

Topic 179	In your country, is there more need for land to be left in its natural condition or is there more need for land to be developed for housing and industry? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
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1. Brainstorming
<p>Natural: decreasing number of population decreasing price of houses, apartments foretell effects of flood, massive rain a lot of wildfires -> decrease of forest</p> <p>Industrialized: 70% of the territory : mountain</p>
2. Outlining
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - history of land - possibilities of land - Opinion : land for natural state • Body <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. prevention of natural disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - summer season : flood, mudslide - 70% of the territory : mountains 2. population dispersion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capital : most - other cities and rural areas : less population - exacerbate circumstance 3. real estate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - currently : price of houses decreasing - demand decrease - abandoned apartments • Conclusion

3. Essay Writing

Humans have attained innumerable successes in a variety of fields throughout the history, with an undeniable truth that these milestones have always involved a piece of land. Unlimited potential of a land has enabled farmers before the industrial revolution to grow a foremost farm in the region, and entrepreneurs after the industrial revolution to duplicate the property in a short space of time. However, Korea has more desire for leaving a land with no revisions or reformation, since it is linked to occurrences of natural disasters, and the meaninglessness of industrializing is revealed through population and real estate issues.

First and foremost, people in Korea may look forward to preventing and reducing the damage of natural catastrophes in summer by refraining from exploitation of lands. Korean territory consists of over 70% of the mountains, and thus, each unit of the land usually contains a lot of trees. Trees are the key for protecting the landscape from massive rain and fast wind. If they are removed in order to urbanize the belonging area, nearby residents or even the entire citizens of the nation will be directly exposed to hazards of extensive mudslides and floods.

Second of all, dispersion of the national population hinders activating the newly constructed industrialized sectors. A majority of them clusters in the capital city, Seoul, and nearby regions. In Cities far from Seoul located in the Southern part of the territory, such as Busan, Daegu, and Daejun, the population is constantly seeking to the capital area. Circumstances of rural areas are even more severe, some of which are suffering from threats to be removed. Thus, exploiting the land for constructing a whole new urban area is merely an exacerbation of the issue.

Furthermore, commodities of real estate have constantly been losing their value by a great degree. This is actually a substantial influence to the urban area with a lot of apartments and houses in sale. Along with the reduction of the prices, demand for such staples will also decrease, since possibility for recovery of the prices seems to be rare. As a result, a majority of apartments or houses are likely to be abandoned when urbanization of the land is executed. This makes necessity for magnifying industrialized residential areas ambiguous.

In brief, sustaining the original state of a territory is a more helpful choice than urbanization for the country. It is due to the issues regarding natural disasters, population, and fluctuation of prices in real estate.

4. Speaking