

Challenges of an Urbanising World

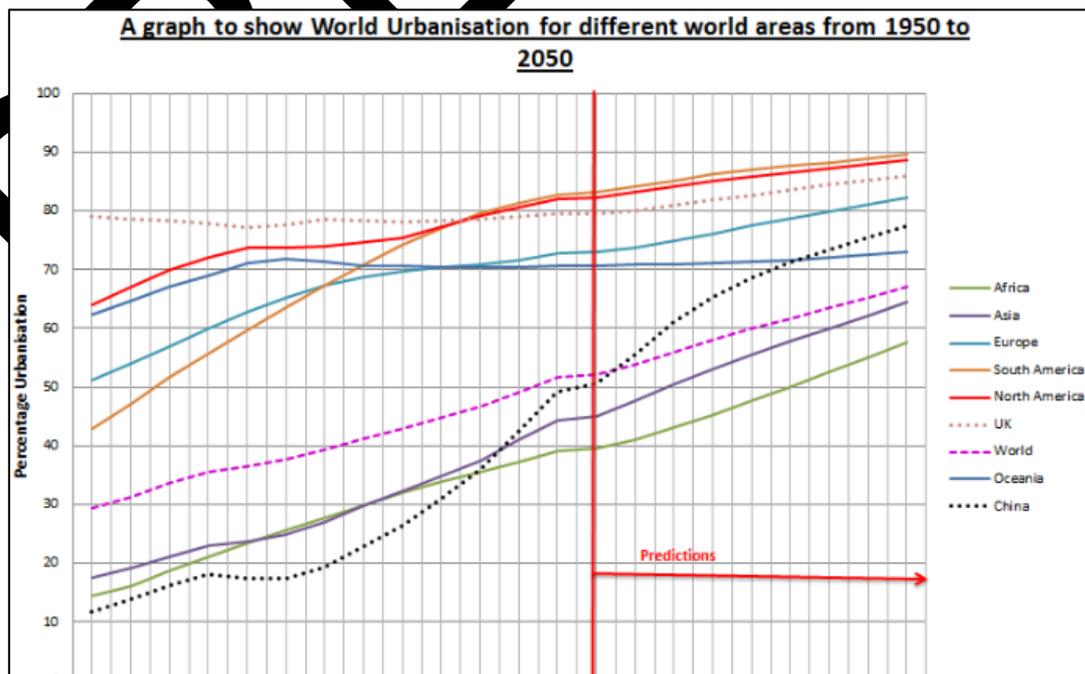
Knowledge checklist

Key ideas	How secure is my knowledge?		
<p>The world is becoming increasingly urbanised. Urbanisation is a result of socio-economic processes and change. Cities change over time and this is reflected in changing land use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Past (since 1980) and current global trends in urbanisation, how it varies between global regions, and future projections of global urbanisation - The global pattern of megacities and how in many countries some urban areas have disproportionate economic and/or political influence - How economic change and contributes to the growth and/or decline of cities in the developing, emerging and developed countries - Why urban economies are different in the developing, emerging and developed countries - How urban population numbers, distribution and spatial growth change over time - Characteristics of different urban land uses and the factors that influence land use types 			
<p>The location and context of the chosen megacity influences its growth, function and structure. Rapid population growth creates opportunities and challenges for people living in the chosen megacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significance of site, location and connectivity of the megacity in national (environmental and cultural), regional and global context - The megacity's structure in terms of its functions - Reasons for past and present trends in population growth for the megacity - How population growth has affected the pattern of spatial growth and changing urban functions and land use - The opportunities for people living in the megacity - The challenges for people living in the megacity caused by rapid population growth - The pattern of residential areas of extreme wealth and contrasted with slums and squatter settlements, and reasons for differences in quality of life within the megacity and the political and economic challenges of managing the megacity - Advantages and disadvantages of city-wide government - Advantages and disadvantages of community and NGO-led strategies 			

