


☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

Disadvantages and advantages of urbanization

Urbanization is a process by which people move from rural areas to urban areas to look for higher living standards. People living in rural areas face unpredictable weather conditions that affect their livelihoods, so these people move to cities to look for a better life. Unlike rural areas, cities give these people the opportunity to live a better life; there are industries, learning institutions, and social services that attract these people more (Andersen, 2002). As these people lose these essential services, they also face problems caused by increasing their numbers, so this paper will examine the advantages and disadvantages of urbanization. The benefits of urbanization of efficient cities are known to require less effort to provide basic facilities, for example, electricity and fresh water. People who migrate to cities have these amenities that are difficult to access in rural areas. Towns also make significant use of space; there are many apartments that accommodate many people in a small land area. There are also recycling programs that use waste materials such as tyne and waste paper; it helps in cleaning up the city and providing jobs to those coming from rural areas. Cities have many social facilities such as health facilities, educational centers, social services as well as cultural activities, essential for the development and health of a population (Tully & Wind, 2006). People go from rural areas to cities to have easy access to these facilities, with all social facilities, education and cultural activities, people in cities have a complicated and comfortable life. Cities also have advanced transportation and communication networks that make moving and communication much easier. During the development of cities, people settled in areas that had well established natural resources, so most cities have a lot of resources around and within (DeBlij et al., 2010). These resources are easily exploited due to the availability of facilities and labor in cities, leading to economic development and improved living standards for city residents (Varthoulakis, 2008). The availability of these resources and labor from the city leads to the development of manufacturing and service industries around the city, creating employment for the population from rural areas (Savage, 2005). Cities have well-established universities, colleges, and schools; these make them the best place to develop human resources. There are a variety of courses of different disciplines and levels, and students who move to cities have a wide selection of jobs to choose from; this means that many of them pursue the career of their choice, making their level of high success. After completing university and university studies, students have many Opportunities, also, for those who want to create job opportunities have a better prospect of starting businesses or projects (Andersen, 2002). There are also a variety of financial institutions for people to deposit their savings and borrow money for investments. This creates a favorable environment for investment and development. People move from different regions, religions and cassettes to urban areas, and despite these differences, they live and work together. As they live together, they learn and understand each other, and this helps to get rid of the social and cultural barriers that are always the center of conflict, since many people live in cities, a country with many cities will have less conflict. People who live in rural areas also benefit from urbanization; many of these people are engaged in agriculture, and their farm produces the need for the market. They always appreciate the existence of cities because they consume their farm production in exchange for money, and this helps them recover economically (Potsiou, 2010). Imagine a country where everyone lives and owns land in rural areas. There will be a lot of stage because everyone will have enough for itself. Urbanization also helps reduce pressure on farmland; while people move to urban centers, they give more space for agriculture and, therefore, the agricultural industry strengthens (Potsiou, 2010). It will produce more agricultural goods and this will ensure food security. The disadvantages of urbanization become a major issue in cities as people continue to move to urban areas. Energy becomes inadequate, and some people resolve to illegally connect electricity, while others point to the use of inefficient cooking fuels such as firewood and charcoal, which increases the number of carbon emissions (Marchand, 1998). The example is Kozani in Greece, which is Europe's most polluted city. The population of cars also increases as the number of people in cities increases, leading to an increase in diesel use, and therefore the increase in carbon emissions increases the population in cities, raising problems in transportation as well as traffic management. This is evident in cities like Mumbai, which has nearly 18 million citizens, with 55.5% of the population walking and 21.9% using trains (Potsio, 2010). The city has few people by car; however, more than 20,000 people have died due to a crowded train with at least 10 people a day (Potsio, 2010). Vietnam is another case with more than 18 million motorcycles and one million vehicles, and with narrow roads, the number of traffic-related accidents has increased. Urbanization leads to an increase in the number of people on limited land in cities; an increase in the number of more than water supply, leading to water shortages; Therefore, hygiene is compromised. Also After using water, it disposes of sewage in the land that creates excessive disposal of load; As the population increases, fresh water becomes expensive in urban cities, and some people choose to take water from nearby streams; Also, the water in these rivers is contaminated with uninstrined, and these rivers drain their water into the sea where drinking water and water are drawn for irrigation; In New Delhi, sewage was used to water farmland without taking care of the effects it can cause on humans. Cities with high populations face waste management problems. The example is the city of Athens, which produces 6,000 tonnes of garbage per day, and the disposal of this waste has become a problem for the city as the population continues to grow. Many countries have resolved their determination to use landfill to dispose of waste, which is yet another way