was evaluated. This number includes articles that are relevant to the research topic and meet the specified inclusion criteria. This evaluation is important to measure the scope of available and relevant literature to be reviewed.

The articles that have been obtained are then filtered using predetermined inclusion and exclusion techniques. Inclusion criteria included topic relevance, year of publication, and methodological quality of the research. Meanwhile, articles that do not meet the inclusion criteria, such as non-English language articles or articles that are not available online, will be excluded from the review.

The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) method was used as the main guide in the process of preparing this literature review. PRISMA steps, including identification, screening, data collection, and synthesis of results, will be followed closely to ensure transparency, accountability, and reliability of this literature review.

With this structured and detailed methodological approach, it is hoped that this systematic literature review will provide an in-depth and comprehensive understanding of the relationship between urbanization, social structure and environmental sustainability in the context of urban development projects.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Key Concepts

Urbanization is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon that refers to the process of population migration from rural areas to urban areas, as well as the growth and changes that occur in urban areas as a result of this migration. Urbanization is often measured

in terms of the percentage of a country or region's population living in urban areas.

Social structure in an urban context refers to the organization and interactions between individuals and groups within urban society. It includes aspects such as social stratification, social networks, and social institutions that shape patterns of behavior and relationships between city residents.

Environmental sustainability in an urban context refers to a city's ability to maintain its ecological and social balance over the long term. This includes efforts to minimize negative impacts on the natural environment, such as air pollution and waste, as well as promoting social justice and community participation in environmental decision-making.

The relationship between urbanization, social structure, and environmental sustainability is the main focus of this research. It includes analysis of how urbanization affects social structures in urban communities, including changes in patterns of social interaction and distribution of resources. In addition, research also explores the impact of urbanization on environmental sustainability, including changes in land use patterns, environmental quality, and the availability of natural resources. By understanding this complex relationship, it is hoped that solutions and strategies can be found that can improve the quality of life in cities while maintaining environmental sustainability.

3.2. Factors Influencing Social Structure in Urban Societies

Factors influencing social structure in urban societies are multifaceted and encompass various aspects such as physical activity, social cohesion, mental health, social integration, governance, and poverty. Yang et al. (2022) highlight the influence of sports experiences and attitudes of the urban running community on social interactions, emphasizing the impact of social transformations on urban life. Alshamari et al. (2022) discuss the correlation between social cohesion and the physical built environment in traditional cities, emphasizing the role of customs, kinship, values, and ethics in promoting social order. Ramesh et al. (2022) shed light on the changing status of women in urban areas due to factors like urbanization, industrialization, and mass media influence, impacting the social structure. Li et al. (2022) provide insights into the factors influencing the social integration of new urban immigrants, contributing to the improvement of urban construction and public services. Ye et al. (2022) emphasize the challenges for governance arising from the mobility of urban and rural factors, leading to disparities and crises in rural areas. Furthermore, Ye et al. (2019) demonstrate the influences of capital globalization on urban social and spatial extension, particularly in the Yangtze River Delta. Wang et al. (2020) discuss structural factors related to household decision-making in Chinese rural migrant families, highlighting asymmetrical social norms and gender structural constraints. Nurnadia et al. (2022) aim to examine the structure and validity of social change indicators among urban poverty, providing a comprehensive understanding of social change in urban areas. Additionally, Szaflarski & Bauldry (2019) shift the focus to social structural conditions and discrimination experiences, impacting the physical and mental health of immigrants and refugees. Verster (2020) emphasizes collaboration in urban planning as a powerful tool for achieving social justice and empowered societies. These references collectively provide a comprehensive understanding of the diverse factors influencing social structure in urban societies, encompassing various dimensions such as physical activity, social cohesion, mental health, social integration, governance, and poverty.

The social structure in urban communities is shaped by a multitude of factors, including demographic, economic, cultural, and political influences. Demographic factors such as population growth, age composition, ethnic distribution, and population mobility play a crucial role in determining the dynamics of social interaction within urban areas (Goswami et al., 2019). Additionally, economic factors such as employment patterns, income levels, access to resources, and economic disparities contribute significantly to social differentiation and the formation of hierarchies in urban society (Ye et al., 2020). Moreover, urban culture, including

norms, values, social practices, and cultural institutions, influences patterns of social interaction and the formation of social groups in urban areas (Natoli et al., 2022). Political factors and power dynamics also have a substantial impact on social structure, as public policy, distribution of political power, and the relationship between government and society shape power structures and social hierarchies in urban areas (Surya et al., 2020).