Section I

The Urban World

- Urbanisation is the process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities. This means that urbanisation deals with proportions. Rapid urbanisation is a feature of many LICs and NEEs.
- Megacity – a city with over 10 million people living there.
- World City – a city that has influence all over the world. World cities are centres for trade and business and they are also cultural and science hubs.
- Millionaire Cities – a city with over 1 million people.
- Urbanisation represents the demographic transition or change from rural areas to urban areas.
- It is defined as “the increasing proportion of people that live in towns and cities”.
- In 2010 a key date was passed, the World's urban population passed 50% for the first time in history.
- The World Health Organisation and the UN estimate that “By 2030, 6 out of every 10 people will live in a city, and by 2050, this proportion will increase to 7 out of 10 people”



- Urbanisation has occurred at different times for different continents and at different rates (speeds).
- The most urbanised places on planet Earth are the most economically developed, with North America, Europe and Oceania all displaying high percentages of urbanisation and all starting with high levels after 1950 (all over 50%).
- These have all continued to urbanise, but rates have slowed down as these areas approach their peak for urbanisation.
- The UK line on the graph is a good country example of this pattern.
- Asia contains many NICs such as India, and China, and Asian Tigers such as Malaysia, Thailand and South Korea. These areas have had a phenomenal rise in urbanisation from 18% to 45% in 2011, and are predicted to continue to do so.
- These changes go hand in hand with rapid industrialisation (as seen in China's special enterprise zones) and changes in agriculture in those countries.
- Africa is a more complex case, and some countries are urbanising whilst industrialising, whilst others are urbanising based on the exportation of primary resources.

Megacities

What is a city?

'...the point of maximum concentration for the power and culture of a community'

'The form and symbol of an integrated social relationship...'

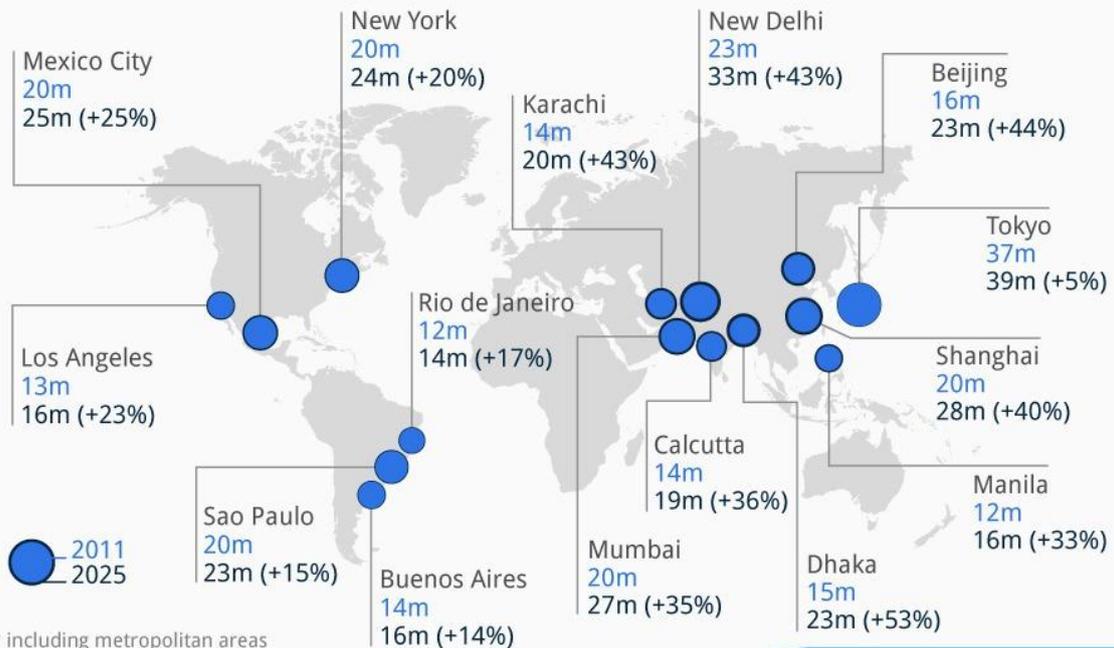
'social division of labour, which serves not merely the economic life but the cultural process.'

