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Chapter 1 : challenges: urbanisation | Global Development Professionals Network | The Guardian

Immigration, growth of cities, and reform of government between and Learn with flashcards, games, and more €” for free.

Jessica Leach More people now live in cities than in rural areas around the world, and that number is climbing. While rates vary from continent to continent, the causes of rural to urban migration are pretty much the same across the world: In fact slums around the world are swelling rapidly. The number of slum-dwellers reached million in €” an increase of more than m since The result is ever more competition for space, jobs, water and energy: Public policy lags behind urbanisation, which often means that basic services, like schools, transportation, public spaces and land rights, are not delivered to the millions of people living in informal urban settlements. Urbanisation also poses a challenge for disaster-resilience. He says the best way to do this is through mobilisation; helping people who live in informal settlements to articulate their concerns to people in power. The idea is for slum dwellers to share knowledge and expertise so that they are not excluded from economic and political structures in their cities. The organisation also provides slum-upgrading programmes to provide access to electricity, water and sanitation. One such project in La Lima, Honduras to install solar panels on houses enabled communities to organise regular assemblies €” usually at night €” to discuss how to upgrade their basic amenities. Typhoon Haiyan devastated Tacloban in the Philippines, and the four-year old Syrian conflict has brought millions of refugees to urban centres in Jordan and Lebanon, and NGOs have had to expand their focus from the refugee camps and adapt to the very different challenges in the cities. The International Rescue Committee IRC works in a number of host countries, including Jordan and Lebanon, providing reproductive health care, counselling and cash assistance to refugees, among other services. Mercy Corps helps refugees and host communities work together to mitigate tensions and find solutions to the various problems arising from limited resources. To date, 2, cities have signed up to the campaign and pledged to work towards disaster resilience, the vast majority of them in the global south. Living in one is not better than the other. The focus should be the cohesion of all those living in a territory, based on respect and shared values. Without sugar-coating the challenges ahead, he sees evidence of progression on an administrative level. These transnational networks have been really dynamic in the last few years on a whole range of subjects, so there are definitely positive signs ahead. Is your NGO coming up with solutions? Tell us about them in the comments below. Join our community of development professionals and humanitarians.

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Chapter 2 : Endless cities: will China's new urbanisation just mean more sprawl? | Cities | The Guardian

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While the Government Office for Science commissioned this review, the views are those of the author s , are independent of Government, and do not constitute Government policy. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract This paper discusses the influences on food and farming of an increasingly urbanized world and a declining ratio of food producers to food consumers. Urbanization has been underpinned by the rapid growth in the world economy and in the proportion of gross world product and of workers in industrial and service enterprises. Globally, agriculture has met the demands from this rapidly growing urban population, including food that is more energy-, land-, water- and greenhouse gas emission-intensive. But hundreds of millions of urban dwellers suffer under-nutrition. So the key issues with regard to agriculture and urbanization are whether the growing and changing demands for agricultural products from growing urban populations can be sustained while at the same time underpinning agricultural prosperity and reducing rural and urban poverty. To this are added the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to build resilience in agriculture and urban development to climate change impacts.

Introduction a Key global changes In , worldwide, there were 6. This has been underpinned by the rapid growth in the world economy and in the proportion of gross world product and of the economically active population working in industry and services since most industrial and service enterprises are in urban areas. Globally, agricultural production has managed to meet the demands from a rapid growth in the proportion of the workforce not producing food and rapid changes in food demands towards more energy- and greenhouse gas emission-intensive food. However, hundreds of millions of urban dwellers face under-nutrition today, although this is far more related to their lack of income than to a lack of capacity to produce food. Less attention has been given to two other transitions: In addition, the figure might be higher if the value of food produced by rural and urban dwellers for their own consumption is taken into account. It is likely that the proportion of the global population not producing food will continue to grow, as will the number of middle and upper income consumers whose dietary choices are more energy- and greenhouse gas emission-intensive and often more land-intensive and where such changes in demand also bring major changes in agriculture and in the supply chain. Two key demographic changes currently under way and likely to continue in the next few decades are the decline in population growth rates and the ageing of the population. Most urbanization is the result of net rural to urban migration. The level of urbanization is the share itself, and the rate of urbanization is the rate at which that share is changing. This definition makes the implications of urbanization distinct from those of urban population growth or those of the physical expansion of urban areas, both of which are often treated as synonymous with urbanization. Nations with rapid economic growth and relatively low rates of natural increase such as China over the past few decades have most of their urban population growth from urbanization; nations with little or no economic growth and high rates of natural increase including many sub-Saharan African nations during the s have most of their urban population growth from natural increase see Potts Differences in rural and urban rates of natural increase influenced by differences in fertility and mortality rates also influence urbanization, although generally these act to reduce urbanization. The term urbanization is also used for the expansion of urban land uses. The conventional definition for urbanization used in this paper entails a shift in settlement patterns from dispersed to more dense settlement. By way of contrast, much of the expansion of urban land use is the result of a shift from dense to more dispersed settlement. In effect, the term urbanization is being used to refer to two opposing spatial shifts in settlement patterns, likely to have opposing effects on, for example, the land available for agriculture. Yet, no nation has prospered without urbanization and there is no prosperous nation that is not predominantly urban. Urban areas