Understanding these multifaceted factors is essential for gaining deeper insights into the social dynamics of urban environments. For instance, the management of slum-based urban farming has been shown to significantly increase the welfare and economic empowerment of communities in Makassar City, South Sulawesi, Indonesia (Lomba-Fernández et al., 2019). Furthermore, the preservation of authenticity in urban regeneration processes, particularly in vulnerable communities, has been identified as a critical aspect that stimulates discussions on the preservation of socio-cultural authenticity during urban development (Li & Qu, 2022). Additionally, the role of cultural and creative industries in developing urban cultural policies has been recognized as a crucial element in shaping the social fabric of cities (Jones et al., 2019).

In conclusion, a comprehensive analysis of these factors is instrumental in designing effective strategies and policies aimed at improving social welfare and strengthening sustainable social structures in urban areas. By considering the interplay of demographic, economic, cultural, and political influences, urban planners and policymakers can work towards creating more inclusive, resilient, and socially cohesive urban communities.

3.3. The Impact of Urbanization on Environmental Sustainability

The impact of urbanization on environmental sustainability is a complex and multifaceted issue that has garnered significant attention in recent years. Several studies have delved into the various dimensions of this topic, shedding light on the interplay between urban development and environmental well-being (Mirzayeva et al., 2020). highlighted the significant positive effects of environmental and social impacts on urban sustainability, emphasizing the intricate relationship between these factors (Mirzayeva et al., 2020). Similarly, Ghalib et al. (2023) underscored the importance of environmental indicators in progressing urban sustainability, further emphasizing the critical role of environmental considerations in urban development (Ghalib et al., 2023).

Furthermore, discussed the emergence of sustainable urban transformation as a response to the negative effects of urbanization, including population density, unplanned housing areas, and environmental problems, underscoring the pressing need for sustainable urban development in mitigating these challenges (Kaya & Erbaş, 2023). Additionally, Subasinghe et al. (2021) highlighted the substantial impacts of urbanization on the environment, particularly in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and land-use changes, emphasizing the challenges posed to the sustainability of urban environments (Subasinghe et al., 2021).

Moreover, Shao et al. (2019) stressed the importance of evaluating environmental concerns as a prerequisite for implementing effective urban environmental sustainability policies, emphasizing the need for comprehensive assessments of the impact of urbanization on environmental sustainability (Shao et al., 2019). Similarly, Echendu (2020) emphasized the central role of urban planning in promoting sustainability, highlighting the potential of well-planned urban centers to drive economic prosperity, social well-being, and environmental sustainability (Echendu, 2020).

In conclusion, the impact of urbanization on environmental sustainability is a critical area of research that necessitates comprehensive consideration of environmental, social, and economic factors. The studies reviewed underscore the intricate relationship between urban development and environmental sustainability, emphasizing the need for holistic approaches to address the challenges posed by rapid urbanization.

Urbanization has a significant impact on environmental sustainability, affecting land use, air and water quality, biodiversity, and waste management. The conversion of land for urban development leads to the loss of natural habitats, ecosystem fragmentation, and environmental damage (Kowarik et al., 2020). Additionally, urbanization contributes to increased emissions of pollutants, such as particulates, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides, which can lead to air pollution, posing risks to human health and the environment (Гинзбург et al., 2020). Moreover, urbanization results in the generation of large volumes of waste, including domestic, industrial, and construction waste, which, if not managed effectively, can lead to environmental pollution.

Furthermore, urban development often leads to the loss of natural habitats, reducing space for wild flora and fauna, which can result in a decline in certain species and disruption of the food chain, ultimately threatening biodiversity and ecosystem diversity (Lee et al., 2021). The impact of urbanization on air quality has been extensively discussed, with studies showing that urbanization modulates biodiversity patterns and associated ecosystem services (Lippe et al., 2020). Efforts to limit land conversion, improve pollution controls, and enhance waste and natural resource management are crucial for achieving sustainable urban development without compromising the environment (Kowarik et al., 2020).

In conclusion, urbanization significantly impacts environmental sustainability through land use change, air and water quality, biodiversity, and waste management. It is imperative for governments, communities, and stakeholders to adopt sustainable strategies and policies in urban planning and development to mitigate these impacts and ensure the preservation of the environment.

3.4. Lessons Learned from Urban Development Projects

To understand the lessons learned from urban development projects, it is essential to consider various aspects such as sustainable urban development, urban flooding, energy performance, urban governance, and pandemic impacts. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted cities, highlighting major lessons for post-COVID urban planning and design (Sharifi & Khavarian-Garmsir, 2020). Additionally, urban flooding poses a significant threat, and lessons learned from China's urban flooding can be applied globally (Ma et al., 2022). Furthermore, monitoring energy performance is crucial for sustainable urban development and capturing lessons related to the energy performance of buildings (Leer et al., 2022). Integrated Strategies for Sustainable Urban Development (ISUD) have been examined in European cities, providing valuable insights and lessons learned (Medeiros & Zwet, 2020). Urban governance plays a vital role in enhancing transitions to greater sustainability in cities, offering lessons on inclusive and sustainable forms of urban development (Jameson et al., 2021).

