

**URBANIZATION PROBLEMS IN ASIAN COUNTRIES****Pragna Paramita Roy****Assistant Teacher****ABSTRACT**

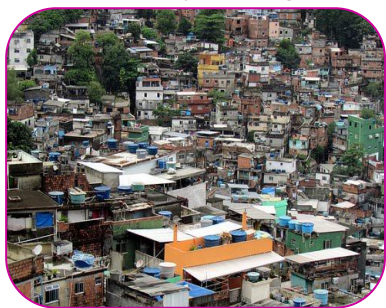
The word 'urbanization' has been taken from a Latin word called "Urbs" Urbanization means the development , growth and other related factors of a city or town. According to a report of United Nations, The Urbanization means when maximum citizens of a country living in town areas and run various economic, non-agricultural activities and enjoy commercial opportunities. Urbanization upholds bright pictures of modern city life.

**KEY WORD:** suffocative, mobilization, discrimination, city dwellers, merchandising.

**INTRODUCTION:-**

Huge number of people migrate from villages to the towns regularly, and for this rising population in the towns various economic, administrative, merchandising, health and educational activities turn the towns to the cities. Opportunities like employment , high income, chances of adopting various professions are much more in the Urban areas than in the rural areas . In spite of all these facilities the cities in various corners of the world are suffering from various problems. Not the cities in the developing countries only but even in the developed countries, suffering from various troubles and problems.

The main problem of any city is population explosion. Because of the regular mobilization of man from rural to city areas the rate of urbanization has become very high nowadays, Besides, inadequate shelter, scarcity drinking water, heavy traffic, creations of slums, pollution, crime security threats to the women, economic inequality, unemployment, lack of adequate academic infrastructure , diseases, bad health of the people and children, malnutrition and many other the basic and commonly known problems in the cities.



In the cities of many Asian countries severe urban related problems are noticed nowadays. Excessive pressure of population to the city made those suffocative to man. So far bad health , malnutrition and child death are so high in the Asian urban slums that at least 10% of children of these areas do not survive up to their 5<sup>th</sup> birthday.

Urbanization problems in Asia –

COUNTRY	VALUE	YEAR
BHUTAN	70.00	1990
DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. KOREA	68.50	1990
AFGHANISTAN	62.70	2014
YEMEN	60.80	2014
OMAN	60.50	1990
BANGLADESH	55.10	2014
INDIA	24.00	2014

Source - UN HABITAT, retrieved from the United Nation's Millennium development Goals database. Data are available at: <http://mdgs.un.org/>

Scarcity of drinking water is a common problem in the south -east Asia. The consumption of water among the city dwellers is alarmingly low.

Many cities in Asia are regularly suffering from flood . In monsoon often the cities get water logged. Excessive rains disrupt the urban life . Especially the roads and marginal areas suffer heavily due to natural calamities and get totally broken in monsoons.

Increasing rate of population, flood, traffic, fast urbanization, congestion, poverty and inequality have created severe problems in the Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia . This city every year, undergoes severe damages due to climatic disasters,

The \$ 2.5/day Urban poverty estimate—

COUNTRY	HEADCOUNT (%)		PROVERTY GAP	
	1993	2010	1993	2010
PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	55.5	5.4	17.3	1.18
INDIA	78.2	34.1	64.7	25.68
INDONESIA	81.4	50.6	37.9	17.72

SOURCE: World Bank PovealNet 2012 .

Around 4000 years ago, in China first the urbanization started. In 2007, the number of cities in China is 670. The big cities in China are suffering for severe, water crisis.

Urban poverty has become a common problem in the cities of Pakistan. One of every four city dwellers lives below poverty line in Pakistan urban areas. The water supply in the city of Karachi is so deplorable that it created severe health hazards in the city Even it’s injurious to health too Noticed, even twenty people use a single toilet there. Besides , the public transport system in the city of Karachi is next to “zero” . Only the private vehicles wheel on the roads creating an ever memorable traffic jam there.

#### Urbanization and Urban proverty

COUNTRIES	URBANIZATION 2011 LEVEL (%)	URBAN PROPERTY HEADCOUNT(%)
AFGANISTAN	23.5	29.0
PAKISTAN	36.2	13.1
MONGOLIA	68.5	30.6
BANGLADESH	28.4	21.3
BHUTAN	35.6	1.7
INDIA	31.3	20.9
NEPAL	17.0	15.5
SRILANKA	15.1	5.3

Lao PDR = Lao people’s democratic Republic.