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provide many potential advantages for improving living conditions through the economies of scale and proximity they provide for most forms of infrastructure and services. This can be seen in the high life expectancies evident in the best governed European, Asian and North and South American cities. Urbanization over the past two centuries has also been associated with pro-poor social reforms in which collective organization by the urban poor has had important roles (Mitlin). But there are still very serious development problems in many urban areas, including high levels of urban poverty and serious problems of food security and of high infant and child mortality. But it is not urbanization that is the cause of such problems but the inadequacies in the response by governments and international agencies. In most nations, the pace of economic and urban change has outstripped the pace of needed social and political reform, especially at local government level. The consequences of this are evident in most cities in Asia and Africa and many in Latin America and the Caribbean—the high proportion of the population living in very poor and overcrowded conditions in informal settlements or tenements lacking adequate provision for water, sanitation, drainage, healthcare, schools and the rule of law. This is evident even in cities where there has been very rapid economic growth. Here too there were problems of under-nutrition, lack of education and serious problems with exploitation, as well as deeply entrenched discrimination against women in almost all aspects of life. It was social and political reforms that dramatically reduced these. And social and political reforms are addressing these in many middle-income nations today—as in Thailand, Brazil and Tunisia where housing and living conditions, basic service provision and nutritional standards have improved considerably for large sections of the low-income urban population. But these urban statistics tell us nothing about the large economic, social, political and demographic changes that underpinned them. Although rapid urbanization is seen as a problem, generally, the more urbanized a nation, the higher the average life expectancy and the literacy rate and the stronger the democracy, especially at local level. Of course, beyond all these quantitative measures, cities are also centres of culture, of heritage, of social, cultural and political innovation. It is also important not to overstate the speed of urban change. Rates of urbanization and of urban population growth slowed in most sub-regions of the world during the 1980s. Mexico City had 18 million people in 1980, not the 31 million predicted 25 years previously. Kolkata formerly Calcutta, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Seoul, Chennai formerly Madras and Cairo are among the many other large cities that, by 1980, had several million fewer inhabitants than had been predicted. Derived from statistics in United Nations

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Chapter 3 : Urbanization and its implications for food and farming

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another due to various motivations such as search of employment, educational facilities e.t.c. Excessive rural to urban migration has led to negative impacts on African countries overall development as it has led to the growth of slums.

Industrialization, Urbanization, and Immigration Business and industrialization centered on the cities. The ever increasing number of factories created an intense need for labor, convincing people in rural areas to move to the city, and drawing immigrants from Europe to the United States. As a result, the United States transformed from an agrarian to an urban nation, and the demographics of the country shifted dramatically. Immigration Roughly 10 million European immigrants settled in the U. Nearly all of these immigrants were from northern and western Europe, which was the traditional point of origin for European immigrants to the United States. During the s, though, new immigrants began to come to the United States: Greeks, Slavs, Armenians, and Jews from various countries. While the West also experienced an influx of European immigrants, it mostly attracted immigrants from China. Lured by the prospect of earning money by working on the expanding western railroad system, many Chinese immigrants settled in California. Many immigrants found the transition to American life difficult, despite their efforts to ease the transition by founding churches and charity organizations. Often poor, immigrants lived in dirty, crowded conditions and worked unskilled jobs in potentially dangerous factories. More than , injuries to workers were reported each year in the s and s. In the presidential election of , both major party platforms included anti-immigration measures, and in Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, placing a ten-year ban on Chinese immigration. One such feature was the spread of tenements, which were narrow four- or five-story buildings with few windows, limited plumbing and electricity, and tiny rooms often packed with people, mostly blacks and immigrants. Tenements were the main housing available in slums and ghettos, the segregated communities into which blacks and immigrants were forced by poverty, prejudice, even law. These ghettos fostered disease, high infant mortality, and horrific levels of pollution, and were often the site of racial and ethnic strife. While tenements housed the poor, plush areas arose to house the rich. Developments sprung up around many of the major cities, their cleanliness and preservation of green spaces a sharp contrast to the cities they abutted. Electric streetcars, commuter trains, and trolleys ferried these inhabitants to and from their city jobs. Machine Politics Local politics during this era were marked by machine politics, so called because the system and the party, rather than individuals, held power. In virtually every region of the U. These bosses often controlled the jobs of thousands of city workers and influenced the activities of schools, hospitals, and other city-run services. Presidents The presidents of this period were generally weak, pro-business, and never served more than one term in office with the exception of Grover Cleveland, who served two non-consecutive terms. None of these presidents are terribly important in terms of the test, though it is helpful to have a general sense of the politics of the nation during the period. We have included a quick overview of each administration so you can keep track of all the political turnover. James Garfield, elected in , was fatally shot four months after taking office. Grover Cleveland served as president from to He pushed for a reduction of tariffs, and, in , he signed the Interstate Commerce Act into law. Benjamin Harrison was president from to A pro-business Republican, he supported high protective tariffs, and brought about a severe economic depression beginning in Grover Cleveland won a second term from to He is the only president to serve two terms out of sequence. His second term was dominated by efforts to deal with the economic depression that started in , under Benjamin Harrison. The Struggles of Farmers Farmers found themselves on the bottom rungs of the economic ladder after the Civil War. They struggled to pay off mounting debts as land prices rose but crop prices plummeted. Struggling farmers demanded help from state and federal governments. When this relief did not come, Midwestern farmers banded together to form the Grange in By , the Grange had more than , members. The Grange offered farmers education and fellowship through biweekly social functions, at which farmers shared their grievances

