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(Phishing, Honey Trap, Scamming).

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(Karl Marx view).

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3. The Threats of Climate Change.

3.1 Natural Disasters

2022 Flood Pakistan, 2005 USA Hurricane

2005 Earthquake Pakistan.

4. Climate Change is reversible;
Urbanization is irreversible.

4.1. Paris Agreement: a Success.

Urbanization, as an Indian economist defines it is increase in people living in cities as compared to the total population of the country.

Urbanization, as an Indian economist Ashish Bose defines it, is "the increase in urban population in proportion to the total population over a period of time." Urbanization along with climate change is a pressing issue of modern world.

It poses many threats i.e. increased crime rate, disease outbreak, lawlessness, road incidents, and last but not the least climate change. All these threats are hard to manage and are almost irreversible. On the other hand, the climate change is reversible through consistent actions and agreement between countries, for instance, The Paris Agreement (2015). Therefore, urbanization and climate change

are compared, Urbanization pose greater and almost irreversible threats and is therefore a more threatening ^{problem} than climate change.

Urbanization, which means rapid, movement of people from rural areas to cities for settlement, brings with it innumerable problems.

Firstly, cities become overcrowded which leads to population density.

A fair example is Mumbai, India which is the hub of

educational and industrial centres and got the most density.

populated city in the whole world. The dense population

may seem ignorable at first; but it brings with it problems.

like beggary, disease outbreak, and slum areas. It is easy

to control disease by isolating

people to their homes; but

where dozens of family members

are living in the same building, the disease spread becomes almost impossible to control. For instance, during the COVID-19 outbreak (2020), China and India were the most suffered countries. The reason was the population density. The second problem is the formation of slum areas. Slum areas are those least

developed areas where resources are scarce, and infrastructure isn't developed. People below the poverty line are doomed to live there. These slums are present

in the periphery or sometimes in the cities. Slums don't exist in villages because in villages, people manage to cultivate crops for basic life sustainability.

The third problem is beggary. Beggary has become a profession in big cities. Beggars take advantage of rich and middle

class and use emotional appeals to take money out of their pockets. Beggary is almost negligible in rural areas because of less class differences. Beggary in cities leads to further problems like deliberate skipping schools, illitrary, child rape cases, etc.

Secondly, increased crime rate is also a bone of urbanization. When people from rural areas move to big cities, criminals take advantage of the situation.

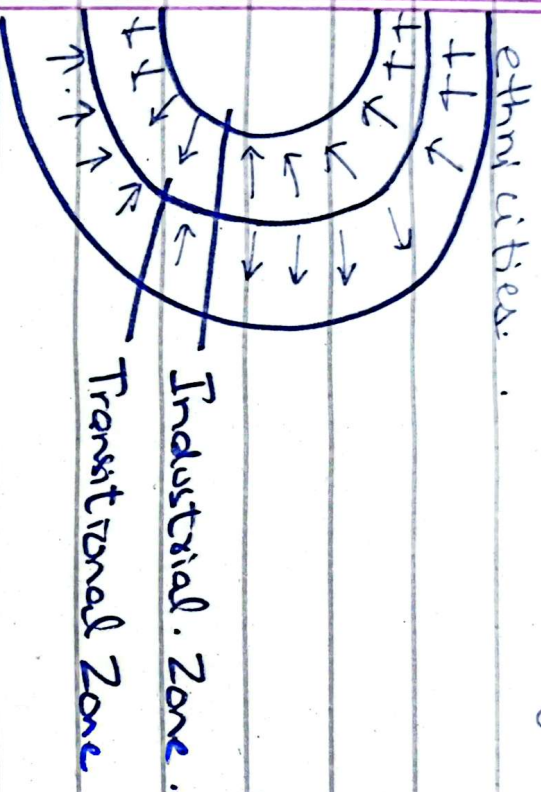
The criminologist Shaw and McKay described this relation between.

crime and movement of population in his theory Social Disorganization Theory. The city

The region around the industrial cities is what Shaw and McKay called Transitional zone.

In this zone, movement of people is maximum as it

becomes hard both for the police, intelligence, and local administration to observe the infiltration of outsiders. Transitional zone becomes the centre of mixed ethnicities.



In Pakistan, Lyari is the transitional zone near Karachi. Theft, robbery is rampant in this area because police intelligence agencies find it hard to spot criminals.

many reasons why crime control is hard in Urban area. One of the reasons is **police personnel** to citizens ratio. According to the United Nations recommendation, for every 50 people, there has to

ratio.
be 1 police personnel. In developing and developed countries, the ratio is far unbalanced. In Pakistan, the ratio is 450:1.

In Punjab, it exceeds 540:1. In such scenarios, increased urbanization further makes it

difficult for police to manage crime. Third cause of increased

crime in cities is the apathy. People naturally and spontaneously become apathetic in urban areas. This decreases the crime

reporting, and makes it easy for criminals to do crime.

The case of Noor Mahdum in the F-7 sector of Islamabad

was a result of apathetic neighborhood who didn't stop the murder even though they had suspected it. Fourth

cause of increase crime in urban areas is know-how of technology and Artificial

intelligence. Increased literacy has exposed youths to AI and. Few generations warfare tactics. Phishing, Scamming, Spamming, Hacking, Honey Trap. are rampant in urban side. Karachi police has reported. 1500 cases of Phishing and Scamming in June. 2015. (Police Bureau).

Fourthly, class.

difference and class consciousness is another use of modern capitalist cities. Karl Marx termed it 'exploitation of proletariat at the hands of Bourgeois'. According to Marx, Bourgeois use religion to trap poor. "Religion is used as an opium for poor. (They are taught) work is good; leisure is bad."

In this way, the urban industrialist exploit newly moved populations on lower wages. This not only means

the class gap and ^{cause} hostility.
• jealousy in proletarian: This
for their heads to come and.
lower class would be cut
of their misery become revolutions
of the capitalist/urban lords.
Another problem of urbanization
is alienation from nature.
Studies have proved that
walking on grass release dopamine
in one's brain which reduces.

depression. • Yale University, 2024
research has also proved that
happiness index is lesser in
urban area as compared to
the rural area. That's why
the terrorist, and Sadist are
the urban people, usually and
usually.

Fifthly, urbanization
has increased the mortality
rate due to increased, modern
infrastructure i.e. Highways,
Bridges, Flyovers, skyscrapers.

and elevators. When infrastructure is not managed, it leads to great destruction in natural disasters. Moreover road accidents, ^{mur} are more frequent in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Overtaking takes dozens of lives everyday. Last but not.

The least urbanization itself is the biggest contributing factor to climate change. When people move to big cities leaving rural areas, the need to construct more houses, schools, hospitals, push government and ^{industries} to speed up deforestation. This means floods - caused. disasters. Moreover, Industrialization ^{carbon} increases ^{emissions} CO₂. which exacerbate climate change.

Climate Change is a pressing issue but not as much as the education. Despite the fact that women sexual violence, rape, and harassment are the serious crime which are reportedly spread in floods i.e 2002 flood of Andhra Pradesh the hurricane 2005 (USN), the disasters can be controlled by policy.

The Paris Agreement (2015)

has ~~known~~^{to} proved to be a successful attempt to control climate change.

It's target of controlling CO₂ emission is not by many developed countries.

i.e China.

In summary,
both organizations and climate
change are pressing issues.
but the threat of organizations
surpasses that of climate
change.

It is possible to control and reverse climate change by making joint Trustees. ^{of} value for the process of self-healing, but it is impossible to reverse the movement of when it back to normal area. ~~the~~
word