Sources: UNDESA(2012)

ADB (2012b) ; Un Millennium database 2012, world Bank Development Indicator database,2012

Security threats to the women , especially to the working women are the common problems in the cities of Pakistan, According to ADB study, 85% of working women often face physical and mental humiliation.

According to WHO , Karachi is one of the most polluted cities in the world, what is truly harmful to the health of the city dwellers.

Inadequate academic infrastructure is negative side of the Pakistan cities. In Lahore, Karachi, Peswar almost 10% of children remain are out of school.

Unplanned urbanization is a big problem in the city of Pabna in Bangladesh . Because of excessive density of population in the city the problems like water scarcity, accommodation, health, hazards are experienced frequently there .

Maximum migration is notice to the Arabian countries. People, who come from other countries to the Arabian cities, suffer from severe accommodation problem. Besides the development of the main cities the housing condition must have been improved there. The labours in those cities live in an unhygienic state. Temperate and dry weather is a mentionable problem of those cites. Scarcity of water is horrible in Arabian cities. Per capital supply of water is truly less than requirement. Because of the temperate nature of the weather the requirement of energy is truly high.

Economic discrimination is a Common problem in Asian cites. Because of huge economic inequality between the upper and medium income group people and the lower and slum or colony people a distinct social discrimination is often noticed, and even they bear lot of mental differences between the classes of people.

**Distribution of households by type of residence: some Asian Countries: 2000-2005**

COUNTRY	TYPPE OF HOUSEHOLD	AREA WITH 25% OR LESS SLUM HOUSE HOLDS	AREA WITH 26%-50% SLUM HOUSE HOLDS	AREA WITH 51% -75% SLUM HOUSEHOLDS	AREA WITH 75% OR MORE SLUM HOUSE HOLDS
BANGLADESH	NON SLUM HOUSE HOLDS	31.5	23.8	28.2	16.4
	SLUMS HOUSE HOLDS	0.7	2.8	7.3	89.2
INDIA	NON SLUM HOUSE HOLDS	14.9	54.4	28.1	2.6
	SLUMS HOUSE HOLDS	3.3	36.8	43.3	16.5
INDONESIA	NON SLUM HOUSE HOLDS	38.6	36.0	19.7	5.6
	SLUMS HOUSE HOLDS	6.3	19.7	33.1	40.8
NEPAL	NON SLUM HOUSE HOLDS	62.0	14.6	14.2	9.2
	SLUMS HOUSE HOLDS	7.0	8.9	17.5	66.7
PAKISTAN	NON SLUM HOUSE HOLDS	15.3	19.5	46.7	18.5
	SLUMS HOUSE HOLDS	5.1	5.8	36.7	52.4

SOURCE : UN- HABITAT, Global Urban Indicators Database (2012a)

The slums are the breeding ground of mosquitoes , rats and other similar pests what causes a huge deterioration to public health and hygiene. . the pollution in the city directly affects the lung and hurt of the city dwellers. In 1991- 2001, the people from the surrounding areas of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru , Chennai had gathered in the cities and hiked the urban population growth.

In India , in the period of 1961-2001, where as the rural population grew quite double, there in urban areas the population grew quite up to triple in rate.

In post independence India the urbanization has been hiked rapidly. In the turmoil of mixed economy the private sector grew rapidly in India what caused a fast mobilization of the villagers to the cities which is reason of fast urbanization in India.

In India, in Mumbai, the rate urbanization is the most. The city suffers severe problems being hit by the regularly migrated population to it . Large slums, unbearable traffic problem, in adequate accommodation, scarcity of water, criminal activities, and mental meanness are the daily accompaniments of this city .

The main problem of the Indian cities is population explosion. Economic, merchandising, employment and for many other reasons the pressure of population in the Indian metropolitan cities is very high. In central Delhi, the pressure of population is so high that numerous related problems are heading up. In India, the villagers who come to the big cities for occupational purposes don't get proper accommodation. Accommodation is a big problem in the cities in India.