At a global scale rapid urbanisation has occurred over the last 50 years.

Almost 50% of the world's population lives in towns and cities and 19% lives in cities of more than 1 million people.

The 15 Fastest Growing Megacities

Population growth of the world's fastest growing megacities* (millions, 2011-2025)



Source: UN Population Division, World Economic Forum

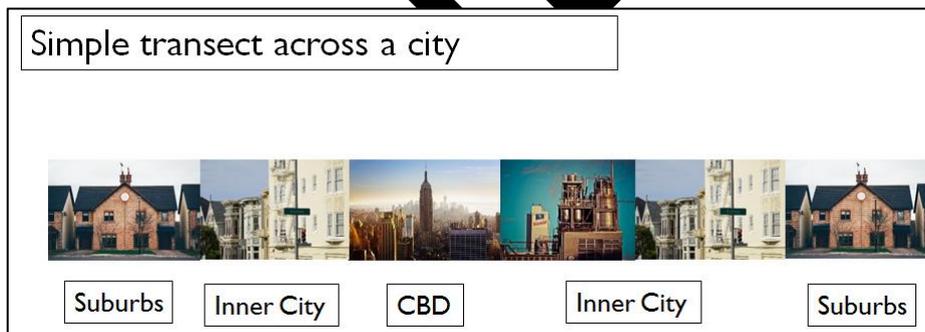
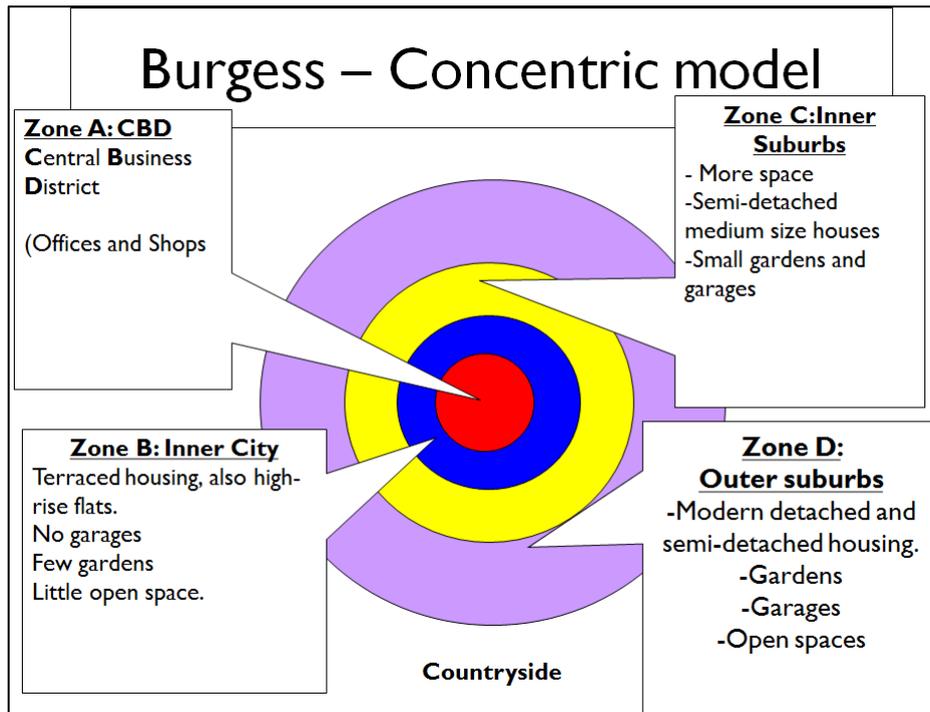
Mashable statista

- Migration is the movement of population from one area to another. Some migrations are forced, voluntary, permanent and temporary, International and regional. In LDCs a lot of migration is rural to urban.
- Rural to urban migration is the movement of people from countryside to city areas.

