

1: Causes, Effects and Solutions to Urbanization - Conserve Energy Future

1 Urbanization and Growth: Setting the Context 1 Patricia Clarke Annez and Robert M. Buckley ity, growth, and urbanizationâ€”the subject of this volume. In.

The country became increasingly urban, and cities grew not only in terms of population but also in size, with skyscrapers pushing cities upward and new transportation systems extending them outward. Part of the urban population growth was fueled by an unprecedented mass immigration to the United States that continued unabated into the first two decades of the twentieth century. Meanwhile, ongoing industrialization and urbanization left their mark on how people spent their daily lives and used their leisure time. In , there were only two American cities with a population of more than ; by , there were six, and three of these â€” New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia â€” boasted over one million inhabitants. Roughly 40 percent of Americans lived in cities and the number was climbing. Although much of the urbanization occurred in the industrial regions of the Northeast and Midwest, it was a national phenomenon that often corresponded to the presence of railroads. For example, Atlanta experienced a rapid economic recovery in the last quarter of the century, and Los Angeles became a boomtown in the s due to the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. Because the birth rate in the United States declined in the late nineteenth century, urban growth reflected an internal migration of Americans from farms and small towns to the larger cities and the overseas migration that brought millions of people to U. In the s, however, the origin of immigrants shifted to Southern and Eastern Europe. Another popular misconception is that all immigrants found permanent homes in the United States. In fact, perhaps as many as three out of every ten new arrivals most of them single young men returned to their homeland after they earned enough money to buy land or set up their own business. Seeking familiar surroundings, they tended to live and work with people from their native country. Although their children attended public schools and quickly learned English, immigrant parents continued to use their native tongue, transplanting a bit of the Old World into the new. Whether nicknamed Little Italy, Little Bohemia, or Chinatown, immigrant neighborhoods were rich with Old World languages, from the words printed in the newspapers and on the signs in store windows to the voices heard on the streets. These neighborhoods, which helped ease the transition from greenhorn as newcomers were often called to citizen, were terribly overcrowded, with upward of 4, people housed on a single block. Such overcrowding contributed to poverty, crime, and disease. Moreover, new immigrants were often portrayed as dangerous radicals ready to undermine the American political system or as threats to the jobs of American workers because of their willingness to settle for lower wages. Given these attitudes toward foreigners, it is not surprising that calls for restrictions on immigration began to sound. In , Congress denied convicts, paupers, and the mentally ill the right to enter the United States and three years later prohibited contract laborers immigrants whose passage was paid in return for working for a certain period of time. Neither law had much affect on what was essentially an open immigration policy. The Chinese Exclusion Act , on the other hand, suspended immigration from China for ten years; it was extended for another decade in and then was made permanent in The law was not repealed until Skyscrapers and mass transit. As more and more people crowded into the large cities, the value of urban land increased. The solution to rising costs of real estate and the need to maximize the use of available space was to build up. The availability of cheap cast iron and, later, structural steel, improved fireproofing, and the electric elevator allowed for the construction of taller and taller buildings. Chicago became the home of the skyscraper because of the disastrous fire of that destroyed most of the central business district. The building codes that went into effect after the fire required that all new construction use noncombustible materials. Office buildings of 20 or more stories were common in large cities throughout the country by the end of the nineteenth century. One attempt at improving housing for the poor actually had the opposite effect. When two tenements were built next to each other, the indentations created an airshaft that provided limited ventilation and light to the interior apartments. A block lined with dumbbell tenements housed more than 4, people, significantly adding to overcrowding in poor neighborhoods; future construction was banned in New York in Improved urban transportation helped shape the modern city. Mass transit helped to change living patterns. As

trolley or subway lines extended beyond what used to be the city limits, the first suburbs were created, resulting in residential segregation by income. While immigrants and the poor remained in the central city, the middle class could live further away from their jobs and commute to work. Bridges also contributed to the outward expansion of cities. Brooklyn Bridge, completed in and the longest suspension bridge in the world at the time, linked the then city of Brooklyn with Manhattan. Urban politics and reform. In the late nineteenth century, municipal government often failed to meet the needs of its constituents – citizen and immigrant alike. In many cities across the country, power rested not in the hands of elected officials but with the boss who handpicked the candidates for office and controlled the vote through the political machine, or organization, that he ran. Although reformers bitterly attacked the corruption and inefficiency that went along with boss politics, the system did provide valuable services. Bosses also provided the poor with money and food and helped them work out problems with the police or other city agencies. Charitable assistance was encouraged by the Social Gospel, a philosophy embraced by a number of Protestant ministers, which noted that personal salvation came through the betterment of society and that churches could help bring this about by fighting poverty, slum conditions, and drunkenness. Churches built gymnasiums, opened libraries, set up lectures, and took on social programs in the hope of attracting the working poor. The settlement house movement was a nonsectarian approach to the same problems addressed by the churches. Established in the poorest neighborhoods, settlement houses served as community centers whose primary function was to help immigrant families adjust to life in the United States. They offered a variety of services, including nurseries and kindergartens, classes on sewing, cooking, and English, and a range of sports and recreation programs. As professionals, they were interested in gathering information on a wide range of urban problems. The data they collected helped bring about changes in building codes, improved health care and factory safety, and highlighted the need for new child labor laws.