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and discussed agricultural and political reforms. To increase farm profits, Grangers negotiated deals with machinery companies and set up cooperatives and grain storage facilities. They also fought against railroad companies for hiking prices for short-distance shipment. The efforts of the Grange played a big role in the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act. Beginning as a local phenomenon in Texas in the late s, alliances spread throughout the South and Northwest, and by , boasted a membership of 1. The alliances proved to be powerful political forces. Alliance-supported candidates did well throughout the Great Plains and South in the elections of . The Populist Party supported policies that would create inflation, making debts easier to pay off and raising crop prices. However, the Panic of gave the Populists new life. In the three years after , unemployment soared, worker strikes spread, and support for the Populist Party grew. Morgan and other powerful industrialists to bail out the U. The Populists portrayed Cleveland as a pro-business Republican who neglected the poor, and they began rallying for the next election. Republicans backed William McKinley, who ran on a pro-business platform and supported high protective tariffs. Six years earlier, as a Representative in Congress, McKinley had engineered the passage of the McKinley Tariff , a protective tariff that raised the price of imports by nearly 50 percent. By doing so, he gained the support of business interests. Boosted by this business backing and the enormous contributions from the industrialists J. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller, McKinley won the election against Bryan.

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Chapter 4 : The Economic and Social Effects of Rural-Urban Migration in Local Government - MySchoolTri

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Contact Author Introduction Migration is the movement of people from one place to another due to various motivations such as search of employment, educational facilities e. Excessive rural to urban migration has led to negative impacts on African countries overall development as it has led to the growth of slums, unemployment e. The costs associated with rural-urban migration often outweigh the benefits, leading to excessive urbanization. This paper therefore discusses the measures that governments in Africa can take to curb this trend. Improvement of the rural subsistence sector African governments should take measures to improve the subsistence sector, so as to raise rural incomes and reduce the rural to urban gap. The first step to improve the economic performance of this sector is the introduction of new forms of village organization. At the moment villages in some African countries are widely scattered vast areas and in most cases too small to form viable economic units. They should regrouped into larger units to facilitate easy delivery of infrastructure, agricultural inputs, and other services. This form of organization should be based on cooperative effort and self management. The new units should be established in areas with high agricultural potential. Establishment of basic social and economic Infrastructure This involves the construction of feeder roads to ease the transport of agricultural raw materials to processing industries, construction of schools and medical services in rural areas. In addition to this, agricultural extension services should be developed and provided in rural areas. Provision of credit facilities There should be provision of credit facilities in rural areas. The existing agricultural financing organizations should devote most of their resources to finance new rural production units. To ensure that rural production is properly marketed, there is a need to establish effective marketing organizations possibly on a cooperative basis to distribute inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and equipments and to buy the produce. Decentralization Because national governments find it increasingly difficult to meet the great variety of needs and demands for public goods and services by population groups across the country, it is privatizing the delivery of some goods and services and it is decentralizing some national government function to local governments in urban and rural areas. After decentralization, local communities can better articulate their needs and demands, and local governments are, at least in principle, in a better position to meet those demands. Local governments and communities can take many more decisions on their own, and adapt development policies and programs for urban and rural areas to suit the specific needs of the population. Decentralization gives local governments and communities more control over their situation and bureaucrats in far-away capitals will no longer take decisions that directly affect the lives and livelihoods of populations in small towns, villages and rural areas. This gives rural communities more opportunities to pursue their own interests and to decide on their own development path, and thereby creates a more balanced relationship between urban and rural areas and a more level playing field for rural communities. This does not mean, however, that the relationship is completely balanced and that there is no urban bias in the political relationship between the rural areas and the national centre, which is almost by definition urban-based. Bajracharya, Bhishna Nanda The ability to take decisions and make plans for development does not come naturally, but needs to be learned. Capacity building of local governments and communities in urban and rural areas is critical to make decentralization work. Good governance is particularly important in this respect. Good governance means that decision-making is participatory and inclusive and that the implementation of the decisions is effective and efficient. It means that there is particular attention for the needs of the poor and that the environmental needs of future generations are taken into account. Bajracharya, Bhishna Nanda 5. Market economies Market economies based on free market principles have resulted to some governments in the African region opening the economies of their countries to the global economy through trade and investment liberalization. Such policies can have a significant impact on rural-urban linkages in the countries concerned.