Urban change and economic opportunities

CBDDs

- The central business districts of cities all over the UK have had to change to adapt to new markets.

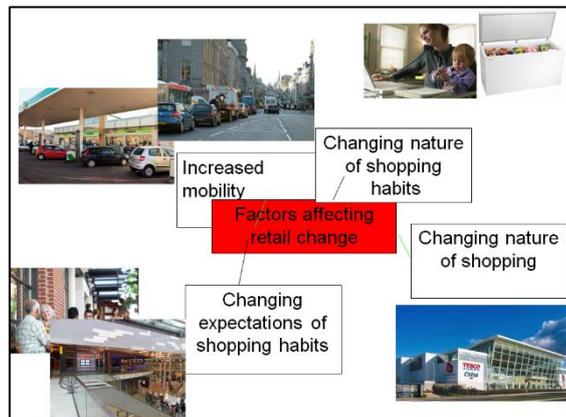


Improving CBDs as a result of regeneration

- Widening regeneration facilities.
E.g. St Peter's Square Nottingham.
- Promoting street entertainment.
E.g. Covent Garden.
- Developing nightlife.
E.g. Manchester, Leeds.
- Theme areas.
E.g. Soho.
- Flagship Attractions.
E.g. Bradford Media Museum, Leeds Royal Armoury.

- Constructing new offices, apartments, hotels etc.
- Encouraging residential activity.
E.g. Bristol.

Retail Patterns and Factors



Traditionally

- Easy access / local.
- Buy bread, milk on a daily basis.
- Willing to travel to shops for goods with a higher value.
- Local needs – corner shops.
- High value goods – C/D (bus/metro).

Pattern of Retail

1970s

Supermarkets and superstores develop. Selling food and non food items.

- Large hypermarkets selling electrical goods and clothing.
- PRIVATE CAR – major influence.

1980s

- DIY outlets (B&Q) on outskirts of towns – easy access to main roads.

1990s

- Out of town shopping centres.
- Periphery of city and close to motorways.
- Often have own motorway junction.
- Meadowhall, Bluewater, Lakeside to name a few.

21st Century

- E-commerce and e-tailers growing.
- Home shopping using TV and internet.

Urban growth

- Net growth can be huge in some cities. In Shanghai and Mexico City as many as 15,000 people are moving to the city every week.
- Migration to the city is caused by many factors including rapid industrialisation which offers people opportunities for a better life.

Urban economies

- The informal sector, informal economy, or grey economy is the part of an economy that is neither taxed, nor monitored by any form of government.
- Kampala (Uganda) has a large informal economy.

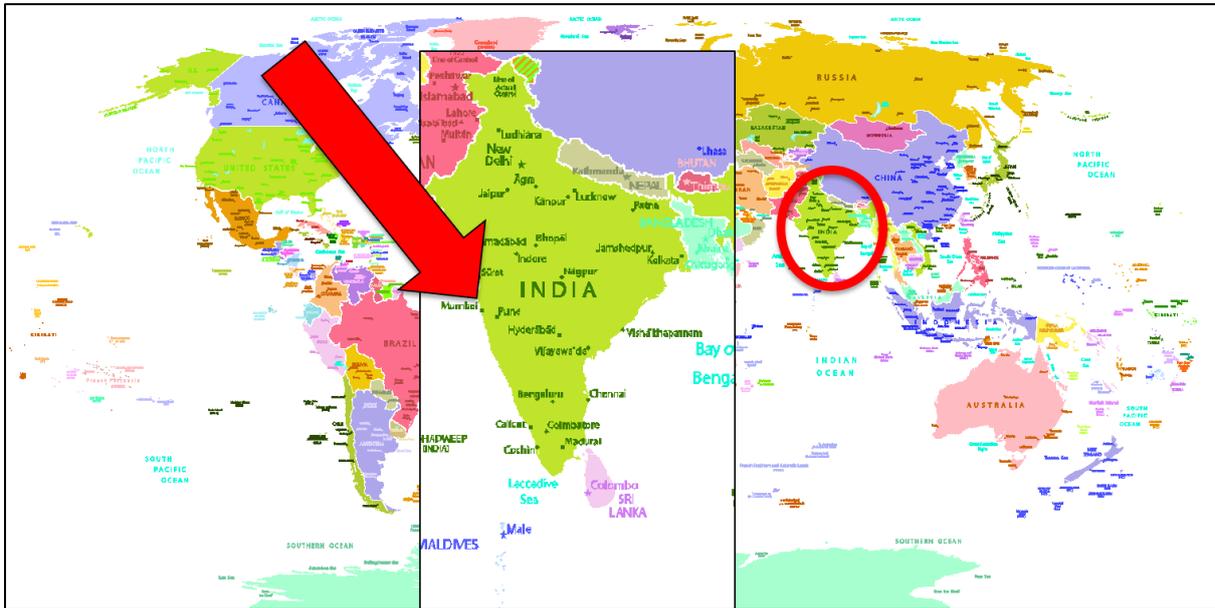
It is estimated that 50% of its GDP comes from the informal economy.

