

Influence of urbanization on economic social scope: negative consequences

Olena Borzenko

Institute for Economics and Forecasting of NAS of Ukraine
Panasa Mirnogo str. 26, Kyiv, Ukraine, 01011
slozko2003@ukr.net

Received 27.04.2019, accepted after revision 30.05.2019
<https://doi.org/10.31493/tit1921.0303>

Abstract. The architectural and construction environment has a very strong influence on the psyche of people living in it. It was noticed that the accumulation of multistory houses with evenly spaced windows of the windows helps to reduce the intelligence and increase the aggressiveness of those people who watch them daily. Similarly, the accumulation of a large number of cars that fill yards and streets is also perceived. For people that living in the city, frequent cases appearance depression. Largely it is connected with their way of life, lack of time, workload at work and home, all sorts of trouble, and you have a gradient rate accelerated rhythm life. Theoretical concepts and concepts of A. Marshall, A. Weber, E. Hoover, W. Aizard and updated by Nobel laureate in economics P. Krugman and his are key to understanding the nature and causes of population concentration and economic activity in major cities. From the point of view of these researchers, the attractive force of cities, including the largest ones, is associated in its most general form with the emergence and development of the phenomenon of agglomeration effects (agglomerative economy). In the modern theory of agglomeration effects caused by the spatial manifestation of the action of market forces and affecting the growth of cities, researchers identify two of their main types: localization effects and urbanization effects More than 50 percent of people around the world live in cities, and the World Health Organization predicts that this share will continue to grow. People migrate to cities, in particular, in Ukraine, for many reasons, including family ties and employment opportunities, political situation in a country or region and has several serious negative consequences. In order to improve the conditions of their lives, people



Olena Borsenko
Chief of Section for International
Financial
Dr. habil., Prof.

strive to make them more comfortable, comfortable and favorable for themselves. However, this leads to the separation of man from the natural environment of his habitation and to the violation of natural ecosystems. It creates a kind of urban system, consisting of architectural and construction objects and much disturbed natural ecosystems. Thus, the levels of urbanization in Ukraine's regions will over time be aligned. The development of existing agglomerations and the formation of new ones, in particular in the coastal part of Ukraine, will continue.

Keywords: urbanization, biosphere, urban environment, depopulation, urban population.

THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT JOBS

Urbanization leads to a shortage of jobs. Companies and governments cannot create enough jobs to meet the demand of a rapidly growing population. As a result, the unemployment rate is rising dramatically, resulting in people turning to state programs and benefits. The government loses money by reducing energy, health, education, public transport, waste management and physical security. Poverty is spreading and hampering economic

growth, and depopulation is taking place [14-19].

The strategic goals of the development of regions for the long term can be considered theoretically sound and practically feasible only when they are developed in the aspect of municipal districts and urban districts. It is on the territory of the latter that new production facilities are being opened, old ones are being modernized, residential complexes, social and engineering infrastructure facilities are being built. At the same time, the anomalously dispersed nature of the manifestations of economic activity in municipalities and urban districts hinders the formation of a single economic space and the achievement of the strategic development goal – improving the welfare and quality of life of the population in the region [2, 10]. In order to better understand and explain the characteristics of the economy and demography of the region, you need to carefully look at the specifics of the settlement population, the network of settlements, their functions and importance in the life of the region, as well as the prospects of settlements. Each region has its own settlement system, which must be taken into account in the process of regional strategic management. The main feature of the current stage of the settlement process is urbanization, which is a historical process of increasing the role of cities in the development of society, causing changes in the socio-occupational and demographic structure of the population, influencing its culture, lifestyle, psychology, etc. [7]. Urbanization – This is a complex process, hence the indicator characterizing this phenomenon should be difficult.

The idea that urbanization should be measured not only by the share of citizens in the whole population, but also by the share of citizens living in big cities (from all or only from the urban population), in scientific literature on the geography of the population is generally accepted (Fig.1). F.M. Listengurt calls the share of citizens "the first indicator" of the level achieved during urbanization, and the share of their own living in large cities (with 100 thousand inhabitants or more) is "the second indicator".

