**A Review of Two Papers About Sustainability**

In response to increasing urbanization and environmental challenges, the importance of the concept of sustainable cities is rising. This study mainly describes sustainable urbanism, analysing strategies, policies, and innovative approaches. Exploring the urban planning, renewable energy management, waste management, transportation systems, and social equity, these two given papers contribute to an in-depth idea of achieving sustainable cities.

*The Myth of the Sustainable City* refers those urban cities, often claimed that they are sustainable, but they are not actually sustainable. While they may seem green on the surface, their true sustainability is questionable due to several factors. While urban cities are often saluted for their eco-friendly activities, a critical analysis emphasize on several facts that make doubt upon their true sustainability. The text enlightens into some factors that denied the acclaimed "green" image of urban cities due to their energy consumption, dependency on external sources, and a questionable carbon offsetting mechanism.

Urban cities, appreciated for their innovation and modernity, but dependent heavily on non-renewable energy sources like gas, petroleum, and coal (Day & Hall, 2016). This energy dependency makes the concept of sustainable cities questionable. Big cities like New York, California consume more than 200 million gallons of gasoline per year (Day & Hall, 2016).

Urbar city are dependent on other cities for food. Urban cities depend heavily on rural areas for sustenance to produce local food. This raises questions about the true sustainability and indicate that cities cannot independently meet their own nutritional needs. Urban farming can be a solution of food dependency (Day & Hall, 2016).

Urban cities may unwillingly produce more carbon dioxide than they offset (Day & Hall, 2016). The concept of carbon offsetting, while urban cities appearing green, can accidentally break the carbon cycle and make ecological imbalance. Kentucky, Montana, Louisiana, West Virginia, Alaska, and North Dakota have relief above 35 metric tons carbon dioxide in one year (Day & Hall, 2016).

To truly achieving a greener future, urban cities must depend on non-renewable. Furthermore, maintaining local food production and reducing dependence on rural areas and making city green can enhance ecological balance.

*Future cities and environmental sustainability* denote that a sustainable city epitomizes self-reliance, minimizing its dependency on external areas for sustenance and functioning. Its core factors are collaborating of technical advancement, productivity, environmental consciousness, planning and recycling. It doesn't need help from other cities to work well. To make a city sustainable, a few important things are needed.

Being technologically advanced is crucial. This describes a state where the utilization of advanced scientific knowledge and innovative tools leads to increased efficiency, effectiveness, and capability in various sectors. It helps the city to be creative, finding solutions and make sustainable (Raffat et al., 2016).

Productivity is important. The city needs to be good at producing the things it needs as well as food and serving its people (Raffat et al., 2016). This reduces the need to bring these things from outside, making the city self-sufficient.

Being environmentally friendly is essential. This involves taking care of nature by using less energy, producing less waste, and keeping the air and water clean. Natural resources can play a vital role to make environment fresh. Nine kg carbon dioxide can be stored in one kg wood (Raffat et al., 2016). This ensures that the city can sustain itself without harming its surroundings.

Also, the city should plan things well and it is a main object to build a sustainable city (Raffat et al., 2016). This means deciding how to use land and resources wisely. When everything is organized, there is less waste. The city must carefully plan its land use and resource management. It prevents waste and ensures that everything is used wisely and efficiently.

A good social environment is important. People in cities should live well, have access to good education and health care to increase living standard (Raffat et al., 2016). This makes them strong and capable, which contributes to the city's self-sufficiency.

Having strong infrastructure is essential. These include good roads, buildings and water and electricity systems. This infrastructure helps the city function smoothly without needing help from elsewhere. Green infrastructure make city green (Raffat et al., 2016).

Recycling denotes the systematic process of collecting, reprocessing, and reusing materials to reduce waste and save resources. 75% material are recyclable (Raffat et al., 2016). Instead of throwing things away, the city can reuse and recycle items. This reduces the need for new resources and supports city independence.

In summary, a sustainable city improves by being technologically advanced, productive, environmentally conscious, well-planned, socially healthy, having good infrastructure and practicing recycling. Together, these aspects enable the city to meet its own needs without relying on others.

The two given texts combine a range of key themes and similarities when explaining the concept of a sustainable city. At their beginning, both texts share a common goal, to define the concept of sustainable city. Both the texts also address the issue of excess carbon dioxide emissions in urban contexts to reduce environmental challenge.

Both texts collectively highlight the central importance of self-sufficiency in the context of sustainable cities. They agree on the importance of cities in achieving self-reliance, energy production, resource allocation and waste management.

Additionally, they jointly emphasize the important role that well-structured systems play in establishing sustainable cities. Road, building, efficient appliances (Day & Hall, 2016) are some examples of infrastructure. Recognizing the fundamental importance of infrastructure in the urban areas, both texts emphasize its role in building sustainable cities.

The principle of "green" elements into the urban environment is a common factor between the two texts. Both texts emphasize on making city green to be sustainable. Green roofs, vertical farms can play an important role (Day & Hall, 2016). This mutual not only helps to build a sustainable environment but also provides food.

In summary, the relation between the two texts is clear, as they explore different dimensions of sustainable cities. Making infrastructure, technological advancement, and green initiatives, the texts collectively discussing the main theme of sustainable urbanism, where relationship between human and environment are integrated with each other.

In the contrast, the two paper have some differences. Paper A primarily centres on the United States, adopting an informal tone, while paper B takes a global view and maintains a formal process. Furthermore, these texts explore the relationship between cities and their dependence on various factors.

Paper A directs its attention towards the United States, discussing urbanization trends, challenges, and implications within the context of this country. The writing style of paper A is less formal, using less formal language and conversational tone to engage the reader. This approach tries to establish a relatable connection with the audience, enabling them to inform complex urban concepts through informal language.

In contrast, paper B takes a broader perspective by discussing urbanization across the world. Its formal writing style is marked by structured sentences, technical vocabulary, and a formal tone. By discussing on global perspective, paper B allows to examine the urbanization trends, impacts, and solutions properly. By maintaining a formality, paper B claiming a good understanding of the subject.

The primary emphasis of paper A is on the dependency of cities. It describes how urban areas often rely on various resources, infrastructure, food, energy, and human capital to improve (Day & Hall, 2016). The text highlights the interdependence between urban centres and surrounding regions, impacting ecosystems and socioeconomic.

Paper 2 argues that while cities may rely on external resources and connections, of self-sufficient city can be exist. Some future cities have managed to develop internal networks and systems and reduced their dependence on external sources. Garden city, Eco city, Hammarby Lake city are the example of future sustainable city (Raffat et al., 2016).

The comparison between paper A and paper B understand the various nature of urbanization and its varying impacts on cities. While paper A provides insights into the dependency within the context of the United States, paper B offers a global perspective, broadening our understanding of urbanization patterns and challenges worldwide.

The information of paper one published in august 21, 2016. The information is current and updated. It is seen that, some of links are not functional. All the information which are provided are related to the questions. General people are audience of its. The information can be used at various sources and comfortable to use the sources for a research paper, but the information is not properly at an appropriate level.

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On the other hand, the information of paper two published in august 2016. The information is current and updated. Most of the links are functional but some of are not functional. All the information which are provided are related to the questions. General people as well as researchers are audience of its. The information can be used at various sources and comfortable to use the sources for a research paper as well as the information is at an appropriate level.

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**References**

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