Free-market policies should result in a more balanced relationship between urban and rural areas through the removal of subsidies that benefit the population in the urban areas at the expense of producers of agricultural products in the rural areas. Bajracharya, Bhishna Nanda The opening of the domestic markets to the global economy lead to the improvement of transport and communication networks and this means that goods and services from the villages and the rural areas can reach the global markets more easily, but also that goods and services from the global market can reach the villages and the rural areas and compete with local products. Bajracharya, Bhishna Nanda 6. Promotion of non-farm income sectors in rural areas Recent research points out that the non-farm sector is already an important source of income to rural households, and that different types of activities appear to be of differing relevance to the poor. Agricultural wage labor and non-agricultural casual wage labor comprise an important source of income to the poorest quintiles, while nonagricultural regular employment is associated with the richest quintiles. Self-employment appears particularly important to the middle quintiles. This pattern suggests that the non-farm sector can potentially function as both a route out of poverty and as a safety net, preventing the poor from falling deeper into poverty and in the long term engaging in rural to urban migration. Bajracharya, Bhishna Nanda 7. Local economic development Economic development in small towns can have a positive impact on the economy of the surrounding rural areas, if the increase in purchasing power results in the purchase of agricultural and non-agricultural products from the surrounding rural areas. This will obviously depend on the types of products produced, their quality and cost and their competitiveness compared to products from other parts of the country. The development of the local urban economy may also lead to a reduction in rural-urban migration to the larger urban centers and the city and redirect migration flows to smaller towns in rural areas. Bajracharya, Bhishna Nanda 8. Urban service centers for rural areas One of the main aspects of rural poverty is the lack of access to basic infrastructure and services, such as roads, communication infrastructure, health care, credit, education, and market information. Governments tend to develop infrastructure and provide services initially in the urban areas only, because of their economies of scale. The scattered settlement pattern of the rural areas renders the provision of infrastructure and services too expensive. Urban center are expected to play a role as service centers for the rural areas. Towns and secondary cities, therefore, require more investments in infrastructure and services for both the growing urban population and the population in the surrounding rural areas However, small towns are also actual or potential destination for rural-urban migration. If they are destination for rural-urban migration, they need improved urban infrastructure and services in order to reduce urban poverty. If they do not serve as destinations for rural-urban migration and are by-passed by migrants who move directly to the city, the development of urban infrastructure and services could help to redirect migration flows to smaller towns in rural areas rather than larger urban areas. Bajracharya, Bhishna Nanda It is important to see which infrastructure and services can be decentralized from urban centers and which have to be provided locally in the rural areas. The recent developments in the information and communication technology ICT are creating new opportunities for the delivery of services in remote areas. However, it is important to understand that ICT is only a vehicle for information and that the relevance of the information for the user is the more important aspect. This applies not only to ICT, but also to other kinds of infrastructure and services. Bajracharya, Bhishna Nanda 9. Poverty reduction strategies Policies that target poverty alleviation influence rural-urban migration. According to recent research, the South African government has taken significant measures in order to improve education, access to basic services and sanitation, and access to health services for the poor in rural areas. This strategy has four components namely: The majority of the poor in South Africa are found in the rural areas. Policies promoting rural development, establishing micro-enterprises, developing microfinance, and improving road infrastructure, are expected to decrease rural-urban migration by improving the standard of living of people living in the rural areas. Protection of the elderly and vulnerability of young people is greatly considered. Property rights and land tenure are also considered. Securing property rights, especially in rural areas, would reduce rural-urban migration. In South Africa many rural people still do not have titles to their land. People would feel secure if they knew that their land legally belonged to them. They would be more

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productive which would lead to creation of rural employment opportunities. The more opportunities that are available in the rural areas, the less migration there would be to the cities. This policy is intended to increase the participation of the majority of people in decision making, with a special focus on ethnic minorities. Nowadays, poverty is understood as a condition that has three related aspects: The alleviation of income poverty can only be sustainable, if the poor themselves initiate and sustain the income-generating activity. However, in order to be able to seize the economic opportunity, the poor need access to essential infrastructure and services and a supportive environment that includes pro-poor laws and regulations. The participation of the rural area population in decision-making that directly affects their lives and livelihoods is necessary to bring about this supportive environment for rural area development. Therefore, capacity building of all stake holders needs to accompany the provision of infrastructure and services in the rural areas and in the small urban centers and between the rural areas and the urban centers. Farmers and other rural producers need to develop products that can compete in the open market in terms of price and quality as well as an entrepreneurial attitude. Small and medium sized enterprises involved in trading or processing of products in the urban centers need to be able to compete in the market, and local governments need to create an economic environment in which the enterprises in rural areas can prosper to reduce rural urban migration. A Bajracharya, Bhishna Nanda , Promoting small towns for rural development: Review of Economics and Statistics.