At the same time, the nature of urbanization in developed and developing countries is different. In developed countries, the process of urbanization, in its former sense, is actually completed and smoothly goes into the processes of suburbanization (the process of growth and development of the suburban area of large cities), counter-urbanization (the process of erosion, reduction of the number of cities) and rururbanization (the process of the spread of urban forms and living conditions on countryside) [3]. The realities of life in the modern global economy of the XXI century. Such that economic power is increasingly geographically concentrated in the largest forms of settlement, among which the leading positions are occu-



Fig.1. Overpopulation

pied by the largest cities with a population of one million and above [1]. Megacities, which are the cores of the concentration of gigantic production capacities, the concentration of information, innovation and cultural potential, providing the bulk of the increase in national wealth, dominate within the territorial structure of the economy of developed countries [4].

The classic theoretical concepts and concepts of A. Marshall, A. Weber, E. Hoover, W. Aizard and updated by Nobel laureate in economics P. Krugman and his are key to understanding the nature and causes of population concentration and economic activity in major cities. by colleagues. From the point of view of these researchers, the attractive force of cities, including the largest ones, is associated in its most general form with the emergence and

development of the phenomenon of agglomeration effects (agglomerative economy). In the modern theory of agglomeration effects caused by the spatial manifestation of the action of market forces and affecting the growth of cities, researchers identify two of their main types: localization effects and urbanization effects [1]. Agglomeration effects, acting in unity, give rise to a synergistic effect, increase the increasing returns, and ultimately give the economy of large cities the objective benefits of growth.

The uneven distribution of settlements is a brake on the social and economic development of the country, predetermines the presence of regressive regions, i.e., the unevenness of the socio-economic status of the regions and the different (often very substantial) quality of the “living environment” in these regions [3]. Underdeveloped transport and logistics infrastructure reduces the price competitive advantages of domestic producers, not only in external but also in domestic markets, reduces the radius of movement of goods and discourages the strengthening of the unity of the economic space of the country [8].

THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

To a large extent, it manifests itself, depending on the differences between cities in terms of size and economic profile (functional type). With the development of the urbanization process, the birth rate of the urban population in comparison with rural populations is falling, and in the future, the birth rate is decreasing in rural areas.

In almost all countries, the birth rate of urban dwellers who have recently moved from rural areas is higher than long-lived in urban areas (if the adaptation of rural residents in cities is not tangible). The mortality rate in the early stages of urbanization in the poorly developed countries was higher in urban areas than in rural areas, which is explained by unsanitary living conditions of the concentrated population. Particularly high infant mortality. The villagers who move to cities are usually poorly adapted to the conditions of city life!

However, over time, differences in mortality rates of urban and rural populations are decreasing. With the development of urbanization, the role of migration in the growth of cities is gradually decreasing. The intensity of the territorial mobility of the population as a whole is increasing, especially the intensity of pendulum migration [1].

URBANIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE BIOSPHERE

Urbanization has a negative impact on all components of the biosphere. Such influence increases year after year. Large cities pollute the atmospheric air as a result of the movement of various types of transport, as well as emissions of industrial enterprises, heat and power stations, which meet the needs of the citizens [23-25].

Construction of high-rise buildings has negative consequences for soils. There is a drainage of the areas of such buildings with compensating surface elevations in the suburbs. Fully changing natural landscape. Cities are artificially created ecosystems in which they lost species diversity of plants and animals that inhabited the area before [20, 21, 22].

Urban areas are characterized by extensive use of water resources for various household and industrial needs (Fig.2). As a result, a huge amount of sewage is formed, which, even after cleaning in special facilities, presents a danger to those water objects where their dis-



Fig.2. Negative impact on biosphere

charge is carried out. In view of the fact that all the waters inevitably fall into the oceans, the cities contribute to its pollution with toxic substances, suspended particles, sulfates, chlorides, petroleum products, organochlorine compounds, heavy metal salts [2].

THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON THE HEALTH

It has long been noticed that the urban environment has a negative impact on human health. This topic is devoted to numerous studies that reveal the peculiarities and main trends of this influence, their qualitative and quantitative characteristics. However, the urgency of this problem increases in connection with the development and strengthening of the process of urbanization, the peculiarities of its impact on the environment. Urbanization is a process that involves the growth and development of cities, increasing the proportion of urban population at the expense of rural areas. In the process of urbanization, the role of cities in the development of human society is being enhanced. Urbanization is associated with the formation and development of civilization, the overcoming of certain restrictions, characteristic of the natural life of man, the creation of an artificial environment of its habitation [26].