- The main formal economies are:
 - Shops
 - Banks
 - Offices
 - Government
 - Airline
- Like many capital cities people work in services.

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- This accounts for 78% of the GDP.
 - 20% comes from manufacturing.
 - The clothing industry is growing very fast.
 - Emerging city - New Delhi is one of the wealthiest cities in India (39th richest in the world).
 - However, 75% of the city work in the informal economy.
 - Developed city, New York - One of the world's biggest economies.
 - If it was a country it would be the 12th richest!
 - Manufacturing makes up 10% of employment.
 - The financial sector is also 10%.
 - Most money is made in the "knowledge economy".
 - Informal economy, New York - The main informal economy is self-employed workers who may not announce taxes.
 - Construction workers.
 - Street sellers.
 - Cleaners.
 - Caterers.

Section 2

Mumbai, India



- Mumbai (formally Bombay) is located in the state of Maharashtra.
- It is India's biggest city and the 4th largest in the world.
- It is graded as 'Alpha+' as a world city due to its economic importance.
- In 2015 the population of Mumbai was 16 million (Metropolitan area was far bigger).
- It has a tropical climate and is suffers the effects of monsoon rains.
- The highest part of the city is at the top of the peninsula.

The CBD is located here—centred around the former banking area

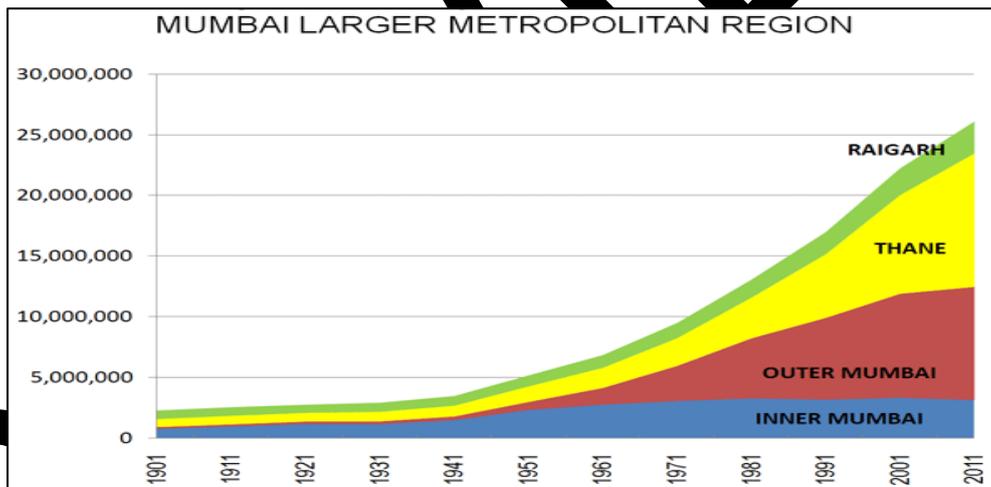
Headquarters in this area include:

- Bank of America.
- Walt Disney.
- Microsoft India.
- Volkswagen.
- Cadbury India.
- People live in slums.