2: Getting Ugandan Cities to Work: Achieving Efficient, Inclusive and Sustainable Growth

Annez and Buckley 1 CHAPTER 1 Urbanization and Growth: Setting the Context Patricia Clarke Annez and Robert M. Buckley Urbanization and growth go together: no country has ever reached middle-

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Revolution and the growth of industrial society, 1800-1850 Developments in 19th-century Europe are bounded by two great events. The French Revolution broke out in 1789, and its effects reverberated throughout much of Europe for many decades. World War I began in 1914. Its inception resulted from many trends in European society, culture, and diplomacy during the late 19th century. In between these boundaries—the one opening a new set of trends, the other bringing long-standing tensions to a head—much of modern Europe was defined. Europe during this year span was both united and deeply divided. A number of basic cultural trends, including new literary styles and the spread of science, ran through the entire continent. European states were increasingly locked in diplomatic interaction, culminating in continentwide alliance systems after 1815. At the same time, this was a century of growing nationalism, in which individual states jealously protected their identities and indeed established more rigorous border controls than ever before. Finally, the European continent was to an extent divided between two zones of differential development. Changes such as the Industrial Revolution and political liberalization spread first and fastest in western Europe—Britain, France, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, and, to an extent, Germany and Italy. Eastern and southern Europe, more rural at the outset of the period, changed more slowly and in somewhat different ways. Europe witnessed important common patterns and increasing interconnections, but these developments must be assessed in terms of nation-state divisions and, even more, of larger regional differences. Some trends, including the ongoing impact of the French Revolution, ran through virtually the entire 19th century. Other characteristics, however, had a shorter life span. Some historians prefer to divide 19th-century history into relatively small chunks. Thus, 1800-1848 is defined by the French Revolution and Napoleon; 1848-1871 forms a period of reaction and adjustment; 1871-1914 is dominated by a new round of revolution and the unifications of the German and Italian nations; and 1914-1918, an age of imperialism, is shaped by new kinds of political debate and the pressures that culminated in war. Overriding these important markers, however, a simpler division can also be useful. Between 1800 and 1850 Europe dealt with the forces of political revolution and the first impact of the Industrial Revolution. Between 1850 and 1914 a fuller industrial society emerged, including new forms of states and of diplomatic and military alignments. The mid-19th century, in either formulation, looms as a particularly important point of transition within the extended 19th century.

3: History of Europe - Revolution and the growth of industrial society, â€“ | www.enganchecubano.com

Box The Role of Finance in Cleaning Up Britain's "Killer Cities" in the 19th Century Britain's cities suffered from high mortality rates for most of the 19th century. The causes of and.

Opposition to unregulated urban growth and ribbon development began to grow towards the end of the 19th century in England. It was first formally proposed by the Greater London Regional Planning Committee in , "to provide a reserve supply of public open spaces and of recreational areas and to establish a green belt or girdle of open space". New provisions for compensation in the Town and Country Planning Act allowed local authorities around the country to incorporate green belt proposals in their first development plans. Australia[edit] After the release of Melbourne in October , the state government of Victoria legislated an urban growth boundary to limit urban sprawl. Since then, the urban growth boundary has been significantly increased a number of times. Canada[edit] In Canada , Vancouver , Toronto , Ottawa the " Greenbelt " and Waterloo, Ontario have boundaries to restrict growth and preserve greenspace. They are notably absent from cities such as Calgary , Edmonton , and Winnipeg that lie on flat plains and have expanded outwardly on former agricultural land. France[edit] In France , Rennes decided in the s to maintain a green belt after its ring road. This green belt is named Ceinture verte. Hong Kong[edit] In the plan of some new towns, green belts are included and growth cannot sprawl into or across the green belts. In addition a majority of new towns are surrounded by country parks. New Zealand[edit] Over the past two decades, greater Auckland has been subject to a process of growth management facilitated through various strategic and legislative documents. An overarching objective has been to manage the growth of Auckland in a higher density, centres-based manner consistent with the Auckland Regional Growth Strategy. This plan would as one of its components include a Spatial Development Framework plan which would normally, certainly for the larger metropolitan areas, indicate an Urban Edge beyond which urban type development would be severely limited or restricted. The concept was at that stage termed an Urban Fence. Green belt United Kingdom Controls to constrain the area of urban development existed in London as early as the 16th century. In the middle of the 20th century the countryside abutting the London conurbation was protected by the Metropolitan Green Belt. Further green belts were then created around other urban areas in the United Kingdom. Dividing line between rural and urban in the Portland, Oregon, area The U. Oregon restricts the development of farm and forest land. The regulations are controversial: In the Memphis area, annexation reserves have been created for all municipalities in the county. These are areas that have been set aside for a particular municipality to annex in the future. Cities cannot annex land outside of these reserves, so in effect the urban growth boundaries are along the borders of these annexation reserves. States such as Texas use the delineation of Extra Territorial Jurisdictional boundaries to map out future city growth with the idea of minimizing competitive annexations rather than controlling growth. Urban growth boundaries have come under an increasing amount of scrutiny in the past 10 years as housing prices have substantially risen, especially on the West Coast of the U. As a result, they theorize, housing on that land becomes more expensive. In Portland, Oregon , for example, the housing boom of the previous four years drove the growth-management authority to substantially increase the UGB in While some point to affordability for this action, in reality it was in response to Oregon State law.

4: Urban Versus Rural Health - Global Health University

Managing urbanization is an important part of nurturing growth; neglecting cities can even in countries in which the level of urbanization is low can impose heavy costs. In terms of development and growth theory, urbanization occupies a puzzling position.

