**Emergency**

Emergency can be regarded as a serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action.

An emergency is a situation that poses an immediate risk to health, life, property, or environment. Most emergencies require urgent intervention to prevent a worsening of the situation, although in some situations, mitigation may not be possible and agencies may only be able to offer palliative care for the aftermath.

While some emergencies are self-evident (such as a natural disaster that threatens many lives), many smaller incidents require that an observer (or affected party) decide whether it qualifies as an emergency. The precise definition of an emergency, the agencies involved and the procedures used, vary by jurisdiction, and this is usually set by the government, whose agencies (emergency services) are responsible for emergency planning and management.

**Definition**

 Emergency is a term describing a state. It is a managerial term, demanding decision and follow-up in terms of extra-ordinary measures (Oxford Pocket Dictionary, 1992).

or

A "state of emergency" demands to "be declared" or imposed by somebody in authority, who, at a certain moment, will also lift it. Thus, it is usually defined in time and space, it requires threshold values to be recognized, and it implies rules of engagement and an exit strategy. Conceptually, it relates best to Response. (WHO: World Health Organization)

**Forms of Emergency:**

a). Diseases and Malnutrition:

b). Drug Dependency

c). Accidental Situation

**a). Diseases and Malnutrition:**

Diseases or Disease is a malignancy that afflicts without discrimination of any variant. In terms of definition, it can be defined as following:

“A disorder of structure or function in a human, animal, or plant, especially one that produces specific symptoms or that affects a specific location and is not simply a direct result of physical injury.”

Malnutrition on the other hand is a conduit that runs parallel to the concept of diseases and in majority of instances is the rationale for origination of the aforementioned. Malnutrition can be defined as:

“Malnutrition, defined as underweight, is a serious public-health problem that has been linked to a substantial increase in the risk of mortality and morbidity. Women and young children bear the brunt of the disease burden associated with malnutrition. (WHO)”

Diseases and malnutrition are indeed a form of emergency. But what induces them with a certain level of detrimental capacity is the fact that they in turn are responsible for a large number of social problems as well. Some of the said are as following:

**Effects:**

1. **Low Standard of Living**

No matter how small a quantity, the problem relative to lower standard of living can be found in all societies without discrimination of type, size etc. It is mainly the poor that are the model of this social problem and represent it in its totality. When it comes to causal sources, the complications of poverty and overpopulation are to blame for a lower standard of living.

1. **Food Deficit**

Food deficit and a lack of food based resources or rations are prominent states in all societies. Due to overpopulation, the numbers of people that utilize these resources increases while the percentage of said resources remains constant. This creates an imbalance that manifests in the form of a severe deficit in edibles that will not be sufficient for slaking the needs of the populace. In all societies this problem exists, no matter in how infinitesimal a quantity.

**3. Poverty:**

**4. Beggary**

**5. Unemployment**

**Drug Dependency**

Drug can be defined as a medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body.

Drug addiction, also called substance use disorder, is a dependence on a legal or illegal drug or medication. Keep in mind that alcohol and nicotine are legal substances, but are also considered drugs.

When you're addicted, you're not able to control your drug use and you may continue using the drug despite the harm it causes. Drug addiction can cause an intense craving for the drug. You may want to quit, but most people find they can't do it on their own.

Drug addiction can cause serious, long-term consequences, including problems with physical and mental health, relationships, employment, and the law

**Demographic:**

Demographic is a term that can relate to, in terms of meaning, as a particular sector of a population. The statistical data of a population, especially those showing average age, income, education, etc. also falls within the realm of Demographics.

There are certain trends within an area’s demographics that are cause for concern in relation to manifestation of social problems.

**1. High Population Growth:**

High population growth or Overpopulation is an undesirable condition where the number of existing human population exceeds the carrying capacity of Earth. Overpopulation is caused by number of factors. Reduced mortality rate, better medical facilities, depletion of precious resources are few of the causes which results in overpopulation. It is possible for a sparsely populated area to become densely populated if it is not able to sustain life.

**Effects of High Population Growth:**

**i. Consumption of Natural Resources:**

 The impacts of overpopulation are very serious. The primary of these is the consumption of assets. The Earth can just deliver a restricted measure of water and nourishment, which is missing the mark concerning the momentum needs. A large portion of the natural harm being seen in the last fifty odd years is a direct result of the becoming number of individuals on the planet. They are chopping down woodlands, chasing untamed life in a careless way, creating contamination and making a group of issues. Those occupied with discussing overpopulation have perceived that demonstrations of roughness and hostility outside of a battle area have expanded enormously while vying for assets.

**ii. Debasement of Environment:**

With the abuse of coal, oil and common gas, it has begun creating a few genuine consequences for our surroundings. Climb in the quantity of vehicles and commercial enterprises have seriously influenced the nature of air. Climb in measure of Co2 discharges prompts a dangerous atmospheric deviation. Dissolving of polar ice tops, changing atmosphere examples, climb in ocean level are few of the outcomes that we may we need to face because of environment contamination.