- Shopping malls are also located here.
- Inner suburbs - The first area of suburbs developed to house workers in the old textile mill area
- Some of this area has now become characterised by squatter and slum settlement including Mumbai's largest – Dharavi
- Rural-urban fringe - It is very hard to locate because it has spread out into a vast **conurbation** (merging of small towns / villages within a city)
- Including these area Mumbai has a population of 22 million
- Rural areas are generally found where land is not suitable for building
- The national park is full of swamp land and not suitable for development

Mumbai's population

- Over 1,000 people per day move to Mumbai.



Spatial patterns of growth

- With increasing population, Mumbai has expanded in size.
 - 68Km² the city.
 - 370Km² the suburban districts.
 - 602km² the metropolitan district (Greater London 607km²).
- New suburbs are developing. Navi Mumbai has been built on the mainland. 2015 – 1 million people lived there (mainly middle class).

Changing landuse

- Mumbai is the commercial capital of India. Investment has grown, increasing the number of people employed rapidly.
- Investment has been greatest in:
 - Manufacturing (Textiles, Food processing & Engineering).
 - Services (Banking, ICT & Call centres).
 - Construction (Housing, Factories & Offices).
 - Entertainment & Leisure (Bollywood, Hotels & Restaurants).
- All this has put pressure on land in the CBD, making Mumbai one of the world's most expensive cities.
- Factories are moving out due to high rents and high costs.

Quality of life

- Quality of life is measured according to different factors that range from wages to how well connected people are.
- There is not one standard way of measuring quality of life.
- People do not agree on what makes quality of life better or worse.
- Quality of life for a megacity is measured according to such factors as:
 - Levels of air and water pollution.
 - Levels of transport congestion.
 - Access to health care, education.
 - Crime levels.
 - Access to affordable housing.
 - Access to adequate sanitation.
 - Quality of government service.
 - Income – what people can earn.

Dharavi slum

- A "slum" is an illegal occupation of a terrain in large cities, where dwellers often have to live without any basic infrastructure, such as water, sewage, electricity, garbage collection, mail, etc.
- Dharavi is the biggest slum in Asia – home to more than 600,000 people. It spreads 2km².
- It is just north of central Mumbai and its growth is restricted by the city limits.
- The governments of Mumbai and Maharashtra state are now planning the development of the slum. Housing is to be cleared in stages.
- The Dharavi redevelopment project is developing the slum so that each district has housing, health care, civic amenities, infrastructure, recreational spaces, schools and industries.
- Dharavi is on very valuable land just south of the Mithi River near the new Bangra Kurla Complex.
- In 2005 the BKC was flooded and poor planning for the site was evident. The river was diverted changing drainage in the area, but this left Dharavi, a former swamp, dry.
- For this reason Dharavi is attractive to real estate.
- Developers could erase the existing industries in the area, so a compromise is being worked out. There are 4,500 small industries.
- Under the scheme, people are entitled to 225 sq ft of free space.
- The project cannot go ahead unless the majority of residents agree to it. Some people claim that the government has used underhand tactics to make people sign the agreement.
- They also fear that with development, financial pressures will replace planned housing with industry.

Challenges facing Mumbai

Problems with population growth

- Employment conditions
- Transport/ Traffic congestion
- Tax
- Air pollution
- Housing shortages
- Waste disposal
- Slum development
- Water supply

Employment conditions

- Employment conditions vary greatly in Mumbai
- Most of Dharavi's factories are illegal (many sweatshops)
 - Whole families make clothes and sell them – 1 Cuts, another sew and so on
 - The T-shirt is then sold to a buyer for 10-15p

Tax issues

- Tax is one of Mumbai's biggest problems!
- There are few tax collectors – it is also impossible to chase tax collections from informal workers
- The city has set up tax-free zones to attract companies (so the companies also pay no tax)
- Without income tax Mumbai can't provide services for the population.