Primate city The dominant conurbation s of a country can benefit to a greater extent from the same things cities offer, making them magnets for not just the non-urban population, but also urban and suburban population from other cities. Dominant conurbations are quite often primate cities , but do not have to be. For instance Greater Manila is rather a conurbation than a city: Crowded people on Siam BTS Station on the rush hour in Bangkok , Thailand As cities develop, effects can include a dramatic increase and change in costs, often pricing the local working class out of the market, including such functionaries as employees of the local municipalities. The drive for rapid urban growth and often efficiency can lead to less equitable urban development. Think tanks such as the Overseas Development Institute have proposed policies that encourage labor-intensive growth as a means of absorbing the influx of low-skilled and unskilled labor. In many cases, the rural-urban low skilled or unskilled migrant workers, attracted by economic opportunities in urban areas, cannot find a job and afford housing in cities and have to dwell in slums. Urbanization is often viewed as a negative trend, but there are positives in the reduction of expenses in commuting and transportation while improving opportunities for jobs, education, housing, and transportation. Living in cities permits individuals and families to take advantage of the opportunities of proximity and diversity. In many developing countries where economies are growing, the growth is often erratic and based on a small number of industries. For young people in these countries barriers exist such as, lack of access to financial services and business advisory services, difficulty in obtaining credit to start a business, and lack of entrepreneurial skills, in order for them to access opportunities in these industries. Investment in human capital so that young people have access to quality education and infrastructure to enable access to educational facilities is imperative to overcoming economic barriers. An urban heat island is formed when industrial and urban areas produce and retain heat. Much of the solar energy that reaches rural areas is consumed by evaporation of water from vegetation and soil. Vehicles, factories and industrial and domestic heating and cooling units release even more heat. When rain occurs in these large cities, the rain filters down the pollutants such as CO₂ and other green house gases in the air onto the ground below. Then, those chemicals are washed directly into rivers, streams and oceans, causing a decline in water quality and damaging marine ecosystems. First, the birth rate of new urban dwellers falls immediately to replacement rate, and keeps falling, reducing environmental stresses caused by population growth. Secondly, emigration from rural areas reduces destructive subsistence farming techniques, such as improperly implemented slash and burn agriculture. The mix of changing environmental conditions and the growing population of urban regions, according to UN experts, will strain basic sanitation systems and health care, and potentially cause a humanitarian and environmental disaster. The increase of food waste can raise environmental concerns such as increase production of methane gases and attraction of disease vectors. Accumulation of food waste causes increased fermentation, which increases the risk of rodent and bug migration. An increase in migration of disease vectors creates greater potential of disease spreading to humans. Depending on the various factors, such as level of urbanization, both increases or decreases in "species richness" can be seen. This means that urbanization may be detrimental to one species but also help facilitate the growth of others. In instances of housing and building devevelopment, many times vegetation is completely removed immediately in order to make it easier and less expensive for construction to occur, thereby obliterating any native species in that area. Other times, such as with birds, urbanization may allow for an increase in richness when organisms are able to adapt to the new environment. This can be seen in species that may find food while scavenging developed areas or vegetation that has been added after urbanization has occurred i. However, residents in poor urban areas such as slums and informal settlements suffer "disproportionately from disease, injury, premature death, and the combination of ill-health and poverty entrenches disadvantage over time. While urbanization is associated with improvements in public hygiene ,

sanitation and access to health care , it also entails changes in occupational, dietary and exercise patterns. Overall, body mass index and cholesterol levels increase sharply with national income and the degree of urbanization. Throughout the world, as communities transition from rural to more urban societies, the number of people effected by asthma increases. The odds of reduced rates of hospitalization and death from asthmas has decreased for children and young adults in urbanized municipalities in Brazil. Similar to areas in the United States with increasing urbanization, people living in growing cities in low income countries experience high exposure to air pollution, which increases the prevalence and severity of asthma among these populations. Researchers suggest that this difference in hazard ratios is due to the higher levels of air pollution and exposure to environmental allergens found in urban areas. Furthermore, any amount of exposure to high levels of air pollution have shown long term effects on the Foxp3 region. The simplest explanation is that areas with a higher population density are surrounded by a greater availability of goods. Committing crimes in urbanized areas is also more feasible. Modernization has led to more crime as well. There is a greater awareness of the income gap between the rich and poor due to modern media. This leads to feelings of deprivation which can lead to crime. In some regions where urbanization happens in wealthier areas, a rise in property crime and a decrease in violent crime is seen. Some factors include per capita income, income inequality, and overall population size. There is also a smaller association between unemployment rate, police expenditures and crime. These areas have less social cohesion, and therefore less social control. This is evident in the geographical regions that crime occurs in. As most crime tends to cluster in city centers, the further the distance from the center of the city, the lower the occurrence of crimes are. People from one area are displaced and forced to move into an urbanized society. Here they are in a new environment with new norms and social values. This can lead to less social cohesion and more crime. Residents of rural areas and communities in the United States have higher rates of obesity and engage in less physical activity than urban residents. Mental health[edit] Urbanization factors that contribute to mental health can be thought of as factors that affect the individual and factors that affect the larger social group. At the macro, social group level, changes related to urbanization are thought to contribute to social disintegration and disorganization. These macro factors contribute to social disparities which affect individuals by creating perceived insecurity. Changes in social organization, a consequence of urbanization, are thought to lead to reduced social support, increased violence, and overcrowding. It is these factors that are thought to contribute to increased stress. It is the combination of urbanization with physical and social risk factors that contribute to mental health problems. As cities continue to expand it is important to consider and account for mental health along with other public health measures that accompany urbanization. Changing forms[edit] Different forms of urbanization can be classified depending on the style of architecture and planning methods as well as historic growth of areas. In cities of the developed world urbanization traditionally exhibited a concentration of human activities and settlements around the downtown area, the so-called in-migration. In-migration refers to migration from former colonies and similar places. The fact that many immigrants settle in impoverished city centres led to the notion of the "peripheralization of the core", which simply describes that people who used to be at the periphery of the former empires now live right in the centre. Recent developments, such as inner-city redevelopment schemes, mean that new arrivals in cities no longer necessarily settle in the centre. In some developed regions, the reverse effect, originally called counter urbanization has occurred, with cities losing population to rural areas, and is particularly common for richer families. This has been possible because of improved communications, and has been caused by factors such as the fear of crime and poor urban environments. It has contributed to the phenomenon of shrinking cities experienced by some parts of the industrialized world. When the residential area shifts outward, this is called suburbanization. A number of researchers and writers suggest that suburbanization has gone so far to form new points of concentration outside the downtown both in developed and developing countries such as India. It is called variously exurbia, edge city Garreau, , network city Batten, , or postmodern city Dear, Los Angeles is the best-known example of this type of urbanization. In the United States, this process has reversed as of , with "re-urbanization" occurring as suburban flight due to chronically high transport costs. The inability of countries to provide adequate housing for these rural migrants is related to overurbanization , a phenomenon in which the rate of urbanization grows more rapidly than the rate of

