

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness that the world's population is becoming increasingly urbanized. In 1990, 54% of the world's population lived in urban areas, and this is projected to increase to 68% by the year 2015 (United Nations 1994). The rapid increase in the number of people living in urban areas has led to a number of problems, including overcrowding, pollution, and the loss of natural resources.

One of the most serious problems facing urban areas is the loss of natural resources. As the number of people living in urban areas increases, the demand for natural resources such as water, land, and forests also increases. This has led to a number of problems, including deforestation, soil erosion, and the depletion of water resources. In addition, the loss of natural resources has led to a number of other problems, including air pollution, noise pollution, and the loss of biodiversity.

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