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Chapter 5 : Urbanization: An Environmental Force to be Reckoned With

Urbanisation and the Government of Migration: the inter-relations of urban life in Zambia by HeislerHelmuthNew York, St. Martin's Press, Pp. xi + \$

Share Urbanization is growing in both developed and developing countries. In the developing world, Africa has experienced the highest urban growth during the last two decades at 3. Yet, urbanization in Africa has failed to bring about inclusive growth which, in turn, has resulted in proliferation of slums, urban poverty and rising inequality. Inequality in African cities remains the second highest in the world with an average Gini coefficient of about 0. Rural-urban migration and natural population growth rates in cities are the major causes of the increasing rate of urban growth and slum proliferation in Africa. However, there are large variations in the patterns of urbanization across African regions. North Africa has a higher proportion of urban population. The relatively fewer slums in North African countries is mainly attributed to better urban development strategies, including investment in infrastructure and in upgrading urban settlements. In contrast, SSA has the lowest proportion of urban population. Most SSA cities are characterized by insufficient basic infrastructure, particularly in low-income areas. Since incomes from the informal sector are by their very nature low and intermittent, most migrants naturally seek for shelters or become tenants of slum landlords. As a consequence, many African cities have to deal not only with slum proliferation but also with increasing insecurity and crime. Weak institutions have contributed to poor urban enforcement, resulting in dysfunctional land and housing markets, which in turn has caused mushrooming of informal settlements. Furthermore, African governments have neglected the key drivers of productivity which include small and medium-size enterprises, human resource and skills development, and technological innovation. These factors are essential in advancing predominantly informal, survivalist and basic trading activities to higher value-added work. The expansion of cities is generally at the expense of destruction of forests and other natural environment or ecosystems, and increasing pollution especially air pollution with the related diseases. Policy Responses to the Expansion of Urbanization in Africa In order to address the challenges of urbanization facing many African cities, some key reforms should be pursued by governments. These include i upgrading informal settlements through the provision of integrated infrastructures and services that target the marginalized groups, including the poor, youth, women and elderly people. In addition, governments should act proactively to ensure orderly urban development by defining and implementing clear urban development strategies; ii mobilizing urban financing from local and foreign investors. These reforms should be more inclusive to ensure that all categories of citizens, regardless of their age, race, gender, ethnicity, or socio-economic conditions, have equal access to adequate housing, basic infrastructure and services and equal job opportunities.

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Chapter 6 : Urbanization in Africa - African Development Bank

migration potential in urbanization and the role of government in facilitating action in cities urbanization and the role of government in facilitating action.

An Environmental Force to Be Reckoned With Human beings have become an increasingly powerful environmental force over the last 10, years. With the advent of agriculture 8, years ago, we began to change the land. But the growth in world population has masked what may be an even more important human-environmental interaction: Among developing countries, Latin American countries have the highest proportion of their population living in urban areas. But East and South Asia are likely to have the fastest growth rates in the next 30 years. Almost all of future world population growth will be in towns and cities. UN, World Urbanization Prospects: The Revision Past projections of urbanization have also often overestimated future rates of growth. Therefore, it is important to be careful in using urbanization data to draw definitive conclusions. That was small wonder: Until a century ago, urban areas were some of the unhealthiest places for people to live. The increased density of populations in urban areas led to the rapid spread of infectious diseases. Consequently, death rates in urban areas historically were higher than in rural areas. The only way urban areas maintained their existence until recently was by the continual in-migration of rural people. The most striking examples of the urbanization of the world are the megacities of 10 million or more people. In only four megacities existed; in there were And by the UN estimates that there will be Urban advantages include greater opportunities to receive education, health care, and services such as entertainment. The urban poor have less opportunity for education than the urban nonpoor, but still they have more chance than rural populations. Within urban areas, women who migrated from rural areas have more children than those born in urban areas. So the difference between the fertility of urban migrants and rural women probably exaggerates the impact of urban migration on fertility. In sub-Saharan Africa, the urban fertility rates are about 1. It is also likely to concentrate some environmental effects geographically. Environmental Effects of Urbanization Urban populations interact with their environment. Urban people change their environment through their consumption of food, energy, water, and land. And in turn, the polluted urban environment affects the health and quality of life of the urban population. People who live in urban areas have very different consumption patterns than residents in rural areas. In China during the s, the urban populations consumed more than twice as much pork as the rural populations who were raising the pigs. But even a decade later, urban populations had 60 percent more pork in their diets than rural populations. The increasing consumption of meat is a sign of growing affluence in Beijing; in India where many urban residents are vegetarians, greater prosperity is seen in higher consumption of milk. Urban populations not only consume more food, but they also consume more durable goods. In the early s, Chinese households in urban areas were two times more likely to have a TV, eight times more likely to have a washing machine, and 25 times more likely to have a refrigerator than rural households. Energy consumption for electricity, transportation, cooking, and heating is much higher in urban areas than in rural villages. For example, urban populations have many more cars than rural populations per capita. Almost all of the cars in the world in the s were in the United States. Today we have a car for every two people in the United States. If that became the norm, in there would be 5. Economies, therefore, often become more efficient as they develop because of advances in technology and changes in consumption behavior. And the increased consumption of energy is likely to have deleterious environmental effects. Urban consumption of energy helps create heat islands that can change local weather patterns and weather downwind from the heat islands. The heat island phenomenon is created because cities radiate heat back into the atmosphere at a rate 15 percent to 30 percent less than rural areas. The combination of the increased energy consumption and difference in albedo radiation means that cities are warmer than rural areas 0. Cloudiness and fog occur with greater frequency. Precipitation is 5 percent to 10 percent higher in cities; thunderstorms and hailstorms are much more frequent, but snow days in cities are less common.