economic development, leading to high unemployment and high demand for resources. Nor is it between foreign and national interests. It is between rural classes and urban classes. The rural sector contains most of the poverty and most of the low-cost sources of potential advance; but the urban sector contains most of the articulateness, organization and power. So the urban classes have been able to win most of the rounds of the struggle with the countryside. According to research by the Overseas Development Institute pro-poor urbanization will require labour-intensive growth, supported by labour protection, flexible land use regulation and investments in basic services. Examples can be seen in many ancient cities; although with exploration came the collision of nations, which meant that many invaded cities took on the desired planned characteristics of their occupiers. Many ancient organic cities experienced redevelopment for military and economic purposes, new roads carved through the cities, and new parcels of land were cordoned off serving various planned purposes giving cities distinctive geometric designs. UN agencies prefer to see urban infrastructure installed before urbanization occurs. Landscape planners are responsible for landscape infrastructure public parks, sustainable urban drainage systems, greenways etc. Concepts of control of the urban expansion are considered in the American Institute of Planners. As population continues to grow and urbanize at unprecedented rates, new urbanism and smart growth techniques are implemented to create a transition into developing environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable cities. Mixed-use communities work to fight gentrification with affordable housing to promote social equity, decrease automobile dependency to lower use of fossil fuels, and promote a localized economy. By combining economic, environmental, and social sustainability, cities will become equitable, resilient, and more appealing than urban sprawl that overuses land, promotes automobile use, and segregates the population economically.

5: The Rise of Urban America

Urbanization and growth: setting the context / Patricia Clarke Annez and Robert M. Buckley Rethinking economic growth in a globalizing world: an economic geography lens / Anthony J. Venables Are cities engines of growth and prosperity for developing countries?

Urbanization is a process whereby populations move from rural to urban area, enabling cities and towns to grow. It can also be termed as the progressive increase of the number of people living in towns and cities. It is highly influenced by the notion that cities and towns have achieved better economic, political, and social mileages compared to the rural areas. These include social and economic advantages such as better education, health care, sanitation, housing, business opportunities, and transportation. Therefore, as populations move to more developed areas towns and cities the immediate outcome is urbanization. This normally contributes to the development of land for use in commercial properties, social and economic support institutions, transportation, and residential buildings. Eventually, these activities raise several urbanization issues. To learn more about urbanization, here are its causes, effects and solutions.

Causes of Urbanization

Industrialization Industrialization is a trend representing a shift from the old agricultural economics to novel non-agricultural economy, which creates a modernized society. Through industrial revolution, more people have been attracted to move from rural to urban areas on the account of improved employment opportunities. Industrialization has increased employment opportunities by giving people the chance to work in modern sectors in job categories that aids to stir economic developments.

Commercialization Commerce and trade play a major role in urbanization. The distribution of goods and services and commercial transactions in the modern era has developed modern marketing institutions and exchange methods that have tremendously given rise to the growth of towns and cities. Commercialization and trade comes with the general perception that the towns and cities offer better commercial opportunities and returns compared to the rural areas.

Social benefits and services There are numerous social benefits attributed to life in the cities and towns. Examples include better educational facilities, better living standards, better sanitation and housing, better health care, better recreation facilities, and better social life in general. On this account, more and more people are prompted to migrate into cities and towns to obtain the wide variety of social benefits and services which are unavailable in the rural areas.

Employment opportunities In cities and towns, there are ample job opportunities that continually draw people from the rural areas to seek better livelihood. Therefore, the majority of people frequently migrate into urban areas to access well paying jobs as urban areas have countless employment opportunities in all developmental sectors such as public health, education, transport, sports and recreation, industries, and business enterprises. Services and industries generate and increase higher value-added jobs, and this leads to more employment opportunities.

Modernization and changes in the mode of living Modernization plays a very important role in the process of urbanization. As urban areas become more technology savvy together with highly sophisticated communication, infrastructure, medical facilities, dressing code, enlightenment, liberalization, and other social amenities availability, people believe they can lead a happy life in cities. In urban areas, people also embrace changes in the modes of living namely residential habits, attitudes, dressing, food, and beliefs. As a result, people migrate to cities and the cities grow by absorbing the growing number of people day after day.

Rural urban transformation As localities become more fruitful and prosperous due to the discovery of minerals, resource exploitation, or agricultural activities, cities start emerging as the rural areas transform to urbanism. The increase in productivity leads to economic growth and higher value-added employment opportunities. This brings about the need to develop better infrastructure, better education institutions, better health facilities, better transportation networks, establishment of banking institutions, better governance, and better housing. As this takes place, rural communities start to adopt the urban culture and ultimately become urban centers that continue to grow as more people move to such locations in search of a better life.

Effects of Urbanization

Positive effects of urbanization Urbanization yields several positive effects if it happens within the appropriate limits. Some of the positive implications of urbanization therefore include creation of employment opportunities, technological and infrastructural advancements, improved

transportation and communication, quality educational and medical facilities, and improved standards of living. However, extensive urbanization mostly results in adverse effects. Below listed points are few of them.

Housing problems Urbanization attracts people to cities and towns which lead to high population increase. With the increase in the number of people living in urban centers, there is continued scarcity of houses. This is due to insufficient expansion space for housing and public utilities, poverty, unemployment, and costly building materials which can only be afforded by few individuals.

