

Urban Issues and Challenges

Urbanisation and Megacities

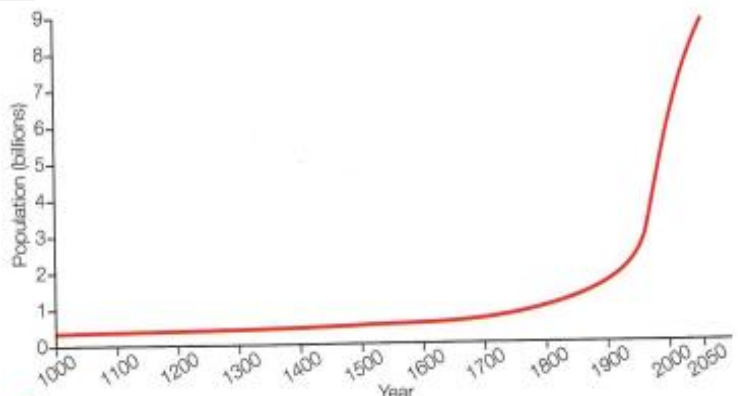
Key Terms

- Urbanisation**– the increase in the proportion of the world's population who live in cities
- Rural to urban migration** – The movement of people from the countryside to the city.
- Natural Increase** – The difference between live births and deaths in an area.
- Transnational Corporation** – companies that operate in more than one country.
- GDP** – the monetary value of final goods and services — produced in a country in a given period of time.

- Deindustrialisation**– the closure of manufacturing industries.
- Migration**– the movement of people from one place to another to live or work.
- Urban change**– how a city has changed over time eg Sheffield has changed over time due to **deindustrialisation and migration**.
- Population distribution** – the pattern of where people live.
- Population density** – The number of people per km².
- Natural Increase** –The birth rate minus the death rate.

Urbanisation

By 1804 global population had doubled from half a billion to one billion in 300 years.
By 1999 the total had doubled from 3 billion to 6 billion in just 39 years!



Causes of Urbanisation

More than half the world's population now live in urban areas, and cities all over the world are continuing to grow. There are two main reasons why cities are getting bigger:

- Rural-urban migration - the movement of people from the countryside into towns and cities.
- Natural increase - where the birth rate is higher than the death rate.

Megacities

These are cities with a population of over 10 million. In 2015 there were 28 of these megacities, and the United Nations estimates that by 2050 there may be as many as 50.



Migration: Push + Pull Factors

'Push' factors

- farming is hard and poorly paid
- drought and other climate hazards reduce crop yields
- poor harvests may lead to malnutrition or famine
- there are few doctors or hospitals
- schools provide only a very basic education
- rural areas are isolated due to poor roads.

'Pull' factors

- there are more well-paid jobs
- A higher standard of living is possible
- They have friends and family already living there
- There is a better chance of getting an education
- public transport is better
- A range of entertainments are available
- There are better medical facilities.



Urban Issues and Challenges



The Growth of Mumbai

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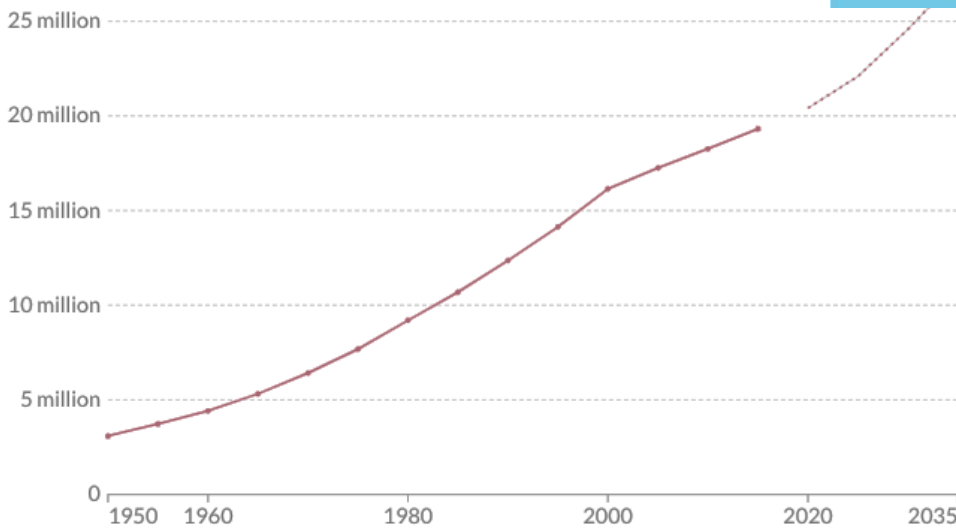
quiz

The Location of Mumbai

Mumbai is located on the western coast of Maharashtra state in western India, bordering the Arabian Sea. The city is on a narrow peninsula (a piece of land that is almost entirely surrounded by water but is connected to the mainland on one side) on the southwest of Salsette Island, which lies between the Arabian Sea to the west, Thane Creek to the east and Vasai Creek to the north.



