

# URBANIZATION

- ▣ **Introduction:**
- ▣ Urbanization is the physical growth of rural or natural land into urban areas as a result of population in-migration to an existing urban area. Effects include change in density and administration services. While the exact definition and population size of urbanized areas varies among different countries, urbanization is attributed to growth of cities.

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- ▣ **Causes of Urbanization:**
- ▣ Urbanization occurs naturally from individual and corporate efforts to reduce time and expense 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, diversity, and marketplace competition.

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- ▣ **Economic Opportunities :**
- ▣ People move into cities to seek economic opportunities. In rural areas, often on small family farms, it is difficult to improve one's standard of living beyond basic sustenance. Farm living is dependent on unpredictable environmental conditions, and in times of drought, flood or pestilence, survival becomes extremely problematic.

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- ▣ **Economic Opportunities : ( continued )**
- ▣ Cities, in contrast, are known to be places where money, services and wealth are centralized. Cities are where fortunes are made and where social mobility is possible. Businesses, which generate jobs and capital, are usually located in urban areas.

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- ▣ **Job Opportunities:**
- ▣ There are more job opportunities and a greater variety of jobs that aren't available in rural areas.
- ▣ **Health Opportunities:**
- ▣ Health is another major factor. People, especially the elderly are often forced to move to cities where there are doctors and hospitals that can cater for their health needs.

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- ▣ **Recreational Opportunities:**
- ▣ Other factors include a greater variety of entertainment (restaurants, movie theaters, theme parks, etc.)
- ▣ **Education Opportunities:**
- ▣ This is also an other important factor of urbanization as most of the people want to migrate to urban areas for better quality education,

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- ▣ **Environmental effects:**
- ▣ The urban heat island has become a growing concern. This effect causes the city to become 2 to 10o F (1 to 6 C) warmer than surrounding landscapes. Impacts also include reducing soil moisture and intensification of carbon dioxide emissions.

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- ▣ **Changing form of urbanization:**
- ▣ 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.



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- ▣ **Planning for urbanization:**

Urbanization can be planned urbanization or organic

- ▣ **Planned urbanization:**

New town or the garden city movement is based on an advance plan, which can be prepared for military, aesthetic, economic or urban design reasons. 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.

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## ▣ Organic Urbanization:

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.

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.) which can be planned before urbanization takes place, or afterward to revitalize an area and create greater livability within a region.

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- ▣ **New Urbanism:**
- ▣ New Urbanism was a movement which started in the 1990s. New Urbanism believes in shifting design focus from the car-centric development of suburbia and the business park, to concentrated pedestrian and transit-centric, walkable, mixed-use communities. New Urbanism is an amalgamation of old-world design patterns, merged with present day demands. It is a backlash to the age of suburban sprawl, which splintered communities, and isolated people from each other, as well as had severe environmental impacts. Concepts for New Urbanism include people and destinations into dense, vibrant communities, and decreasing dependency on vehicular transportation as the primary mode of transit.

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- ▣ **Industrialization:**

- ▣ Industrialization is a process of social and economic change whereby a human group is transformed from a pre-industrial society into an industrial one. It is a part of a wider modernization process, where social change and economic development are closely related with technological innovation, particularly with the development of large-scale energy and metallurgy production. Industrialization also introduces a form of philosophical change, where people obtain a different attitude towards their perception of nature.

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- ▣ **Industrialization: ( continued )**
- ▣ There is considerable literature on the factors facilitating industrial modernization and enterprise development. Key positive factors identified by researchers have ranged from favorable political legal Environments for industry and commerce, through abundant natural resources of various kinds, to plentiful supplies of relatively low-cost, skilled and adaptable labor.

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- ▣ **Industrial Revolution:**
- ▣ The Industrial Revolution was a period in the late 18th and early 19th centuries when major changes in agriculture, manufacturing, and transportation had a profound effect on the socioeconomic and cultural conditions in Britain. The changes subsequently spread throughout Europe, North America, and eventually the world. The onset of the Industrial Revolution marked a major turning point in human society; almost every aspect of daily life was eventually influenced in some way.

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- ▣ **Industrial Revolution: ( continued )**
- ▣ Technological innovation was the heart of the Industrial Revolution and the key enabling technology was the invention and improvement of the steam engine.
- ▣ Industrialization is a process of economic and social change which shifts the centers of economic activity onto the focus of work, wages and incomes.
- ▣ Industrialization brought major changes in the way society was organized and in the relations among different groups in society.

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- ▣ **Industrialization in Asia:**
- ▣ Apart for Japan, where industrialization began in the late 19th century, a different pattern of industrialization followed in East Asia. One of the fastest rates of industrialization occurred in the late 20th century across four countries known as the Asian tigers thanks to the existence of stable governments and well structured societies, strategic locations, heavy foreign investments, a low cost skilled and motivated workforce, a competitive exchange rate, and low custom duties.



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- ▣ **Industrialization in Asia: ( continued )**
- ▣ In the case of South Korea, the largest of the four Asian tigers, a very fast paced industrialization took place as it quickly moved away from the manufacturing of value added goods in the 1950s and 60s into the more advanced steel, shipbuilding and automobile industry in the 1970s and 80s, focusing on the high-tech and service industry in the 1990s and 2000s. As a result, South Korea became a major global economic power today and is one of the wealthiest countries in Asia.

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- ▣ **Modernization:**
- ▣ The idea of modernization comes from a view of societies as having a standard evolutionary pattern, each society would evolve inexorably from barbarism to ever greater levels of development and civilization. The more modern states would be wealthier and more powerful, and their citizens freer and having a higher standard of living. Maintaining tradition for tradition's sake was thought to be harmful to progress and development.

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- ▣ **Modernization: ( continued )**
- ▣ This approach has been heavily criticized, mainly because it conflated modernization with Westernization. Modernization of a society required the destruction of the indigenous culture and its replacement by a more Westernized one.

# REFERENCES

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**That's All  
Thank  
You**