

PROBLEMS OF MODERN URBANIZATION

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Abstract:

It is necessary to study cities to facilitate their use by society, that is, to provide them with the best conditions for performing important and a number of other activities. The more complex a city is, the more complex it is to know. Currently, the main processes in cities are the processes of urbanization in all forms and forms. The process of urbanization is influenced by many individual sectors, relationships and other factors, and they can appear in different ways in different countries and continents. This process is not one, but can be accompanied by several processes at the same time, or can be transferred from one process to another over time.

Keywords: urbanization, suburbs, modern city, city, suburbanization, urbanization processes.

The city is a place where the problems and processes of the modern human world interact. Almost all branches of geography study it. Having determined the economic and geographical situation of the city, we reveal its main sources of development.

Studying cities is necessary to make them more accessible to society, that is, to provide good conditions for performing important and various other activities. The more complex the city, the more complex the knowledge about it.

The 20th century saw the rapid growth of cities and urban populations, which led to a dramatic increase in urbanization throughout the world. In order to know why, where and how cities grow, it is necessary to consider the interaction of production and population distribution, to determine the specialization of the city, and to evaluate the role of the geographical division of labor in the development of the city. On this basis, to determine the importance of economic and geographical position in the case of the city and nearby settlements.

This knowledge will allow you to create the right strategy for the development of a city that is relevant for our time. The purpose of the work is to determine the differences between two opposite processes - urbanization of suburbs and cities.

The main tasks of this work:

- 1) description of the urbanization process;
- 2) consideration of the main principles of suburban development;
- 3) analysis of current trends in the field of urbanization and suburbs;

1. Development trends of cities, living conditions of people in them and other tasks of this topic are studied by scientists of geography and other sciences from all countries of the world. It reflects the whole essence of the development or destruction of urban processes summarized in the concept of "Urbanization".

Urbanization is a complex multifaceted socio-economic process associated with the development of production, accumulation of intellectual information and improvement of forms of social communication, increase in the share of urban residents, increasing importance of cities in society, urban lifestyle, as well as other aspects of urbanization.

Some important aspects that describe the nature of urbanization:

- 1) in a narrow sense - this is the growth of cities and urban image;
- 2) in a broad sense, it is related to the socio-economic change of the city and the countryside based on the deepened social division of labor, which leads to the rapid development of industry, transport and other sectors. This process is accompanied by the growth of cities, the expansion of their functional and material-technical base, the wide development of communications and services, the spread of urban lifestyles and forms of communication in rural settlements.

Urbanization studies the cities of the world, highlighting the characteristics of their development, their differences, as well as their problems. The following trends in the development of the urbanization process can be distinguished:

- 1) constant growth of the number of cities and increase in the number of cities;
- 2) the concentration of jobs, the improvement of cultural conditions in large cities, as well as the increase of problems in various fields;
- 3) the growth of cities in the regions, the emergence of megalopolises and agglomerations.

The city is a settlement, administrative, commercial, industrial and cultural center Glazychev V.L. From the beginning of the 20th century, they believed that it is possible to correct the existing shortcomings in the development of urbanism:

- 1) focusing the attention of cities on the external form;
- 2) infrastructure problems of the city (transport, economic, management, development, etc.);
- 3) on problems in the social life of the city.

Due to the population density in different parts of the world, there is no general classification for all cities on the planet. Therefore, in this work, or rather, according to the author, the quantitative composition of the population is combined into a single classification.

Currently, there are about 85,000 cities in the world, of which 372 million cities and 21 are agglomerations (the largest are Tokyo-Yokagama, Jakarta and the capital of India, Delhi).

Urbanization is a complex process, so the indicator describing this phenomenon should be complex. This generalized indicator should reflect important features of the level of urbanization, such as the level of development of large cities, as well as the ratio of cities of different sizes, the spread of urban lifestyle, etc.

Currently, the most urbanized countries (except for Singapore, Hong Kong, Nauru, Monaco, where this indicator is 100%) are:

- 1) Qatar (99.1% of the population lives in cities);
- 2) Kuwait (98.3%);
- 3) Belgium (97.5%),
- 4) Malta (95.2%).

The least urbanized countries include Africa and Asia, such as Sri Lanka (15.2%), Liechtenstein (14.3%), Trinidad and Tobago (14.2%), Papua New Guinea (12.6%) and the last place in this list is Burundi (11.5%).

Currently, a large part of the population is concentrated in cities, and this share continues to grow every year.

A modern city is the face of the country, its main resource, the world center for collecting various programs (financial center, cultural and entertainment center, etc.), innovative development and development centers. Such a city can work independently due to its capabilities.

Nevertheless, despite the growth rates of cities, and especially capital cities, the level of urbanization in different regions of the world is completely different. Most Latin American countries are now catching up with the urbanized countries of Europe, but South Asian and Central African countries remain largely agricultural settlements. At the current pace of urbanization, these countries collide with developed countries very quickly, but in this case, urbanization should not be confused with "false urbanization" (hyperurbanization) and hyperurbanization. Hyper-urbanization is characteristic of developed countries, pseudo-urbanization is characteristic of developing countries

2. Suburbanization, in a simple sense, means the process of growth and development of the suburban area.

Such suburbs can have both positive characteristics for urban (rich and developed) and negative (poor, dysfunctional) regions. This difference is directly related to the economic, financial and financial situation not only of the country, but also of the entire city.

