**Urbanocene:**

**Myint (2018): a transformation from the Anthropocene to the Urbanocene**

**Lussault (2020): Anthropocene as the Urbanocene; a spectacular evolution of the earth system, with urbanization as a primary driver**

**Population:**

**2007 – the urban population of the world surpassed the rural population (World Urbanization Prospects, 2008)**

**1950 – 30%; 2018 – 55%; BY 2050 – 68% (World Urbanization Prospects, 2018).**

**Rate**

**Scale**

**Shifting geographies of urbanization**

**size (and also numbers) matters…**

**cities are bigger than at any other time in terms of their physical extent, population sizes, economic importance, and environmental impacts (Seto et al., 2010)**

**Shifting geographies:**

**The world’s largest internal migration of rural people to urban areas has been happening on a remarkable scale in Asian countries since 1990s.**

**Between 1990 and 2017 China was the leading rural out-migrating society in the world (falling from 73.56 to 42.04 per cent of the total population), followed by SE Asia**

**The sharp decline in Thailand’s rural population, from 80% in 1960 to 48.46% cent in 2016**

**1900 – 2017: Indonesia (from 69.42 to 45.34 percent) and Malaysia (halving from 50.21 to 24.55 percent)**

**By 2030:**

**India is projected to surpass that of China, with its urban population nearly doubling from today’s 350 million to 611 million and with an addition of 26 cities of one million**

**Peri-Urbanization:**

**Cities grow by consuming natural bodies on their boundaries, hence lacking the necessary infrastructure. Cities and nature are supposed to be interdependent, but it turns out to be a truncated selfish relationship with lots of cyclic implications.**