**iii. Clashes and Wars:**

Overpopulation in creating nations puts a real strain on the assets it ought to be using for advancement. Clashes over water are turning into a wellspring of strain between nations, which could bring about wars. It causes more infections to spread and makes them harder to control. Starvation is an immense issue confronting the world and the death rate for kids is being fuelled by it. Neediness is the greatest trademark we see when discussing overpopulation. The greater part of this will just get to be more awful if arrangements are not searched out for the variables influencing our populace. We can no more forestall it, however there are approaches to control it.

**iv. Climb in Unemployment:**

When a nation gets to be overpopulated, it offers climb to unemployment as there less employments to help huge number of individuals. Climb in unemployment offers climb to wrongdoing as individuals will take different things to sustain their family and give them essential courtesies of life.

**v. High Cost of Living:**

As distinction in the middle of interest and supply keeps on extending because of overpopulation, it raises the costs of different wares including nourishment, asylum and social insurance. This implies that individuals need to pay more to survive and food their families.

**2. Migration:**

Migration may be defined as

Movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions: (Oxford Dictionary)

Migration is becoming a very important subject for the big cities’ life. The countryside daily life facilities seem unattractive to people when cities include luxury. Educational, social, cultural and financial opportunities of big cities pull very big masses of people to big cities. When there is a big change, there will be related results. Migration affects cities on any levels such as demography, cultural structure, economic structure, social structure and people’s psychology. Unfortunately, these effects are negative and turn to problems for urban. Migration is an unplanned movement to cities so migration causes economic, social and environmental problems for the cities and citizens.

**Consequences of Migration from Rural to Urban Areas:**

**Economic Complications:**

The principal negative impact of Migration is that it causes monetary issues for the urban areas. To begin with, movement achieves monetary issues for the administration. Above all, it prompts a diminishing on the nature of specialists. The worker specialists are not of a top notch and this progressions the aggregate quality proportion of the nation where they have relocated. Likewise, the administration experiences unpaid assessments of workers, the illicit family units. Dispassionately talking, one can't deny the way that the disposition of the outsiders on the subject "charges" causes social foul play financially. It is clear from the above samples that relocation causes practical issues for the administration by both diminishing the nature of laborers and abandoning unpaid expenses.

Apart from creating economic problems for the government, it also causes economic problems for the citizens. One of these problems is ‘increasing cost of living’. In U.S. a family can reach average life standards with an eight or nine dollar per hour. Immigrants and other workers gain four or five. When immigrants prefer to have more than one worker for each family, citizens tend to have one worker. Because of immigrant’s double income, householders increase the rents because they already can pay this money and this damages other citizen’s economy.

**Exacerbation of Criminal Activities:**

Another remarkable negative impact of migration to urban is the social problems in citizens’ lives. First of all, the poor conditions of immigrants’ lives encourage them to commit crime. Primarily, it feeds the phenomenon ‘mafia’ which has been created because of social and economic poverty of distress communities. As Kapur and McHale state, “The most well-known example in the 20th century is the Italian mafia, which built its structure on a large migratory population, especially to the New World”. On account of these facts, one can say that “mafias”, the strongest illegal organizations of the world, are based on immigrant nations. Furthermore, it causes teenagers to be criminals. Imprisonment ratio was 1.4 % and then it was 1.3 % in 1980, 14.3 % in 1990 and an astonishing rate of 25. 1 % in 2000. These rates include the black male high school dropouts with the 1 to 30 years of trial. Considering the information above, one can conclude that the young population under the impact of migration is becoming criminals and the number of them is increasing day by day. It can be concluded that migration is a society movement which lead to face the immigrants with the citizens of the country where they have migrated. Of course, the citizens have socially better specialties than immigrants and the social levels create crime.

**Cultural Erosion:**

In addition to the criminal problems, cultural erosion is also a big problem. To begin with, the immigrants vary because of the new culture which they try to adapt, and this is called natural assimilation. A Mexican family realized that their children take the negative properties of American culture. “As Jacinto, who speaks only Spanish, stresses a need to maintain the family’s Mexican heritage, her eldest son, a bilingual 11-year-old who wears San Francisco 49ers jacket and has a paper route, comes in and joins his brothers and sisters in the living room to watch ‘The Simpsons’ ” . The world has lost many languages whose creation took centuries. This situation brings the civilizations to the same end, losing their cultural varieties as well. Additionally, the obligatory assimilation unfortunately is another cultural erosion. Globalization explains that in Holland, a program named ‘inburgering’ was started by the government. This program includes some musts for immigrants. The rule says that an immigrant can never be a citizen until he passes the exam of a study which gives information on how to be a Dutch. Considering the information above, it can be concluded that the rules created for immigrants are defense factors of countries but these rules damage the habits of immigrants and this means their cultures are dying. Shortly, it can clearly be understood that crime and cultural erosion are the rodents of civilizations and damage both citizens and immigrants negatively.