Overcrowding Overcrowding is a situation whereby a huge number of people live in a small space. This form of congestion in urban areas is consistent because of overpopulation and it is an aspect that increases day by day as more people and immigrants move into cities and towns in search of better life. Most people from rural or undeveloped areas always have the urge of migrating into the city that normally leads to congestion of people within a small area.

Unemployment The problem of joblessness is highest in urban areas and it is even higher among the educated people. It is estimated that more than half of unemployed youths around the globe live in metropolitan cities. And, as much as income in urban areas is high, the costs of living make the incomes to seem horribly low. The increasing relocation of people from rural or developing areas to urban areas is the leading cause of urban unemployment.

Development of slums The cost of living in urban areas is very high. When this is combined with random and unexpected growth as well as unemployment, there is the spread of unlawful resident settlements represented by slums and squatters. The growth of slums and squatters in urban areas is even further exacerbated by fast-paced industrialization, lack of developed land for housing, large influx of rural immigrants to the cities in search of better life, and the elevated prices of land beyond the reach of the urban poor.

Water and sanitation problems Because of overpopulation and rapid population increase in most urban centers, it is common to find there are inadequate sewage facilities. Municipalities and local governments are faced with serious resource crisis in the management of sewage facilities. As a result, sanitation becomes poor and sewages flow chaotically, and they are drained into neighboring streams, rivers, lakes, or seas. Eventually, communicable diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, plague, and diarrhea spread very fast leading to suffering and even deaths. Overcrowding also highly contributes to water scarcity as supply falls short of demand.

Poor health and spread of diseases The social, economic and living conditions in congested urban areas affects access and utilization of public health care services. Slum areas in particular experience poor sanitation and insufficient water supply which generally make slum populations susceptible to communicable diseases. The environmental problems such as urban pollution also cause many health problems namely allergies, asthma, infertility, food poisoning, cancer and even premature deaths.

Traffic congestion When more people move to towns and cities, one of the major challenges posed is in the transport system. More people means increased number of vehicles which leads to traffic congestion and vehicular pollution. Many people in urban areas drive to work and this creates a severe traffic problem, especially during the rush hours.

Urban crime Issues of lack of resources, overcrowding, unemployment, poverty, and lack of social services and education habitually leads to many social problems including violence, drug abuse, and crime. Most of the crimes such as murder, rape, kidnapping, riots, assault, theft, robbery, and hijacking are reported to be more prominent in the urban vicinities. Besides, poverty related crimes are the highest in fast-growing urban regions.

Solutions of Urbanization Building sustainable and environmentally friendly cities Governments should pass laws that plan and provide environmentally sound cities and smart growth techniques, considering that people should not reside in unsafe and polluted areas. The objective here is to build sustainable cities that embrace improved environmental conditions and safe habitats for all urban populations. Governments should also encourage sustainable use of urban resources and support an economy based on sustainable environment such as investment in green infrastructure, sustainable industries, recycling and environmental campaigns, pollution management, renewable energy, green public transportation, and water recycling and reclamation.

Provision of essential services Urban stakeholders must ensure all populations within the urban areas have access to adequate essential social services namely education, health, sanitation and clean water, technology, electricity, and food. The objective here is to provide and implement employment opportunities and wealth creation activities so that people can earn a living to pay for the maintenance of the services. Subsidies can also be availed by the government to lower the costs of basic healthcare, basic education, energy, education, public

transportation, communication systems and technology. Creation of more jobs To lessen the negative effects of rapid urbanization while at the same time conserving natural ecosystems, private investments should be encouraged so as to utilize natural resources and create more job opportunities. Tourism promotion and the sustainable exploitation of natural resources can create more jobs for the urban populations. Subsidies and grants may as well be provided to foreign and private investment in environmentally friendly development projects that encourage job creation. Population control Key stakeholders in urban areas must provide campaigns and counseling for effective medical health clinics and family planning to help reduce the high rates of population growth. Medical health clinics oriented towards family planning options must be made accessible across the entire urban area with the objective of controlling diseases and population growth.

6: Urban growth boundary - Wikipedia

Mega-sporting events can be described by their leveraging and intricacy in management and delivery. This article reviews the literature on the characteristics of such events and, drawing specific models from almost recent Olympic Games, it identifies the character and dimension of their leveraging on the host country and society.

In this area soils are generally rocky with little topsoil cover in the sloping areas, few trees and little shade. In the first reception area Havana, formerly called Big Bend was established, followed by Okuryangava Extension 6 locally referred to as Babylon and Kilimandjaro. In a third Reception area four blocks in Goreangab was developed. These areas consisted of tracts of land where earth roads were cut to a rudimentary layout, lifeline water supply was provided and, in some cases, communal toilet facilities were also provided. People settled in shacks of corrugated metal sheeting on plots of square meters, set out in blocks. It proved very difficult to resettle people to these areas and major land invasions occurred prior to site layout and construction. The City Council was unable to contain growth within the planned boundaries of the reception areas. This would minimize social disruption from resettlement, increase the possibility of providing affordable improvement solutions, and decrease pressure on the Council to simultaneously develop land elsewhere. The concepts of communal block tenure and shared communal service facilities were used and communities welcomed the upgrading initiative and shared ownership on a communal block basis. A local survey estimated that the population of the city was , and would double within years. According to the survey, the annual population growth rate was 5. Thirty-two percent of the migrants settled in informal areas, at 3. The household size in the informal areas, in the north and northwest, was low compared with the citywide average of 4. Unemployment was approximately 22 percent among those seeking employment, and female-headed households numbered about 26 percent. Based on the above figures and assuming an expenditure of 15 percent of total household income for individual plot acquisition, only about 17 percent of all target low-income households could afford to purchase an individual serviced plot of square meters. For squatter resettlement, the policy requires a minimum of a communal toilet within 30 meters, access to communal potable water within meters and a roofed structure of durable materials of not less than 6 square meters. Plots for low-income housing should not normally be less than square meters. With the consent of the Minister, smaller plots may be permitted where this is justified by the design, implementation or marketing concepts of individual projects. The guideline for minimum erf sizes recognizes the need for adequate space in order to accommodate extended family structures and play areas for children. Local An appropriate, realistic policy context for upgrading in Windhoek now appears to have been established. Participating and co-operating to recognize, support and enhance community self-reliance, organization and partnerships 2. Reaching beneficiaries and securing land title and housing according to affordability and standards 3. Thus the city is taking a holistic approach to the problem of land, housing and services for the urban poor by tackling the problem on two fronts, as is required in the whole region. The focus is on upgrading of existing settlements, whether they are formal or informal. Currently the city is at the very early stages of implementation of projects formulated in accordance with the new policy and upgrading strategy. At present, upgrading projects are waiting for the relief of human resource constraints within WCC and have yet to commence, but two sites and services projects have been developed. In Windhoek, the overall management of these processes falls under the main Council and its Management Committee. The functions and responsibilities of the Housing Committee, which advises the Management Committee, set the direction in the process of facilitating access to land, services and housing. These roles and responsibilities include consideration of feasibility studies conducted under the upgrading policy and strategy; action plans; housing standards; creating environmental awareness; ways and means of enhancing economic development; community participation; conflict resolution in communities; and monitoring and evaluation of programs. The policy recognizes that service delivery is intertwined with housing provision and that Municipal Service Departments have a key role to play if affordable low cost services are to be achieved. It also defines the role of self-organized groups, neighborhood committees, steering committees, NGOs, financial institutions and the private sector. These committees are to act as a