Sustainable Mumbai

- **Sustainable city** – an urban area where residents have a way of life that will last a long time;

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- The environment is not damaged.
 - Economic base is sound (resources allocated fairly and jobs secure).
 - Strong sense of community (local people involved).

Technology

Unsustainable technology

- Uses resources that cannot be replaced
- Produces wastes that cannot be broken down
- Steals from the future to feed the present

Sustainable technology

- Uses resources that are replaced regularly
- Produces wastes that break down harmlessly
- Protects the future

Conserving resources

- Reuse or recycle where possible.
- Use energy efficient devices.
- Use public transport where possible (or walk!).

Protecting resources

- We must try to conserve the resources we do have:
 - don't use too much
 - replace resources if possible
 - use land carefully to try not to destroy habitats and reduce biodiversity

Redevelopment of Mumbai

- We need to plan at a local, regional and global levels to ensure developments are sustainable.

Examples

- Use energy efficient light bulbs & insulate your house.
- Recycling schemes.
- Fishing quotas.
- Protect endangered species.
- Build on brown field sites.

Top down development

- In 2003 a report by American firm McKinsey, called 'Vision Mumbai', suggested an investment of US\$40 Billion to improve Mumbai.
- It would work as a partnership between government, property companies and investors.
- Completion be by 2050.
- Its overall aim was to improve the quality of lives of Mumbai's citizens.

Bottom down development

- **Bottom-up development** is where **experts** work **with communities** to identify their needs, offer **assistance**, and let people have more **control** over their lives.
- What happens when you get ill? Mumbai's slums are a huge challenge because of:
 - Water quality
 - Waste disposal
 - Lack of sanitation
- Disease spreads easily
- India has no national health service
- If you need healthcare you have to pay for it or use insurance.
- Some charities focus on healthy issues.

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- Often charities focus on specific diseases or conditions.
 - These charities are called NGO's (Non-Government Organisations).
 - They usually work on bottom-up development schemes.

PREVIEW

Section 3 (additional background knowledge)

Urban Sustainability

Sustainable city – an urban area where residents have a way of life that will last a long time;

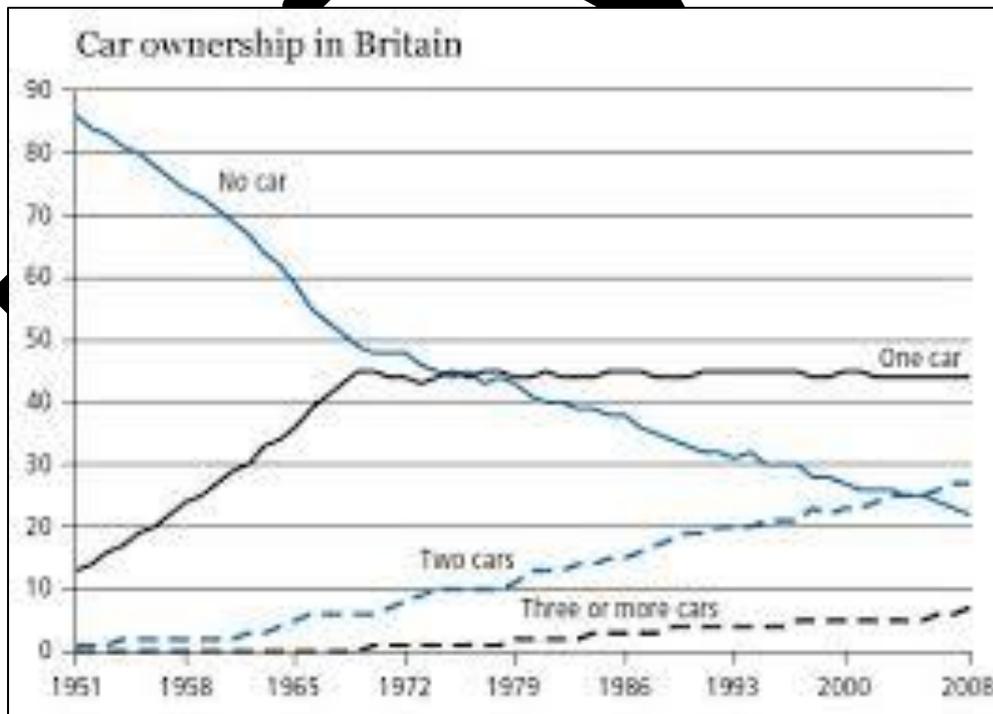
- The environment is not damaged.
- Economic base is sound (resources allocated fairly and jobs secure).
- Strong sense of community (local people involved).