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Urbanization also affects the broader regional environments. Regions downwind from large industrial complexes also see increases in the amount of precipitation, air pollution, and the number of days with thunderstorms. Urban areas generally generate more rain, but they reduce the infiltration of water and lower the water tables. This means that runoff occurs more rapidly with greater peak flows. Flood volumes increase, as do floods and water pollution downstream. Many of the effects of urban areas on the environment are not necessarily linear. Bigger urban areas do not always create more environmental problems. And small urban areas can cause large problems. Much of what determines the extent of the environmental impacts is how the urban populations behave – their consumption and living patterns – not just how large they are.

Health Effects of Environmental Degradation The urban environment is an important factor in determining the quality of life in urban areas and the impact of the urban area on the broader environment. Some urban environmental problems include inadequate water and sanitation, lack of rubbish disposal, and industrial pollution. The health implications of these environmental problems include respiratory infections and other infectious and parasitic diseases. Capital costs for building improved environmental infrastructure – for example, investments in a cleaner public transportation system such as a subway – and for building more hospitals and clinics are higher in cities, where wages exceed those paid in rural areas. And urban land prices are much higher because of the competition for space. But not all urban areas have the same kinds of environmental conditions or health problems. Some research suggests that indicators of health problems, such as rates of infant mortality, are higher in cities that are growing rapidly than in those where growth is slower. Los Angeles has dramatically reduced air pollution. Many towns that grew up near rivers have succeeded in cleaning up the waters they befouled with industrial development. But cities at the beginning of their development generally have less wealth to devote to the mitigation of urban environmental impacts. And if the lack of resources is accompanied by inefficient government, a growing city may need many years for mitigation. Strong urban governance is critical to making progress. But it is often the resource in shortest supply. The lack of good geographic information systems means that many public servants are operating with cataracts. The lack of good statistics means that many urban indicators that would inform careful environmental decisionmaking are missing. Some of these public-private partnerships have advocated tackling the environmental threats to human health first. Much of the research that needs to be done on the environmental impacts of urban areas has not been done because of a lack of data and funding. Most of the data that exist are at a national level. But national research is too coarse for the environmental improvement of urban areas. Therefore, data and research at the local level need to be developed to provide the local governments with the information they need to make decisions. Certainly the members of the next generation, the majority of whom will be living in urban areas, will judge us by whether we were asking the right questions today about their urban environments. They will want to know whether we funded the right research to address those questions. And they will also want to know whether we used the research findings wisely.

National Academies Press, United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: The Revision* New York: World Bank, *World Development Report Building Institutions for Markets* New York: Oxford University Press for the World Bank, Kingsley Davis et al. *Morrison Institute for Population and Resource Studies*, United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects*. National Research Council, *Cities Transformed*: Taylor and Karen A. Hardee, *Consumer Demand in China*: Taylor and Hardee, *Consumer Demand in China*: Government Printing Office, *Linking Energy, Environment, Economy and Equity*, ed. The World Bank,

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Chapter 7 : Government Measures Aimed at Curbing Rural-to-Urban Migration in Africa | Soapboxie

Internal migration, and net migration to urban areas in particular, drives the urbanisation of a country's population. Rapid overall population growth often overlaps with rapid urbanisation, creating especially.

People migrate from one place or area to the other especially from rural to urban area for one thing or the other. It is now abundantly clear from recent trends that the rate for rural urban job creation and surpass from the capacity of both industrial and urban social service effectively to absorb this labour. Population in Ekiti State is becoming alarming and particularly among the youths. The consequence of this is gradual reduction of family labour on the farms and most especially since the late s, other problems are created in this process and it is the intention of the researcher to examine the extent to which Ekiti State is affected. The language attributes of the inheritance of this area has made it very much possible for the Ikole Local Government people to settle down peacefully to conduct their day-to-day activities such as farming and trading. The major problem which form the focus of the research work is that Ekiti State was being faced by problem of the movement of her youngable bodies. The movement of large number of people from other area including those of rural urban areas. There are less productivity in the areas of agriculture. The rural towns are characterized by low labour and low productivity. Cities are growing fast and suffering from rural illness. To determine the impact of rural urban migration on the rural development of Ikole Local Government area. To show the negative impact this migration has on urban area or centre. To provide an insight to the problems in order to contribute towards a policy of rural urban migration To examine the magnitude of migration from the Local Government in particular and state in general Suggest possible solutions to the problems 1. Lack of job opportunities in the rural area is responsible for the rural-urban migration on Ikole Local Government in both social and economic aspect of the Local Government. The influx of people from the rural areas to urban areas is responsible for the shortage of accommodation in the urban centre. This project consists of five chapters as viz: Introduction, brief of history of Ikole Local Government, Presentation of data, analysis of data, testing of hypothesis, summary of the chapter. Chapter five states the summary of findings, recommendation and conclusions. Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another. It is equally defined as population mobility. Migration can also be defined as a response to possible dissatisfaction to people within their present location to another location. This means metropolitan centre were basic infrastructural facilities are available. An urban area is relatively large and permanent settlement of social heterogeneous individuals in another definition. Urbanization may be defined as the process of territorial population concentration both in form of rural-urban nations and multiplication of points of concentration and the increase in size of individual concentration. Development can be defined as the advancing from lower level to higher level. According to Onar and Okoli state that development involves progressing of movement of advancing towards something better. Rural development will be used in this work as a means for restructuring the economic order to satisfy the materials needs and aspiration of the rural masses and to promote individual and collective incentives to participates in the process of development. Therefore, rural development will facilitate improved living standard of the masses of the low income population residing in rural areas and make the process of their development self sustaining if sincerely unpursued.