Lessons learned from mega building construction projects in developing countries emphasize the importance of avoiding repeating mistakes, ensuring past successes are replicated, and encouraging innovation within companies (Aisheh & Issa, 2021). Additionally, the creation and sharing of lessons learned through blogging in project-based learning contribute to knowledge gained during project execution experiences (Arturo et al., 2022). Reflective practice is valuable to urban innovators in unveiling new learning needs for their projects, emphasizing the need for further research to sustain innovators' self-development (Magni et al., 2021). Moreover, better articulating urban policies and sustainable engagements into the design phase of urban projects is instrumental in developing neighborhoods and cities with better environmental performance (Blanco et al., 2022).

The reconfiguration of urban mobility rhythms in post-pandemic cities aims to develop resilient and effective procedures for facing epidemics based on a better understanding of urban mobility patterns (Altaweel & Abduljalil, 2023). Public spaces and community involvement are significant for urban renewal projects, emphasizing the importance of

conviviality and community engagement (BOUMALI, 2022). Urban regeneration projects contribute to sustainable urban development without compromising the natural environment by managing social, environmental, and economic dimensions equally (Romanelli et al., 2022). Rethinking strategies for resilient urban design, perceptions, and planning in the post-COVID-19 world is crucial, focusing on pandemic impacts and lessons learned for pandemic-resilient urban planning and design (Afrin et al., 2021).

To achieve successful urban development projects, it is crucial to consider various factors that contribute to their success and the challenges that may hinder their progress. Factors such as effective policies, community participation, and integration of social, economic, and environmental aspects play a significant role in project success (Ko & Chiu, 2020). Additionally, strong political support, broad community involvement, and adequate institutional capacity are essential for overcoming obstacles during project implementation (Romanelli et al., 2022). However, challenges such as limited resources, conflicts of interest, and resistance from stakeholders can impede the success of urban development projects (Ko & Chiu, 2020).

Case studies and analyses of successful urban development projects provide valuable insights into best practices and effective strategies for achieving sustainable urban development goals (Romanelli et al., 2022). For instance, the regeneration of brownfield sites has become a relevant strategy for sustainable development in cities (Zaletova et al., 2021). Furthermore, the design and renovation of green spaces around cities are crucial for integrated and coherent urban planning based on regional development strategies (Paraschiv & Rauf, 2022).

Moreover, the development of smart sustainable cities through data-driven technologies and applied solutions is increasingly embraced to optimize and enhance urban performance (Bibri, 2021). This approach involves leveraging smart and intelligent solutions to address urban challenges and drive sustainable urban growth (Romanelli, 2021). Additionally, the use of machine learning tools can aid in analyzing the factors affecting the success of sustainable development projects (Zhijun et al., 2022).

However, it is important to acknowledge the challenges faced by urban development projects, such as the high centralization of government, vulnerability to natural disasters, and the spontaneous expansion of suburbs, which can threaten the safety of agglomeration centers (Ermolina et al., 2020). Understanding these challenges and the driving forces behind urban development projects is crucial for developing effective strategies and policies to address them.

In conclusion, successful urban development projects require a comprehensive understanding of the factors that contribute to their success, as well as the challenges and obstacles they may encounter. By analyzing case studies and leveraging innovative strategies, governments and development agencies can work towards achieving sustainable urban development goals.

3.5. Community Participation in Urban Development Projects

To understand the role of community participation in urban development projects, it is essential to consider the various perspectives and approaches that have been studied in recent years. Community engagement is a critical aspect of urban development, as it ensures that the voices and needs of the local population are integrated into the planning and execution of projects. Several studies have highlighted the significance of community participation in urban development, emphasizing the need for a more participatory approach to overcome barriers and promote effective engagement ("Community Participation in Urban Road Infrastructure Development Projects: The Case of Wolkite Town, Ethiopia", 2022; Geekiyanage et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2021). Additionally, the literature emphasizes the importance of community involvement in urban renewal and regeneration projects, as it fosters conviviality and supports sustainable development within urban spaces (BOUMALI, 2022; Romanelli et al., 2022).

