

# URBANIZATION - IMPACTS

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# URBANIZATION

Urbanization is the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.

Urbanization occurs because people move from rural areas to urban areas .This usually occurs when a country is still developing.



# Causes of Urbanization

- Rural to urban migration is happening on a massive scale due to population pressure and lack of resources in rural areas.
- People living in rural areas are “PULLED” to the city. Often they believe that the standard of living in urban areas will be much better in urban areas.
- Natural increase caused by a decrease in death rates while birth rates remain high.

# Effects of Urbanization

- A range of economic, political, social, cultural and environmental factors affect urbanization.
- Urbanization is encouraged socially and culturally through the media.

# Socio-cultural impacts

- Cities have a strong socio-cultural impacts on their surrounding rural areas. The mass media depicts city life as superior to rural life, the “STANDARD” language is deemed that of the national capital, and better services are received in the city due to its wealth.
- The fertility rate in cities is often lower than in rural areas due to the absence of agriculture, the cost of children, food and living space in cities, and family planning.

# Socio-economic impacts

- As a city grows, the cost of housing and infrastructure also grows, since there are less water, land and building material available, and greater congestion problems. As a city decays in this way, governments often do not meet the service needs of residents and urban development is dominated by private capital.
- Unemployment grows, as do drug abuse, crime and homelessness.

# Environmental impacts



Waste are a major problem in large cities.

Air pollution results from over-dependence on motorised transport and from burning of coal to supply energy.

Water pollution results from poor sewage facilities and disposal of industrial heavy metals into waterways.

Vast quantities of solid waste are produced in industries.

Traffic congestion and noise pollution are major environmental impacts of large cities.



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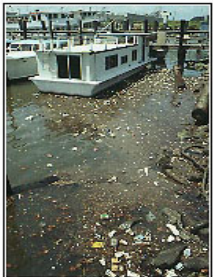
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# Benefits of Urbanisation

- Improvement in economy
- Growth of commercial activities
- Social & cultural integration
- Efficient services
- Resources of utilization



# Adverse effects of Urbanization

There is increasing competition for facilities due to the high standard of

**living in urban areas, which has triggered several negative effects:-**

- Slums and its consequences of overcrowding.
- Lack of sanitation,
- Poverty,
- Illiteracy,
- Unemployment and
- Crime is the worst impact of urbanization.
- Global warming, air ,pollution, water scarcity and pollution and loss of forest cover, agricultural land and depletion of wildlife as a result of urban sprawl, pose serious threats to the environment.

# CONCLUSION

- The challenge facing the world today is to minimize the negative effects and build the benefits .

Infrastructure needs to be improved.

Opportunities should be created within rural areas to prevent migration to cities.

THANK YOU