channel of communication with Council, involving community leaders in all aspects of land, services and housing delivery. They will monitor progress, assist in addressing conflict situations, facilitate the establishment of community meetings and monitor the allocation of land to the various communities. The committees form the core management group for the implementation of the settlement guidelines and are to be legal entities. Thus an institutional framework appears to have been put in place to ensure that the concerns and aspirations of all stakeholders involved in housing and upgrading are taken into account during program development and implementation. An appropriately resourced human and financial department or directorate within the WCC to drive the process is now the key requirement for moving forward rapidly. Roads, drainage, water supply, sewerage, electricity distribution, streetlighting and solid waste management are all functions that are the responsibility of municipalities. Although this places great onus on the WCC to provide services, the fact that the City is the responsible agency for almost all basic infrastructure and service provision, rather than a number of other utility organizations, simplifies the planning, design, financing and implementation of initiatives for upgrading poor settlements as well as the development of low cost housing schemes. In Windhoek, instruments appear to be in place to permit the upgrading and regularization of informal settlements. Generally, there is recognition that the old policy of temporary reception areas is no longer a viable option. The WCC together with some donor support, is beginning the attempt to address upgrading the informal settlements and has formulated a program and engaged consultants for the planning and engineering of initial schemes. The new schemes are based on provision or improvement of basic services and security of tenure. They include specific initiatives that recognize what the beneficiaries can afford. For instance, acknowledging that not all settlers will be able to afford to purchase their plot, the WCC offers renting as an option for tenure. The WCC Access to Land and Housing Policy takes a holistic approach by also aiming to develop new sites for low-income families in tandem with upgrading existing areas. As the scarcity of both human and financial resources is likely to be a constraint, thought needs to be given to securing financial resources to be able to scale-up schemes. Minimizing financial risk to the WCC is another of its underlying upgrading principles. The model also allows residents to be able to purchase and obtain title lease to their plots. Despite these major efforts by the Council to supply developed land to poor clients, the number of informal households outside the reception areas continued to grow. Every single piece of open land in the Okuryangava and Goreangab Extensions was progressively filled up by illegal settlement. Conditions in the informal areas are precarious. Excluding the reception areas, where sanitation has been provided, environmental and health conditions in other informal areas are invariably fragile. The city has been unable to keep pace with the unprecedented influx of poor people and the associated demands they have placed on available land and basic services in the Windhoek Basin. Informal Settlements pre Prior to the advent of spontaneous settlement in Windhoek, the WCC realized the need to provide land for its neglected low-income sector in order to manage the establishment of uncontrolled informal settlements. However, in the s its application to establish low-income development at Otjomuise was rejected by central government planners. Dedicated staff were also appointed to drive the new Windhoek Settlement Program. The new policy prescribed an end to reception areas and only minimal resettlement. A range of new policies and strategies for implementing them was introduced and an Informal Settlement program was prepared in Informal Settlements post Despite this new direction, progress was still considered slow and in the middle of there was further restructuring and transformation within the WCC. By early it was decided to commence land development for the poor through an annual parallel development process of in-situ upgrading and new township development. More vigorous institutional structures were formed to implement settlement action plans with greater involvement of planners, engineers and communities see Section 3. Each annual plan was to physically upgrade three existing informal groups and to identify, plan and service six new township extensions 1, erven per annum. A new feasibility study was then carried out. Only very low-income households were to benefit. A total of six upgrading projects and three sites and services projects benefiting some 3, families were to be supported through the grant over a three-year period. However, while KfW required more flexibility with regard to plot sizes, GON wished to remain with its policy part of the National Housing Policy of a minimum of square meters per plot. The initiative was then discontinued due primarily to

