

report

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Community & Urban sociology- Impact of Urbanization

The discussion focuses on relating to real-life occurrences when a place is growing and how humankind are going to relate to each other in the same metropolitan area. Urbanization is the growth of rural towns to a more interactive and civilized place for human activities. The growth of rural areas to a more modernized place in the society tends to impact highly on the way the lifestyle of the people in and around the place is going to relate to one another. The impact of urbanization in one way be positive, while at the same time, the impact of urbanization can lead to negative results.

Urbanization enhances rural to urban migration. The populations in the urban areas tend to grow daily ² in the urban areas as persons from the rural areas will tend to be excited with the towns and want to come in to reside in and the round the rural areas. Formally, 45 percent of the population resides in urban regions. But much urban-rural identification is personal, yet, since “municipality” is considered as any city or region town, while everywhere else is regarded “rural.” Furthermore, the population's distribution is very fluid with some suburban societies growing quickly and haphazardly outside the primary region towns and cities. Far, unexpected urbanization, coupled with the current rural-to-urban flight in search of business, fuels the expansion of these cities and primary district towns. The exercise further degrades the situation, increasing associated health-related dangers. Rural regions experience specific demographic, economic, and population health challenges compared with urban regions. People living in rural regions tend to get worse health consequences than urban regions. Typically, agricultural Americans are older and sicker than their urbanized counterparts and get higher charges of poverty, less right to healthcare companies, and are less expected to have health insurance (Adepoju, 2018).

Many people will always want to move to urban areas to seek the greener pasture like the white-collar jobs and start their businesses. Urban areas attract the investors who believe that the large urban area population can provide a large market for their goods and services and, in return, fetch higher profits. The high numbers tend to provide a certain and big market for any goods and services because the urban areas are made up of people with different needs creating a good demand for different kinds of goods and services. Some of the effects of urban areas on this situation are not necessarily one-dimensional. Better urban regions do not usually produce extra environmental issues. And smaller urban areas may have huge issues. Some of what defines the magnitude of these environmental effects is how these urban residents act their demand and livelihood patterns, not only how huge they are. Then the urban environment is very significant element in fully determining the excellence of living within urban regions and the influence of this urban environment on the wider surroundings. Several urban environmental issues consist of insufficient food and cleaning, lack of the rubbish management, as well as business pollution. Unluckily, reducing these issues and enhancing their consequences onto the urban population are very expensive (Buchanan, C. (2015).

Urbanization results in poor urban housing because the preexisting descent houses cannot sustain the large numbers that move into the big town and the cities in the urban areas. The weak housing is very common in the developing and the underdeveloped countries where the poor house created to accommodate the increasing population results in the slums. The increase in local urban housing concentration is necessary for emerging urban sustainability because of continuing development in the urban population and small sources of urban farming. Government urban development schemes and policies also promote heavy housing developments. Dense housing is growing into a standard method for sustainable urban growth.

Without experienced and careful designing, increasing housing density in a specific place would produce negative impacts on (Abubakar& Dano 2018). The slums are usually the poorly planned and structured houses that are majorly meant to accommodate to the poor persons and hustlers who are moving to town. The poor houses are meant to sustain the people with low paying jobs in the urban areas.

The poor planning of housing resulting in class divides the urban area into the social classes of the rich, the middle class, and the poor persons just from the way the houses are structured. There are areas where the place is full of luxurious houses, majorly estates for the rich. The middle class will live in houses that can sustain their lives and are better and almost to the luxurious kind of houses in appearance and structuring. The poor will be in the poor mud housed with very poor sanitation and water systems. The poor watering and sanitation arise from the poor planning of houses and the high number of population that cannot be supported by the little resources allocated within such small area zone (Hoekstra et al. 2018). The poor sanitation and poor watering system in the urban areas tend to result in health issues like water-borne diseases like typhoid and majorly in the zones with people of the lower class.

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