Fig. 3. Negative impact on health

In order to improve the conditions of their lives, people strive to make them more comfortable, comfortable and favorable for themselves. However, this leads to the separation of man from the natural environment of his habitation and to the violation of natural ecosystems. It creates a kind of urban system, consisting of architectural and construction objects and much disturbed natural ecosystems. The architectural and construction environment has a very strong influence on the psyche of people living in it. It was noticed that the accumulation of multistory houses with evenly spaced windows of the windows helps to reduce the intelligence and increase the aggressiveness of those people who watch them daily. There is a certain relationship between urbanization, the environment and the health status of the urban population. Studies show that, in general, many factors are affected by the health of the urban population. Among them, one can identify those that are typical of the urban lifestyle. These include increased nervous loads, transport fatigue, etc., but most of all – pollution of the environment with various harmful substances (Fig.3). Therefore, appropriate measures are needed to improve the urban lifestyle, reduce harmful emissions to the atmosphere by industrial enterprises and vehicles. It is also necessary to remove the location of children's institutions from the main trunk roads and industrial enterprises as main sources of pollution of air and water with harmful substances [13].

The breakdown of socio-economic forecasts of the early 90's of the XX century accelerated the manifestation of those in-processes that were laid down in economic and social policies during the entire XX century [27].

Urbanization in modern Ukraine takes place on the backdrop of depopulation of the countryside in conjunction with the economic crisis. Both circumstances affected both the city and the countryside. Therefore, the absolute number of urban population in Ukraine is decreasing, although there are still cities that continue to grow. The demographic crisis in the countryside leads to the fact that, in difficult economic conditions, young able-bodied

population of reproductive age flows to cities. This contributes to the further growth of the proportion of urban residents and the absolute number of residents of some cities, especially the largest and those located in agrarian weakly urbanized regions.

Thus, for 2001 – 2008, the largest growth rates of the population were Kyiv as the capital of Ukraine, as well as Vinnytsia and Khmelnytsky as the centers of the regions where the share of urban population is still one of the lowest. However, if the high natural growth in the countryside compensated for the migration outflow, nowadays the demographic situation is better in cities than in the countryside, and modern urbanization through migration poses a threat to the existence of rural settlements.

Another economic crisis, however, leads to the manifestation of reverse, desurbanization processes, which are manifested in the outflow of the population to the countryside. Desurbanization processes are also manifested in: increasing the employment of urban residents in agricultural activities, some easing the impact of cities on the natural environment due to reduced capacity or stopping of many enterprises, the termination of territorial growth of cities. [28]

Today, the largest urban settlements have the best conditions for further growth. It is in them that the greatest socio-economic changes take place. Gradually saturated with industrial and social (including market) infrastructure, these settlements become favorable for the placement of complex productions, the development of services and management. In the conditions of the socio-economic crisis, such cities become centers of progressive changes in the restructuring of the economy, and their inhabitants - carriers of new social relations. The absolute majority of middle and small cities were unable to maintain an existing population. Exception is purely agrarian regions, where rural population actively migrates to cities.

In the regional context, the following trends are emerging: urban population growth is greatest in the west and in the center of the country, as well as in the south and, especially, in the Crimea. The reasons are the continua-

tion of industrialization and development of services and migration from rural areas (in the west of Ukraine and Podillya), the development of a resort economy and favorable climatic conditions (in the south). Thus, from 2001 to 2009, the highest rates of population growth were observed in Kyiv, Lviv, Vinnytsia, Khmelnytsky, Rivne, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Bila Tserkva, and Evpatoria. Industrial cities of the east, especially Donbass, on the contrary, are losing population intensively, as industrial enterprises are closed and the population loses the opportunity to work in such cities.

The situation is also aggravated by the difficult ecological situation in such cities, even economically attractive. The population of Makiyivka, Gorlovka, Kramatorsk, Nikopol, Sivorododonetsk, Pavlograd, Lisichansk is the most losing. Except in the case of large cities, there is only Kryviy Rih, whose population is increasing, because his well-being is ensured by the operation of ferrous metallurgy enterprises [29].

Despite the quantitative losses of the urban population, the process of formation of agglomerations is continuing, which is reflected in the strengthening of the links between the largest cities and the territory adjacent to them, based on labor migration, common labor markets, land, financial resources, etc. Thus, the age of the old, industrial agglomeration goes back into the past, changing with a new, post-industrial agglomeration. The most striking examples of such agglomerations are Kyiv, Kharkiv, to some extent Odesa, Lviv. Suburbanization outflow of the wealthy population in the suburban area, the construction of cottage townships and the reorganization of the villages adjacent to the city contribute to the emergence of agglomerative forms, even in the case of much smaller cities in the traditional rural regions (Vinnytsia, Ternopil, and Zhytomyr), although full-fledged urban agglomerations do not, in the classical sense of the term, is. In the industrial regions of the east, the rudiments of the new post-industrial agglomeration are combined with traditional industrial agglomeration.[30].