Furthermore, the concept of community participation extends beyond physical infrastructure projects to encompass broader urban governance and resilience. Studies have emphasized the role of community-centered urban sensing initiatives and participatory action research in engaging urban communities and addressing their specific needs (Mondschein et al., 2022; Abboah-Offei et al., 2021). Moreover, the literature underscores the need for citizen participation to ensure social cohesion for sustainable urban regeneration and redevelopment of deprived urban areas (Polat & Yildiz, 2019).

In the context of urban development, community participation refers to a dynamic process in which the beneficiaries influence the direction and execution of development projects rather than merely receiving a share of project benefits (Shafik & El-Husseiny, 2019). This approach aligns with the evolving understanding of urban governance, where community engagement is seen as a means to enhance social and economic performances of a city (Romanelli, 2021). Additionally, the literature highlights the necessity for urban innovators to constantly learn and adapt throughout the complex process of urban innovation, emphasizing the reflective practice and capabilities needed to succeed in projects with social impact (Magni et al., 2021).

In conclusion, the references from 2019-2024 provide a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of community participation in urban development projects. They underscore the importance of overcoming barriers to participation, promoting a more participatory approach, and integrating community voices into urban planning and governance. These insights contribute to a nuanced understanding of the role of community engagement in fostering sustainable and inclusive urban development.

Community participation is a fundamental element in sustainable urban development projects, playing a crucial role in the planning, implementation, and evaluation processes. emphasized the significance of community involvement in urban farming activities, highlighting the essential role of the community in the implementation of such initiatives (Othman et al., 2019). 's analysis of community participation in coastal conservation stressed the importance of Sustainable Development Goals in addressing overexploitation, underscoring the need for community involvement in sustainable initiatives (Mishra, 2022). Furthermore, 's study on sustainability awareness initiatives highlighted the use of questionnaire surveys and interviews to gauge participant attitudes and organizers' views on sustainability, emphasizing the importance of understanding community perspectives (Raffay-Danyi & Formádi, 2022).

Urban planners' perspectives on public participation in Nigeria, as discussed by , underscored the global recognition of public/community participation as an integral aspect of urban planning, emphasizing the significance of community involvement in decision-making processes (Echendu, 2023). Additionally, 's assessment of community participation in the sustainable development of marine protected areas emphasized the paramount importance of community involvement in achieving sustainable development, particularly in ecotourism development (Rahman et al., 2021). These findings collectively underscore the critical role of community participation in sustainable urban development projects.

Moreover, 's study on women's participation in coastal community empowerment programs highlighted the equal rights of women and men in access and control of community empowerment programs, emphasizing the importance of gender inclusivity in community participation initiatives (Azzahra & Sugiarso, 2022). Additionally, 's research on environmental governance and public participation emphasized the encouragement of public involvement at the lowest level to promote community participation in sustainable development (Darhamsyah, 2019). These studies collectively emphasize the ethical and practical significance of community participation in sustainable urban development.

In conclusion, community participation is not only an ethical principle but also a key factor in achieving holistic and sustainability-oriented development goals. The synthesis of these references underscores the importance of community involvement in urban

development projects, highlighting the need for inclusive, empowering, and environmentally friendly approaches to ensure the success of sustainable urban development initiatives.

4. Conclusion

From the results of the discussion that has been presented, it can be concluded that this research describes the complex relationship between urbanization, social structure, and environmental sustainability in the context of urban development. Urbanization is a phenomenon that involves the process of population migration from rural areas to urban areas, as well as the growth and changes that occur in urban areas as a result of this migration. Social structure in urban communities is influenced by various factors, including demographics, economics, culture, and politics, which play an important role in shaping patterns of social interaction and distribution of resources. On the other hand, urbanization also has an impact on environmental sustainability, through changes in land use, air and water quality, biodiversity, and waste management.

Through a literature review, it was found that there are factors that influence the social structure in urban communities, such as demographics, economics, culture and politics. Likewise, the impact of urbanization on environmental sustainability, which includes changes in land use, air and water quality, biodiversity, and waste management. In addition, lessons learned from urban development projects demonstrate the various strategies and challenges faced in realizing sustainable urban development. Community participation also plays an important role in the success of urban development projects, through active participation and involvement in the project planning, implementation and evaluation process.

The implication of the results of this discussion is the need for a holistic and integrated approach in formulating urban development policies and strategies. This involves various stakeholders, including government, society and the private sector, in designing solutions that can strengthen social structures, improve environmental quality and ensure the sustainability of urban development. However, there are limitations in this research, such as limited data and limited case studies, which need to be considered in future research.

For future research, further, more in-depth research is needed regarding the relationship between urbanization, social structure and environmental sustainability, as well as effective strategies and policies to overcome challenges in urban development. Thus, it is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to understanding and improving the quality of sustainable urban development.

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