funding considerations. A further study by WCC of the state of informal settlements then looked at two modified options for servicing the erven in informal settlements: The study found that the latter option was affordable by only about 20 percent of the occupants. A sites and services development was implemented first with these new development levels. Similar projects were then undertaken for the existing informal settlements. A community was selected and a feasibility study was completed in late Consultants have recently been appointed for planning and design, which was due to commence in May The settlement, Havana Section 2, accommodates approximately 1, erven. In addition other settlements approximately 15 are to be upgraded northwest of Katatura, using largely community-driven techniques and self-help labor for implementation. This project, which will upgrade between 3,, erven, is to be funded with Spanish Aid. Currently slated initiatives all together cover approximately 8, of the existing informal settlement households in the city although it is understood that WCC believe many of these would need to be resettled rather than upgraded. It is planned that implementation would be complete in years. Annex E sets out in tabular form details of the informal settlement program both upgrading and resettlement and the status of implementation. To strive towards providing all low-income target groups of the city with a range of access and housing options in accordance with their levels of affordability To establish uniform housing standards for different development options To set parameters for orderly incremental upgrading To facilitate access to land, services, housing and credit facilities To establish a participatory process and to facilitate self-help development To secure land tenure To promote a safe and healthy environment and to increase the quality of life. If upgrading is to be institutionalized so that all are to receive benefit from such schemes in a reasonable timeframe, the most effective schemes have been sustainable, participatory, multi-sectoral schemes, based on affordable standards that achieve actual and visual impact. The most pressure is on Windhoek, which has a hilly periphery, but since the WCC owns much of the land, Windhoek is in a better position than many cities to service land and develop schemes for low-income households. However, the WCC is aware that land is a finite resource and thus schemes need to be planned with this in mind. In this regard it is developing innovative schemes that attempt to make more efficient use of land although they do not necessarily accord with national policy. For example, National Housing Policy stipulates a minimum erf plot size of square meters, a prescriptive requirement with, it seems, little merit from technical, environmental and health viewpoints although perhaps with some social merit as poor households often house extended families. Whatever the merits of plot size, prescriptive requirements make provision of affordable solutions more difficult. To overcome this constraint Windhoek has provided square meter serviced plots but has permitted two households to reside on one plot on a leasehold basis i. This provides owners with income, and households, unable to obtain a plot of their own, with a rental opportunity. Although the City Council is the largest landowner in Windhoek, land needs are substantial, particularly for the urban poor. These needs may be looked at in terms of land required to meet the housing backlog and to deal with normal population growth see Annex D for a discussion and quantification of land needs for the provision of plots for the urban poor in Windhoek. Details of the currently proposed upgrading program in Windhoek are set out in Annex E. The total development requirement for the low-income group in the city for the next five years has been estimated at about 17, plots. This includes 8, existing informal plots that could be formalized. The provision of even 1, new housing plots per annum for the next five years will be extremely difficult to achieve and afford, particularly if the City is bound by central government prescriptive standards such as a minimum plot size. At the same time it is unlikely that the growth of informal settlements, in the absence of any formal, affordable housing solution, can be curtailed. Thus informal settlements starting with no more than a shack on a piece of land will continue to be the form of development for the urban poor for some time to come. The principles for upgrading schemes, as laid down by the WCC include: Services in all development options, especially lower levels, should be based on reasonable health standards. All development levels should be technically appropriate.

7: Namibia Country Assessment Report

estimates of the components of urban growth of developing countries and compare and contrast the Urbanization has occurred within the context of rapidly.

Consulting Urban Versus Rural Health In recent years there has been a renewal of interest in geographic characteristics within public health, particularly in the areas of international health and community development. Past research has documented a difference between urban and rural health care, usually expressed in terms of healthcare access and utilization, cost, and geographic distribution of providers and services. By utilizing a framework that examines determinants of health, researchers can identify environment-specific factors that may contribute to different health outcomes for urban and rural residents. This focus on the environmental and social determinants of health has accompanied a rapid change in rates of urban populations across the world. The rapid urbanization of the 20th century reflects changes in global political, economic, and social forces. As more people worldwide live in cities, it is imperative to understand how urban living affects population health. Does urban living negatively affect health? Can urban living enhance population health and well-being? This article first examines determinants of health in urban versus rural contexts and then outlines several emerging problems caused by rapid urbanization.

Urban Context The social environment: Urban environments are more likely to see large disparities in socioeconomic status, higher rates of crime and violence, the presence of marginalized populations e. In densely populated urban areas, there is often a lack of facilities and outdoor areas for exercise and recreation. In addition, air quality is often lower in urban environments which can contribute to chronic diseases such as asthma. Lack of basic infrastructure can exacerbate rates of infectious disease and further perpetuate the cycle of poverty. Access to health and social service: Persons of lower socioeconomic status and minority populations are more likely to live in urban areas and are more likely to lack health insurance 7. Thus, these populations face barriers to care, receive poorer quality care, and disproportionately use emergency systems. Other commonly represented populations in cities are undocumented immigrants and transient populations. The high prevalence of individuals without health insurance or citizenship creates a greater burden on available systems.

Rural Context The social environment: In the United States, rural elders have significantly poorer health status than urban elders. Instead, these challenges call for a social perspective with a focus on prevention and a healthy lifestyle. Despite negative health behaviors, many aspects of rural social life contribute to positive health outcomes. Similar issues exist in the developing world. The problem of youth pregnancy stems from the larger issues of rural versus urban access to education, health services, and employment. Rural women in the United States, especially less educated women, are more sedentary than urban women. While poor air quality and crime rates are likely to be less of an issue in rural areas, insufficiencies in the built environment make it difficult for rural residents to exercise and maintain healthy habits. Evidence indicates that rural residents have limited access to health care 14 and that rural areas are underserved by primary care physicians. However, this is rarely true. Research about the features of urban areas that influence health has been relatively sparse but often indicates increased health hazards. With the onset of modernization it was thought that the burden of disease would shift from infectious to chronic causes. In the past, most deaths were caused by infectious diseases, degenerative diseases, and violence; thus, people did not often live long enough to be afflicted by chronic causes of death such as heart disease and diabetes. This double burden is often present in areas that have experienced rapid urbanization. Throughout most of human history, populations were not large enough to sustain highly transmissible infectious diseases for long periods of time. Now, however, this is no longer the case. Because people are living closer to one another in often unsanitary environments, the potential for infectious disease transmission is much higher. In addition to higher rates of infectious diseases, rapid urbanization has led to poor living and working conditions, and thus more chronic diseases. For example, poor urban individuals who live in moldy apartments are more likely to be afflicted with asthma. Furthermore, overworked factory employees are more likely to suffer from work-related injuries and environmental pollution. To understand urban health and the phenomenon of urbanization, we must shift our focus away

from disease outcomes and toward urban exposures, namely, the characteristics of the urban context that influence health and well-being. This can include methods relevant to the study of urban health including epidemiology, health policy, and urban planning. In addition, practical issues for developing healthy cities should be addressed, such as preventive strategies, the provision of health services, and education. Footnotes 1