In industrial regions, in areas of sintering influence, there is a penetration of urban lifestyles and urban forms of development in rural areas. The proximity of urban settlements leads to the proliferation of non-agricultural activities in rural areas, and a significant part of the rural population takes part in labor trips, while taking advantage of social services in cities. The level of improvement of the countryside is much higher than the average in the country. However, as noted above, during the crisis of industrial production, these regions were more vulnerable and now undergo a process of reducing the urban population.

In agroindustrial regions, a network of urban settlements is represented mainly by one (regional center), a large city and a dense network of small towns, which are more or less evenly distributed throughout the territory. All of them have close economic, transport, managerial, social connections with the regional center and poorly developed connections with other cities. They look "autonomous" because they have close links with the countryside adjoining them, they are the centers of local settlement systems. Consequently, urban settlements in agro-industrial regions play a significant system-forming role, focusing on connections (production, social, managerial, information, etc.) with adjoining rural areas.

In the functional structure of cities, a rural (sometimes forestry) economy occupies a significant place, which is not typical for regions with an industrial type of development. This is reflected in the appearance of small cities: in them significant areas are occupied by cities, gardens, mostly or in most of them there are comfortable natural conditions for people's lives. The close link between urban and rural residents has somewhat reduced the social consequences of the economic crisis than in industrial regions. Therefore, the lower the urbanization rate of the region, the smaller the manifestations of the process of desurbanization.

With the acquisition of a country of independence, the domestic settlement system was able to self-formation within the state territory. The main framework of this system is urban formations. Therefore, in modern conditions

there are additional changes and clarification of the spheres of functional influence of the largest cities and the formation of regional resettlement systems. According to the General Scheme of Planning of the Territory of Ukraine, the centers of such systems are the largest cities and their agglomerations – Kyiv, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Odessa, and Lviv. The features of modern urban growth, the differentiation of the territory from the standpoint of static characteristics, demography and economic zoning lead to the allocation of two more planning centers – Vinnytsia in Podillya and Lutsk in Volhynia.

CONCLUSION

In the future, renewal of the growth of cities is projected, especially in the western and central parts of the state, as with the inevitable growth of labor productivity in agriculture to the indicators of developed countries, free labor will flow to cities. Thus, the levels of urbanization in Ukraine's regions will over time be aligned. The development of existing agglomerations and the formation of new ones, in particular in the coastal part of Ukraine, will continue.

REFERENCES

1. **Golikhov A.P. et al., 1996.** Introduction to economic and social geography. Kyiv, Lybid, 384 (in Ukrainian).
2. **Topchiev O.G., 2001.** Fundamentals of Public Geography. Odessa, Astroprint, 191 (in Ukrainian).
3. **Barney C., 2015.** Urbanization, City Growth, and the New United Nations Development Agenda. Cornerstone, The Official Journal of the World Coal Industry, 4-7.
4. **Burgess E., 2000.** The Growth of a City: An Introduction to a Research Project. Social and Human Sciences. Ser.11, Sociology, 4, 122-136 (in Ukrainian).
5. **Weber M., 2001.** History of the economy. City. Moscow, Kanon-press, 576 (in Russian).
6. **Nefedova T.G., 2012.** Citizens and cottages. Notes of the Fatherland, 48(3), 204-216 (in Russian).
7. **Park R., 2008.** City as a social laboratory. Sociological Theory: History, Modernity, Prospects.