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Chapter 8 : Suburbanization - Wikipedia

Migration from smaller islands has been a key driver of this rapid urban growth, particularly from the Shepherds and Paama Islands as well as the Banks/Torres Islands that lack sufficient land to confer social standing and/or to provide a sustainable.

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

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"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,

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, 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.

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Chapter 9 : SparkNotes: SAT Subject Test: U.S. History: Industrialization, Urbanization, and Immigration

Urbanization refers to the population shift from rural to urban residency, the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas, and the ways in which each society adapts to this change.

United States[edit] In the United States, suburbanization began to occur in mass amounts after World War II, when soldiers returned home from war and wanted to live in houses outside of the city. During this time America had a prosperous postwar economy, there was more leisure time available and an increased priority in creating a family unit. Throughout the years, the desire to separate work life and home life has increased, causing an increase in suburban populations. Suburbs are built for particular groups of people and around certain industries like restaurants, shopping, and entertainment which allows suburban residents to travel less and interact more in the suburban area. Suburbs in the United States have also evolved by increases in technology, which allows residents to work from home rather than commute. Although this can occur either in the city or in the suburbs, the effect is generally decentralizing, which works against the largest advantage of the centre city, which is easier access to information and supplies due to centralization. Similarly, the rise of efficient package expresses delivery systems, such as FedEx and UPS , which take advantage of computerization and the availability of an efficient air transportation system, also eliminates some of the advantages that were once to be had from having a business located in the city. Industrial, warehousing, and factory land uses have also moved to suburban areas. Cheap telecommunications remove the need for company headquarters to be within quick courier distance of the warehouses and ports. Urban areas suffer from traffic congestion, which creates costs in extra driver costs for the company which can be reduced if they were in a suburban area near a highway. As with residential, lower property taxes and low land prices encourage selling industrial land for profitable brownfield redevelopment. Suburban municipalities can offer tax breaks, specialized zoning , and regulatory incentives to attract industrial land users to their area, such as City of Industry, California. The overall effect of these developments is that businesses as well, and not just individuals, now see an advantage to locating in the suburbs, where the cost of buying land, renting space, and running their operations, is cheaper than in the city. This continuing dispersal from a single city center has led to other recent phenomena in American suburbs, the advent of edge cities and exurbs , arising out of clusters of office buildings built in suburban commercial centers on shopping malls and higher density developments. With more and more jobs for suburbanites being located in these areas rather than in the main city core that the suburbs grew out of, traffic patterns, which for decades centered on people commuting into the center city to work in the morning and then returning home in the evening, have become more complex, with the volume of intra-suburban traffic increasing tremendously. By , half of the US population lived in suburban areas. There are periods of opposite developments like urbanization. During Communism, most socialist countries in the Eastern Bloc were characterized by under-urbanization, [4] which meant that industrial growth occurred well in advance of urban growth and was sustained by rural-urban commuting. City growth, residential mobility, land and housing development were under tight political control. Consequently, sub-urbanization in post-communist Europe is not only a recent but also a particular phenomenon. The creation of housing and land markets and state withdrawal from housing provision have led to the development of privatized modes of housing production and consumption, with an increasing role for private actors and, particularly, for households. Yet, the regulatory and institutional frameworks indispensable to a market-driven housing system â€” including housing finance â€” have remained underdeveloped, particularly in south-eastern Europe. The process was slow in Prague during the s and more apparent after , when housing affordability improved. Nonetheless, socialist legacies of underdeveloped infrastructure and the affordability crisis of transition differentiate post-socialist suburbs from their Western counterparts. Excepting scattered for-profit housing, much of the new detached suburban houses seem self-developed. Allegedly, owner-building has become a household strategy to adapt to recession, high and volatile inflation, to cut construction costs and, finally, to

