

ABSTRACT

Most Indian cities are experiencing rapid urbanization and majority of country's population will be living in cities in next two decades. With rapid urbanization India is also experiencing one of the highest motorization rates in the world. Motor vehicle growth has been largely concentrated in cities which are deteriorating the environment and health of people. As transportation sector is the major contributor to urban air pollution it is bringing in multitude of health hazards with it. This paper assesses health damage costs caused by increasing vehicular load in urban settlements of India and compares these costs in different emission norms scenarios.