Hartley DA. Rural health disparities, population health, and rural culture. *Am J Public Health*. The City in History: Harcourt, Brace and Company; Qualifying urban areas for census Federal Register Part 7. Time for a national agenda to improve the health of urban populations. To mitigate, resist, or undo: Acute effects of summer air pollution on respiratory symptom reporting in children. Gender differences in health care access indicators in an urban, low-income community. A comparison of health status between rural and urban adults. A national call to action: Health in rural America: Remembering the importance of place. *American Journal of Public Health*. Urban Access to Health Services. Accessed September 14, *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*. Health Resources and Service Administration, A projection of the primary care physician population in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research; Common beliefs about the rural elderly: Vital Health Stat 3; Urban and rural differences in health insurance and access to care. *Journal of Rural Health*. United Nations Population Fund, Urbanization and human health. High prevalence disorders in urban and rural communities. *Aust N Z J Psychiatry*.

8: Urbanization and Urban-Rural Integrated Development

1 Chapter 1 Effects of Population Growth and Urbanization in the Pacific Islands More than 35 percent of the people of the Pacific islands live and work in towns, and the rate of.

Urbanization brings with it several consequences – both adverse and beneficial. They impact on social and environmental areas. This leads to menacing problems of urbanization – the growth of slums. Slums are urban areas that are heavily populated with substandard housing and very poor living conditions. Land insecurity – Slums are usually located on land, not owned by the slum dwellers. They can be evicted at any time by the landowners. Poor living conditions – Crowding and lack of sanitation. This often contributes to outbreak of diseases. Utilities such as water, electricity and sewage disposal are also lacking in these areas. Unemployment – Since the number of people aspiring for jobs is more than jobs available, unemployment is a natural outcome of situation. Crime – Slum conditions make maintenance of law and order difficult. Patrolling of slums is often not on priority list of law enforcing officers. Unemployment and poverty force people to engage in anti-social activities. Slums therefore, often become a breeding ground for criminal activities. Air pollution -Factories and automobiles are most visible symbols of urbanization. High amount of suspended particulate matter in air, particularly in cities, which contributes to allergies and respiratory problems becoming a huge health hazard. Changes in Natural Water Cycle – When urbanization takes place, water cycle changes as cities have more precipitation than surrounding areas. Due to dumping of sewage from factories in water bodies, water pollution occur which often resulting in outbreaks of epidemics. We have extended the urbanisation to the sea also. This tendency is damaging the ocean ecosystem also. Benefits of urbanization Urbanization is not all bad, it has its benefits. Efficiency – Cities are often more efficient than rural areas. Less effort is needed to supply basic amenities such as fresh water and electricity. Research and recycling programs are possible only in cities. In most cities flats are prevalent. In flats many people can be accommodated within a small land area. Convenience – Access to education, health, social services and cultural activities is more readily available to people in cities than in villages. Life in cities is much more comfortable, compared to life in villages. Cities have more advanced communication and transport networks. Concentration of resources – Since most major human settlements were established near natural resources from ancient times, lot of resources are available in and around cities. Facilities to exploit these resources optimally also exist only in cities. Concentration of Educational facilities – More schools, colleges and universities are established in cities to train and develop human resources. Variety of educational choices are available offering students a wide choice for their future careers. Better Social integration – People of many castes ,groups and religions live and work together in cities, which creates better understanding and harmony and helps breakdown social and cultural barriers. Economic Improvement – High-tech industries earn valuable foreign exchange and lot of money for the country.

9: Urbanization - Wikipedia

Because the birth rate in the United States declined in the late nineteenth century, urban growth reflected an internal migration of Americans from farms and small towns to the larger cities and the overseas migration that brought millions of people to U.S. shores.

Hawkesworth, J. Amurath. My shadows and other poems. Cisco ccna routing and switching Lively Bible lessons for grades K-3 MacRo-Economic Theory Assignment: Churchill. Indifference curve analysis in hindi Healthy Calendar Diabetic Cooking Selections from Caesar Explian different catagories of material handling equipment in detial Henry James, by L. Edel. California road trips guide Limit for exposure to / Creating your skills portfolio Warfare prayer for the church Standards in Experimental Acute Pancreatitis (European Surgical Research Supplementum) Health Services in Britain (Reference Pamphlet) Geometry worksheets with answers Introduction to aircraft structural analysis Flexible Trusts and Estates for Uncertain Times Speech production by people with cochlear implants Interpreting German The story of the three trees Dr. Oliver Inchody St. Marys church in the Highlands Reports of cases argued and determined in the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York [1828-1845] Pathophysiology of Hypertension in Blacks (Clinical Physiology Series) Rebel With a Cause Finally Comfortable being Graham The natural science of the human species Skeletal system worksheet answers Afcats previous exam papers Responsibility for the other VA : overload and confusion The complete incense book Bucchero pottery from southern Etruria How to Afford Your Own Log Home, 5th Defining Perspectives in Moral Development (Moral Development : a Compendium, Vol 1) Education and the Aztec life cycle : from birth to death and beyond Te Transformation of Western Society: Migration The 2007-2012 Outlook for Steel Fencing and Fence Gates Made in Plants That Draw Wire in Greater China