**Unemployment-** To get rid of unemployment, for the development of family economic condition and for a better life the villagers like to migrate to the cities. But most of the time their dreams do not get fulfilled. Many of them are compelled to work as labours. These Labours lead an unhygienic life .

**Slums –** slums are the biggest problems in India . Slums are created for many reasons. Inadequate accommodation, the search for employment , excessive rent of rooms in the central area of the town and some other reasons the villagers who migrate to the towns are compelled to stay in unhygienic slums. There they suffer from various problems like water supply , latrine pollution, illumination, unsecured life style . etc.

In India the slums of Mumbai is the biggest . Around 48.88% people of Mumbai live in slums.

**Transport -** The roads are comparatively narrow in the big cities, and that causes huge traffic jam there. The main reason behind the traffic jam is unplanned parking of the vehicles or not having sufficient number parking lots in the city. It kills hours and hours and pull people into a regular unbearable hazard. The traffic jam in Kolkata on Howrah Bridge is a regular phenomenon.

Water scarcity is a common problem in the cities of India.

**Sewerage problems-** The sewerage management system in the cities of India is another problem . In most of the cities the sewerage management system is very old. In many cities this system is either collapsed or not adequate to take the pressure of present days over population. Most of the times the drains either remain block or overflowing.

**Trash disposal -** In many big cities trash disposal system is not adequate enough. Heaps of garbage seen hither and thither. For not disposing of garbage on time it creates many water borne or insect borne diseases. In most of the cities garbage is not removed on time.

**Urban crimes-** Nowadays juvenile crime has become a headache to the city dweller. Loneliness, economic and social discrimination, unattended demands , impact of globalization, poor economy, selfishness, illiteracy, lack of academic infrastructure, unemployment, lack of proper income are the reasons behind the increasing rate of juvenile crime in the cities . Theft , robbery, rape, murder, kidnapping are the burning problems in most of the big cities in the world. In Mumbai 31.8% and in Delhi 30.5% of people are suspected to be attached with various crimes.

The pollution is a common problem in most of the cities. Fast urbanization and industrialization, increasing number of vehicles on the city paths making the city air ever polluted and smoggy. The sky in most of the cities , a burning example New Delhi, always remains overcast by smog.

So , we can see it that the cities and the urban areas are filled with not only the luxurious life but also many severe problems . Many cities and urbans of Asia, besides economic opportunities many kind of problems are also developed their . In solution , proper city planning , scientific city life proper rehabilitation to the slum dwellers are very important. No one wants a polluted , dirty and juvenile crime prone city to live

in. These cities are our homeland, not only taking care of the core area but a complete 'state of art' take care is highly desirable. A complete development plan must have been taken in the city and urban areas that the violence , discrimination , classism are not indulged. Only then, through a proper cordial relation a favorable environment would have been formed in the cities and urban areas.

#### REFERENCES –

- 1) (2008) The world population prospects: The 2008 Revision. UN Department of economic and social affair, UN-DESA, New York .
- 2) 1 the world Urbanization prospects: The 2009 Revision . UN- department of Economic and social Affairs, UN- DESA, New York,
- 3) (2011) State of the cities Back-ground Report : Saudi Arabia. UN-Habitat, Nairobi.
- 4) The National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) , based on the Benazir Income Support Programme's (BISP) Poverty Score survey (PSS) conducted in 2010, reveales that around 80% of the 27 million households surveyed belong to nuclear families.
- 5) Zahid , M and Rasul, G, Rise in summer heat Index over Pakistan , Pakistan Journal of Meteorology vol.6 . Issue 12.
- 6) [Last accessed on 2010 June 11] available from: <http://www.unfpa.or/pds/urbanization.htm>.
- 7) [Last accessed on 2010 june11 ] available from: <http://censusindia.gov.in/censusData-2001/India-at-glance/variation.aspx>.
- 8) 11 major problems of Urbanization in India – Article shared by Smriti Chand.
- 9) Impacts of Unplanned Urbanization on the Socio-Economic conditions and Environment of Pabna Municipality,Bangladesh (Md. Yahia Bapari, Md. Enamul Haque, Mir Khaled Ikbal Chowdhury , Md. Jahidul Islam )
- 10) A “ Urbanization in India faster than rest of the world” Hindustan Times . 27 June 2007. Retrived 13 June 2012.