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bridge access to housing. Despite good highways, however, there was little incentive to move out of the city. However, with a huge escalation of the Mexico drug war violence, middle class city residents and property developers along with retail chains began building suburban communities and sold them as a way to isolate themselves and their children from the negative effects. This led to a historic movement to communities outside the urban core, as evidenced by both the type of middle class housing developments and INEGI census figures. Effects on psychological health[edit] Historically, it was believed that living in highly urban areas resulted in social isolation , disorganization, and psychological problems, while living in the suburbs was supposed to be better to overall happiness , due to lower population density, lower crime, and a more stable population. A study based on data from , however, found this not to be the case, finding that people living in the suburbs had neither greater satisfaction with their neighborhood nor greater satisfaction with the quality of their lives as compared to people living in urban areas. This is due to the disconnection created between drug addiction and the biased outward perception of suburban health and safety. These affluent individuals, who are living in the suburbs often have an increased means of obtaining otherwise expensive and potent drugs such as opioids and narcotics through valid prescriptions. Heroin in suburban communities has increased in incidence as new heroin users in the United States are predominantly white, suburban men and women in their early twenties. The New England Study of Suburban Youth found that the upper middle class suburban cohorts displayed an increased drug use when compared to the natural average. When addressing public health concerns of drug abuse with patients directly, suburban health care providers and medical practitioners have the advantage of treating a demographic of drug abuse patients that are better educated and equipped with resources to recover from addiction and overdose. Although suburban healthcare providers may have more resources to address drug addiction, abuse, and overdose, preconceived ideas about suburban lifestyles may prevent them from giving proper treatment to patients. Changes in infrastructure, industry, real estate development costs, fiscal policies, and diversity of cities have been easily apparent, as "making it to the suburbs", mainly in order to own a home and escape the chaos of urban centers, have become the goals of many American citizens. These impacts have many benefits as well as side effects and are becoming increasingly important in the planning and revitalization of modern cities. Impact on urban industry[edit] Sprawling Freeway near Toronto, Canada with a suburbanized industry area in the background. Note the far distances from office buildings compared to a downtown. Many office buildings in suburban industry areas are set up on large irrigated campus, versus downtowns that have close buildings and very little greenery. The days of industry dominating the urban cores of cities are diminishing as population decentralization of urban centers increases. Companies increasingly look to build industrial parks in less populated areas, largely for more modern buildings and ample parking, as well as to appease the popular desire to work in less congested areas. Government economic policies that provide incentives for companies to build new structures and lack of incentives to build on Brownfield land also contribute to the flight of industrial development from major cities to surrounding suburban areas. As suburban industrial development becomes increasingly more profitable, it becomes less financially attractive to build in high-density areas. Another impact of industry leaving the city is the reduction of buffer zones separating metropolitan areas, industrial parks and surrounding suburban residential areas. As this land becomes more economically relevant, the value of such properties very often increases, causing many undeveloped landowners to sell their land. As a result, the government will often forgo maintenance on previously built infrastructure. However, these homes may lack certain things such as parks and access to public transit. Also, the prices of homes in downtown center usually decrease as well to compete with the inexpensive homes in the suburbs. One of the main benefits of living in the suburbs is that one gets a much larger piece of land than one would in the city. Therefore, as the size of lots increases, the supply of housing is more limited. Fiscal impact[edit] The fiscal deficit grows as a result of suburbanization, mainly because in less densely populated areas, property taxes tend to be lower. Also, because of the typical spread pattern of suburban housing, the lack of variety of housing types, and the greater distance between homes, real estate development and public service costs increase, which in turn increase the

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deficit of upper levels of government. As a result, there was a rise in black home ownership in central cities. As white households left for the suburbs, housing prices in transition neighborhoods fell, which often lowered the cost of home ownership for black households. This trend was stronger in older and denser cities, especially in the northeast and Midwest, because new construction was generally more difficult. As of the Census, minorities like African Americans, Asian Americans and Indo-Americans have become an increasing large factor in recent suburbanization. Many suburbs now have since large minority communities in suburban and commuter cities. Suburbanization has been linked to the increase in vehicle mileage, increase land use, and increase in residential energy consumption. From these factors of suburbanization, it has then caused a degradation of air quality, increase usage of natural resources like water and oil, as well as increased amounts of greenhouse gas. With the increased use of vehicles to commute to and from the work place this causes increased use of oil and gas as well as an increase in emissions. With the increase in emissions from vehicles, this then can cause air pollution and degrades the air quality of an area. Suburbanization is growing which causes an increase in housing development which causes an increase in land consumption and available land. Also, with the increase in technology and consumptions of residents there is an increase in energy consumption by the amount of electricity used by residents. You can help by adding to it. April Suburbanization has negative social impacts on many groups of people, including children, adolescents, and the elderly. Children who are affected by suburbanization, or urban sprawl, are commonly referred to as "cul-de-sac kids. Teenagers that are unable to be independent experience a lot of boredom, isolation, and frustration. These feelings have even led to an increase in rates of teenage suicide and school shootings in suburban areas. Despite these issues with young people, suburbia was still intended for young families. The elderly in suburbia experience social isolation once they lose their license to drive. In order to leave their home the elderly need to be able to afford a chauffeur or be willing to ask relatives to drive them around. This has resulted in upper-class elderly moving to retirement communities. Both the wealthy elderly and those who still live in suburbs are largely separated from all other groups of society.