to pollute the soil. Greece got open to problems with the EU for operating 1102 landfill; However, they have reduced the number of operational landfills to 400 (Potsio, 2010). The increase in the number of people in cities has led to the need to build affordable homes; People cut down trees and were built on land without any permits, and sometimes these people leave the land and look for another place to settle. Neighborhoods are built in urban areas, and they are marked by poor size and quality construction, land use violations and access to essential services. These are areas where crime develops because most people living in large neighborhoods don't have enough job opportunities; they choose to engage in criminal activity for their survival. The conclusion of urbanization here to stay, may slow down but stop it is not something that will come any sooner. Therefore, the primary way to minimize the problems caused by urbanization is to plan for all amenities and resources available for people's comfort without further pressure on society and the environment. Cities should use cardinal law, where their growth is planned, rather than letting themselves grow. As the local government plans for the city, it must make sure there is enough infrastructure to support the growing population and that residential areas should be near civil institutions to improve service provision. To reduce rural-urban migration, job opportunities can be created in rural areas. The stress exerted on cities is alleviated by a growing number of people. Restricting people to move to cities cannot be used to solve problems associated with urbanization. This is because every citizen has the right to move and settle anywhere as long as he does not in violation of other people's rights. Reference List Andersen, L., 2002. Rural-urban migration in Bolivia: advantages and disadvantages. Web. Arnaud, A. et al. 2004. Urbanization – Influences. Web. DeBlij, H. et al., 2010. Global geography. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons. Marchand, Y., 1998. The challenges of urbanization. Web. Potsiou, C., 2010. Rapid urbanization and metropolises: the need to manage spatial information. Copenhagen: International Federation of Surveyors. Savage, M., 2005. Globalization and belonging. New York: SAGE. Tolley, G. & Vinod, T., 2006. A review of urban growth: problems, policies, and assessments. Web. Varthoulakis, V., 2008. urban development . New York: SAGE. As cities continue to beckon people from all corners of the world, a relevant question remains to answer - are our cities collapsing under pressure? Urbanization, or instead, unscheduled urbanization has led to numerous problems. Towns in developing countries, in particular, are home to neo-urban residents, and have seen the maximum brunt tolerance of it all. What follows are a few negative consequences of unstructured urbanization. Increasing levels of pollution cities have always been blamed for their contribution to uncomfortable levels of pollution. Populated areas, along with little attention for environmental laws add to the woes. The daily commute of the urban population costs the planet hard, with public transport systems failing to deliver, or people simply choosing luxury over sensitivity and using private cars, which add up to toxic smoke emissions. Traffic congestion is a perennial problem, with no predictable possible solution in the near future. Large cities create large amounts of waste, and urban lifestyles involve creating waste that is largely non-biodegradable, thanks to the generous use of plastic containers. This leads to an unprecedented increase in waste that remains in our landfill and pollutes the soil for years to come. Population-exploding countries experiencing steady population growth have their own problems to deal with. By centrally putting this population growth in and around urban areas, the problems become more narrow. The rapid increase in the number of arrivals in cities due to lack of resources and organizational skills proves that it is unmanageable for authorities. Rising demand for space is raising property prices while paving the way for neighborhoods to be created. Living conditions here beat definitively due to lack of basic facilities such as safe Water, clean toilets, and drainage systems. The high cost of living in a city does not come cheap, with people having to pay the added cost of transportation and taxes for regular goods. It's not hard to imagine when city residents will be asked to pay taxes on the oxygen they breathe. The inflatable population makes any commodity expensive while leading to an influx of low-grade alternatives to food, water, and even medical supplies. Costs of food, transportation, rents, and other necessities are constantly increasing, as their demand continues to exceed supply. While cities are a haven for opportunists, the unfortunate reality is that they are not delivered equally. Cities are the best places to see examples of economic inequality, where the rich continue to get richer and the poor remain the way they are. Extreme affluetness and acute poverty live right next to each other in cities, albeit spitefully. At some point, this creates a way for rebellion. Opportunities, or instead, their limited nature, translate into unemployment. As the population spirals out of control, disenchantment is limited to increase, resulting in flare-up of sorts. If there is one thing we fail to understand, the fact that every city has its limits, and the times it will only cause it to burst at the atm. Increasing crime rates with the eddy pressure that we are putting in our cities every day, it is nothing short of a challenge for governing bodies to manage these vast metropolitan areas. Deftly manages populated areas alongside impossible, which raises issues of civic duties; law and order, in particular. As city life pulls in a variety of people, and allows for a variety of activities to flourish, criminals, too, find their share of opportunities here. Street crime continues to become common as authorities find it difficult to patrol cities that are beyond crowded. As safety concerns rise, it is ultimately citizens who have to bear the consequences. Urbanization, truthfulness, is an inevitable part of development and our future. But unless strictly governed and done in an organized way, this growth can only get out of control and create more problems than solutions. Disadvantages of urbanization. (2016, Sep 26). Retrieved October 12, 2020, from