London

- London is becoming an increasingly sustainable city. The 2012 Olympics were seen as the sustainable games.
- Housing in BedZed is highly sustainable and the transport network is becoming increasingly sustainable.

Sustainable traffic management

How has car ownership changed in the UK?



Cause, Problem or solution?

- More Cars.
- More traffic lights.
- More round a-bouts.
- More Parking.
- People being greedy.
- Motorways and bypasses.
- Park and ride.
- Making driving cars expensive – tax.
- More people with more money.
- Fumes causing poor health.
- Traffic Jams.
- People earning more money.
- Build more roads.
- Make public transport cheap and efficient.

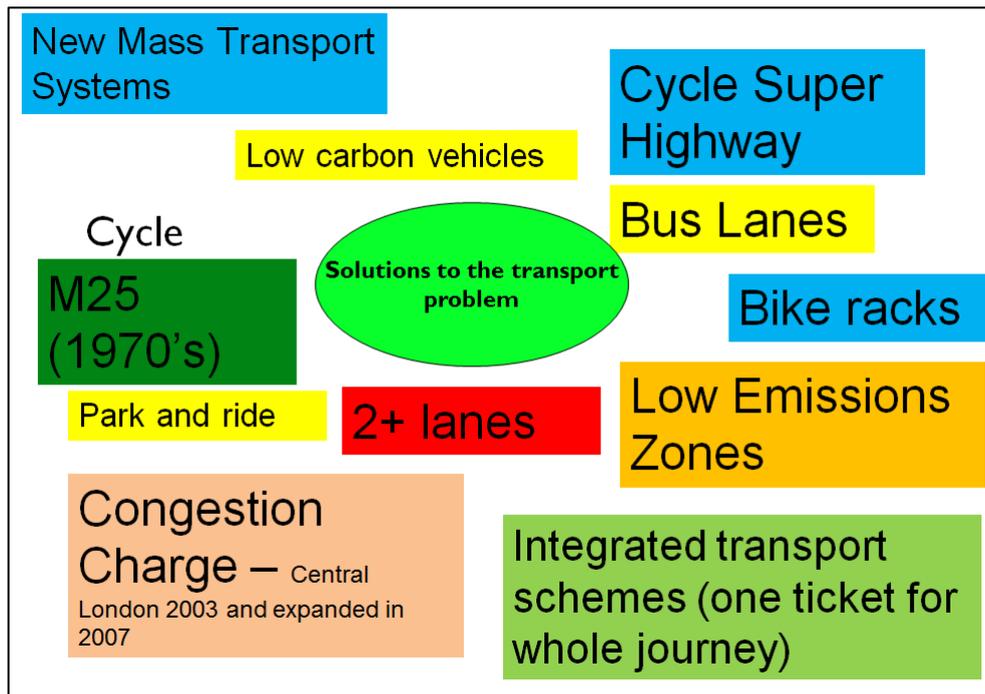
Since the congestion charge in London

- Traffic congestion, accidents, and pollution levels have all been reduced.
- There has been increased investment in public transport.
- Public transport services are more reliable.
- Retail sales inside the congestion charging zone have increased.

Who does the congestion charge affect and how?

- Bus drivers.
- Delivery drivers.
- People who work in Central London.

- Cyclists



PREVIEW