- The almanac of the journal Sociological Review. Sankt-Petersburg, Vladimir Dal, 42-43 (in Russian).
8. **Park R.E., 2011.** Selected essays. Moscow, INION RAS, 408 (in Russian).
 9. **Tsiorkovskiy V.V., 2013.** Sociology of Settlement as a Special Sociological Theory. New Ideas in Sociology: monograph. Ed. J.T. Toshchenko. Moscow, UNITY-DANA, 168 (in Russian).
 10. **Plyusnin Yu.M., Zausaeva Ya.D., et al., 2013.** Waste workers. Moscow, New chronograph, 469 (in Russian).
 11. **Pokrovsky N.E., 2014.** Middle North in the context of world trends (theory questions) // Middle East Potential. Economy, ecology, rural settlements. Ed. N.E. Pokrovsky, T.G. Nefedovoy. Moscow, Logos, 451-486 (in Russian).
 12. **Pokrovsky N.E. (ed.), Nefedovoy T.G., 2014.** Potential of the Near North: economy, ecology, rural settlements. Moscow, Logos, 7-18 (in Russian).
 13. **Artobolevsky S.S. (ed.), Sintserov L.M., 2010.** Compression of the socio-economic space: new in the theory of regional development and the practice of its state regulation. Moscow, Eslan, 6 (in Russian).
 14. **Tennis F., 2002.** Community and society. Basic concepts of pure sociology. Sankt-Petersburg, University Foundation, Vladimir Dal, 220 (in Russian).
 15. **Urri J., 2012.** Sociology outside societies: Modes for the twenty-first century. Moscow.: Izd. home of the Higher School of Economics, 2012, 191-202 (in Russian).
 16. **Harvey D., 1989.** Urban Experience. URL: <http://www.urban-club.ru/?p=105> (appeal date: 05/13/2015), 2.
 17. **Aybek C.M., Huinink J., Muttarak R. (eds.), 2015.** Spatial Mobility, Migration, and Living Arrangements. Cham, Heidelberg, etc. Springer., 107-109.
 18. **Bauman Z., 2000.** Liquid Modernity. Cambridge, Polity Press, 240.
 19. **Berry B., 1980.** Urbanization and Counterurbanization in the United States. ANNALS, AAPSS, 9, 14.
 20. **Berry B., 1976.** The counter-urbanization process since 1970. Urban Affairs Annual Reviews, 11, 17
 21. **Cairncross F., 2001.** Will Change our Lives. Harvard Business Press, 320.
 22. **Fielding, A., 1989.** Migration and counterurbanization in Western Europe since 1950. Geographical Journal, 155, 62.
 23. **Castells M., 1983.** The city and grassroots. A crosscultural theory of the urban social movement. London, Edward Arnold, 282.
 24. **Geyer Y.S., Kontuly T., 1993.** The Theoretical Foundation for the Concept of Differential Urbanization. International Regional Science Review, 15(3), 157-177.
 26. **Elgin D., 1981.** Voluntary simplicity: This is outwardly simple, inwardly rich. New York., 218.)
 27. **Etzioni A., 1998.** Voluntary Simplicity: Characterization, select psychological implications, and societal consequences. Journal of Economic Psychology, 19, 619-643.
 28. **Hall P., 1966.** The World Cities. London: World University Library, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 256.
 29. **Ustinova I., 2015.** Theoretical principles of wave urbanistics. Underwater Technologies, Iss.01, 33-42.
 30. **Pokrovsky N., Guseva Y., 2012.** Alternative to Urbanization: Life after the City. Better Life Magazine. URL: <http://livebettermagazine.com/article/alternative-to-urbanization-life-after-the-city> (appeal date: 06.05.2015), 25 (in Ukrainian).
 31. **Lestschenko N., 2016.** Pre-project research cycle of the architectural environment of the small towns historical center as an analytical stage of it reconstruction. Underwater Technologies, Iss.03, 66-74.

Влияние урбанизации на экономическую, социальную сферы: негативные последствия

Елена Борзенко

Аннотация. Архитектурно-строительная среда оказывает очень сильное влияние на психику проживающих в ней людей. Замечено, что скопление многоэтажных домов с равномерно расположенными рядами окон способствует снижению интеллекта и повышению агрессивности тех людей, которые их ежедневно наблюдают. Аналогичным образом воспринимается и скопления большого количества автомобилей, которые заполняют дворы и улицы. Для людей, живущих в городе, нередки случаи появления депрессии. Во многом это связано с их образом жизни, недостатком времени, загруженностью на работе и дома, разного рода неприятностями, высоким темпом и ускоренным ритмом жизни. Более 50 процентов людей во всем мире живут в городах, и Всемирная

организация здравоохранения прогнозирует, что эта доля будет продолжать расти. Люди мигрируют в города, в частности в Украине, по многим причинам, включая семейные связи и возможности трудоустройства. Урбанизация меняет экономическую, социальную и политическую обстановку в стране или регионе и имеет несколько серьезных негативных последствий.

Ключевые слова: урбанизация, биосфера, городская среда, депопуляция, городское население.