

Megacities in asia - tokyo

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Tokyo Introduction Tokyo is a leading economic and financial center in the world. It is one of the largest in the world with over 30 million residents in its metropolitan region. Development of Tokyo has been attributed to effective land use policies and expansionary policies of the Japanese government. The policies that prompted economic development in Japan as the central theme of the government enhanced the need for changeup in Tokyo to align it as a global city.

Traditionally, Tokyo had narrow roads and low skyline. However, with increased financial and economic capability of the country, there was need to utilize land in Tokyo for maximum benefit. This meant building high rise buildings to offer office space for increased business. Though this was faced with frequent cases on sunshine rights, the government was able to move the communities out of the city to suburbs by buying the land in central Tokyo (Sorensen 2003, p527).

The rapid growing population meant more commutes per day. The government developed subways, overpasses and wide roads across the city to ease transport. As busy as the city is, traffic was a major factor. The solution to this problem was an understanding between the government, developers and the general public on the need to develop the city. Any chance of creating pace in Tokyo is deemed important since there is more demand for offices and residential houses.

The model used in Tokyo can be applied in other cities in Asia. This is because sacrifice is inevitable for development. However, this should be done in consultation with stakeholders to avoid conflicts between developers and the public. Asian cities are marred by poor urban planning that lead to chaos in terms of traffic and residential factors.

<https://assignbuster.com/megacities-in-asia-tokyo/>

Reference

Sorensen, A. (2003). Building World city Tokyo: Globalization and Conflict Over Urban Space. *The Annals of Regional Science*, 519-531. Print.