The development of suburbanization in different countries occurs for different reasons, and many reasons are contradictory.

In developed countries such as the USA, Great Britain, France, etc., the growth of suburban areas occurs at the expense of the wealthy strata of the population. The rich buy large tracts of land that are not permitted for a densely populated city, and build them up with residences. Such houses are inhabited by retired parents or young people who come for vacation. Middle class people live closer to the city because they live and work in the city permanently.

In developing and underdeveloped countries, suburbanization is done at the expense of poor people who go to cities to earn money, but are not attracted to well-paid jobs due to lack of education. Thus, slums grow, visitors stay there for a while, but are forced to live there for the rest of their lives.

For Russia and the countries of the former USSR, this process has acquired other characteristics. The growth of the suburbs is carried out at the expense of summer cottages for the cultivation of garden areas. In the early 1990s, the active construction of country house villages, which were converted into residences for the wealthy part of the city's population, began.

Another difference between suburban living in different countries is related to the cost of building private houses in different parts of the world and the economic situation of the country. For example, in countries with a warm climate without "winter", cheap prefabricated panel houses are being built, and in countries with severe winters, a storey house should be built with subsequent heating. Some can do it, some can't.

3. In the modern world, the process of suburbanization leads to the natural process of agglomeration of towns and villages adjacent to large cities. Due to urbanization, the number of satellite cities with higher growth rates than the centers of urban agglomerations is increasing. The most important results of the world urbanization process include: priority growth of capitals, industry, port, financial and recreational centers (centers of global significance); the formation of agglomerations leading to the development of larger residential forms - megalopolis.

As a result of the growth and gradual merging of dozens of neighboring large urban agglomerations in industrialized countries, wide urbanization zones of a strip configuration are being formed along transport highways. The most famous of them were first identified and studied by J. Gottmann in the 50s. On the North Atlantic coast of the United States, it later received the name megalopolis, which later became a household word.

The length of this megalopolis is about 1000 km, and the width reaches 200 km in places; it consists of the unifying agglomerations of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington State and hence its name Boswash - and a number of small (40 cities in total) with a total area of 107,000 km²

The population of this "main street" of America is about 50 million people (about 20% of the total population), where 1/4 of the industrial products of the United States are produced.

Currently, Asian agglomerations are growing very fast, in the Pacific and Indian oceans. The growth of these cities is the result of natural population growth, and the increase of Western countries is the result of population migration.

The megalopolises of Western Europe have an international character. For example, the territory of 5 urbanized countries with a total area of 230 thousand km² and a population of more than 86 million: Southeast England, Paris, Rhine-Ruhr, Randstad, Belgian-French (Antwerp-Brussels) - Lille region).

This interstate agglomeration of Europe is defined by its territory, shared history, and shared modern interconnected economy.

The city did not immediately become a form of residence of states. The relationship between the countryside and the city begins to change only under the influence of the development of productive

forces. Industrial revolution in Europe in the late 18th century - the first half of the 19th century. radically changed the appearance of foreign cities. The most typical form of urban settlement later became factory towns. From that time, the rapid construction of the "habitat" environment, which was artificially created by man in the process of production, began. With this manufacturing society, the first processes of urban urbanization begin, where the proportion of the urban population associated with industrialization of the society increases. Especially the level of urbanization of "West" was observed in the 19th century. due to population migration from rural areas to cities.

In the modern world, the process of urbanization has acquired various characteristics and new forms, for example, agglomeration, conurbation, megacities. At the same time, a number of other people are experiencing this process, for example: suburbanization, urbanization, pseudo-urbanization, hyperurbanization, urbanization, gentrification, etc.

Several main principles can be distinguished in the process of urban reconstruction: economic development of the city, climatic and environmental factors, the mentality of the country's population and the history of development.

Modern urbanization and suburbanization are simultaneous processes. The growth of a city is related to its economic growth, which in turn leads to an increase in the labor force. Modern cities - multimillionaires are located in the eastern part of the United States, on the coast of Southeast Asia and in the touristic part of the Arabian Peninsula (here, in 10 years, cities have developed and developed due to the increase in the flow of tourists).

This process has both positive and negative aspects. The process of urbanization helps to increase labor productivity and allows solving many social, monetary and everyday problems of society. Due to the rapid growth of population urbanization, this process is accompanied by the growth of large agglomerations and megalopolises, environmental pollution of industrial centers, deterioration of living conditions in regions, draining of all resources of underdeveloped cities and entire regions.

The urbanization of Russia differs from the development of cities in other countries. Due to long distances, low economic resources, cold continental climate and low natural population growth, the level of suburbanization and urbanization in Russia is not high compared to developed post-industrial countries.

Thus, the process of urbanization is influenced by many individual sectors, relationships and other factors, and they can appear in different ways in different countries and continents. This process is not one, but can be accompanied by several processes at the same time, or can be transferred from one process to another over time.

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