Population Growth



- In 1950 the population of Mumbai was around 3 million.
- By 2020 it had reached an estimated population of 20 million, making it the 9th largest city by population in the world.
- Mumbai's population is predicted to continue to grow in the future.

Reasons for Growth – MIGRATION & NATURAL INCREASE

Rural to Urban Migration

Each year thousands of people migrate to Mumbai from rural areas.

Pull Factors:

- educational opportunities with access to schools and universities;
- improved health care providers with access to hospitals and dentists;
- services such as water, electricity and sewage;
- friends and family who have already moved to the city and who can provide support in finding accommodation and jobs;
- improved job prospects with higher wages;
- the opportunity to work in the public sector and for international agencies in public works.

Push Factors:

- education and health standards are much lower in rural areas;
- jobs in agriculture (farming) have become harder to find due to natural hazards such as drought, smaller plot sizes, The Green Revolution
- only large farms can afford chemicals and machinery. Many small farms cannot compete, and people have sold their land.



Natural Increase

Mumbai has a fertility rate of around two children per woman. This has led to the population of Mumbai growing by approximately 5 per cent year on year equating to 1 million extra people every year.

National Importance

- One of the world's largest cities.
- India's commercial & financial capital, contributing US \$310bn to its economy.
- Responsible for 70% of India's maritime trade and 25% of its industrial output.
- Mumbai contributes 33% of all income tax & 60% of all customs duty in India.
- The Reserve Bank of India is located in Mumbai & also the 2 largest stock exchanges in India. Major chemical, petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries have located within the city.
- Mumbai is a transport hub with links to all major industrial cities in India.
- It is home to Bollywood – India's film industry.

Regional Importance

- 3 million people commute from surrounding areas to work.
- The city contributes 40% of the total income of the whole state of Maharashtra.
- The Hi-tech industry is growing call centres, online banking and software development.

International Importance

- The city receives the largest amount of foreign investment of any other city in India.
- Mumbai has the largest number of international companies in Asia. The Bank of America, Volkswagen, Walt Disney have their regional headquarters located in city.
- Mumbai's tourism industry is booming with thousands flocking to the area from all over the globe.

Opportunities

Economic opportunities
An expanding population has created a demand for more goods and services, which creates employment opportunities



The city's growth has enabled many migrants to find jobs in the service sector, for example as couriers, cleaners and hairdressers.

Small businesses thrive in the Dharavi slum, generating more than \$650 million every year.

Large amounts of waste have created several jobs in the recycling sector – creating a circular economy.

Social opportunities
Healthcare access is improving: Sion Hospital, Mumbai's biggest public medical centre, has grown from providing 50 beds in 1950 to 1400 beds in 2015. There are more than 1000 primary and secondary schools in Mumbai, which provide greater opportunities for more children.



In 2015, the Municipal Corporation were looking to increase access to safe water in the city. In 2016, an Indian utility company agreed a deal with the US Agency for International Development to work towards establishing legal and safe electrical connections to the slums of Mumbai.

Challenges



Providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy

Access to clean water limited. Use of standpipes restricted to 2 hours in the morning in some areas.

App only 60 per cent of households are connected to the sewage system, so there are many open sewers and polluted streams that pose a health risk.

Limited access to energy resources, with supply not meeting the needs of the population.



Slums and squatter settlements

Squatter settlements have grown rapidly, expanding onto private land. They tend to be poorly constructed and overcrowded. They lack infrastructure and have higher crime rates



Reducing unemployment and crime

Large 'informal sector, which involves dangerous working conditions, no job security and poor pay.

To tackle crime associated with fake banknotes, drug problems and organised violent crime, the government has taken steps towards making Mumbai a cashless society (demonetisation).



Managing environmental issues

Millions of tonnes of waste are dumped into the Mithi River. Dwellers in the Dharavi slum work daily to recycle waste.

There are over 2 million cars in the city causing gridlocked roads and increasing air pollution. The government is introducing a monorail to reduce the number of cars being used.



Health and education



Increased pressure on health and education services available.

Long waiting times. Education is improving, but still many schools are overcrowded and there's a shortage of teachers.

In Dharavi the government is trying to improve the lives of its slum residents by:

- promising a free new 28 m2 house for every resident who has lived there since 2000
- improving water supplies and the sanitation system