

### Topic 3: Challenges of an Urbanising World

Keyword	Definition
Urbanisation	Means the rise in the percentage of people living in urban areas compared to rural areas. Urbanisation occurs through rural to urban migration and has been increasing at the fastest rate in developing countries since 1950.
Megacity	A city with a population higher than 10 million people e.g. Mumbai.
World City	Cities that trade and invest globally e.g. Paris and London.
Urban Primacy	When a city has importance and influence bigger than their size suggests
Net growth	The difference between the people entering and the people leaving an area.
Rural-urban migration	When people migrate within a city. Due to push (poverty, lack of opportunities, drought) and pull factors (better jobs, services).
De-industrialisation	Closure of factories and industry.
Informal Economy	Illegal/Unofficial work where no records are kept. People working in the informal economy have no contracts or employee rights e.g. a fruit seller in a market in Mumbai. Mostly in developing countries.
Formal Economy	An economy that is official and abides by the law for paying tax and employee rights e.g. an office worker in London.
Suburbanisation	Where people moved from urban areas to the outer suburbs. This was allowed by improvements in infrastructure such as train lines and roads and an increase in car ownership which allowed people to be connected to urban areas from the suburbs. Happened from 1900 onwards in New York. They could live in the outskirts with a large garden and lower pollution.
Counter-urbanisation	Where people, that could afford to do so, leave cities to live in the countryside. This happened between 1950-1980 in New York. Push factors include higher crime rates.
Re-urbanisation	The movement of people from the suburbs back to the city from 1980 onwards. Attracted by the knowledge economy and space created by brownfield sites being regenerated.
Regeneration	Means re-developing and improving areas.
Brownfield	Sites that used to have industry on them. Now, abandoned and derelict.
Land use	What the land is used for. Commercial (offices and retail) is mainly in the CBD where retail parks are on the rural-urban fringe. Industrial/brownfield in the inner-city. Residential – oldest, terraces housing in inner cities. Semi-detached and detached in the suburbs and modern flats/apartments in inner cities following brownfield redevelopment.

### Why did Mumbai grow?

It is well connected by water and air	
It has a deep water port.	This means large container ships can access Mumbai to trade with the manufacturing industries.
It is on the West Coast of India	This makes it much quicker to trade with Europe (up to 5 days quicker than cities on the East Coast).
By Air	It is 9 hours from the UK, 4 hours to Singapore, 3 hours to Dubai and 2 hours from other Indian cities.
Population	Hyper-urbanisation of rural-urban migrants and a high natural increase (more births than deaths)

### Challenges facing Mumbai

Quality of life in Mumbai is getting worse!	
Low government income from tax	Employees of the informal sector do not pay tax. Due to large informal sector e.g. One small area, Dharavi has 15,000 one-room factories. The government cannot afford to improve infrastructure and sanitation in Mumbai as it has low tax and it also can't afford to pay tax inspectors.
Housing Shortages	Due to rapid population growth. Private companies don't invest as the government caps rent charges and many live in illegal squatter settlements e.g. Dharavi.
Water Supply	In some slums, water only runs for 30 minutes a day. Power-cuts stop pumps from working.
Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Pollution from manufacturing industry that dump untreated water into rivers.</li> <li>Air pollution from the traffic congestion. Little is spent on public transport.</li> <li>Poor sanitation and waste-disposal means disease spreads quickly.</li> <li>However, 80% of Mumbai's waste is recycled, employing 100,000 people.</li> </ul>

# Making Mumbai More Sustainable

**Sustainable Development:** Development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The sustainability of something is viewed in terms of environmental, economic and social. Something that is sustainable benefits everyone, will last a long time into the future and is environmentally friendly as well as involving community and public participation.

**Top-Down Development:** When decision making about the development of a place is done by governments and TNCs.

**Bottom-Up Development:** Experts work with communities to identify their needs, offer assistance and let people have more control over their lives. Often run by NGOs (Non-governmental organisations/charities)

## Vision Mumbai

## LSS – A Health Charity Working in Mumbai

Started 2003. A US\$40 billion investment into improving Mumbai. A partnership between government, property companies and investors. Completion by 2050.

If you need healthcare in India, you must pay for it or use health insurance. Most people are too poor to afford this. LSS focuses on controlling Leprosy. Leprosy is a slow-developing, contagious, bacterial disease. It causes lumps and body deformities which means sufferers are subject to prejudice but it is curable.

### Aims

- Demolish Dharavi slums as they are next to Mumbai’s financial districts and on very valuable land. Replace them with offices, luxury apartments and cheap, high rise accommodation.
- Improve water, sanitation and healthcare e.g. build 300 extra public toilets.
- Improve rail, bus and road transport.
- Boost economic growth but reduce pollution e.g. restore 325 green spaces that have become dumping grounds.

### What does LSS do?

- S.E.T
- Surveys communities to detect skin diseases
- Educates people about symptoms so they can recognise these.
- Treats people

## Did Vision Mumbai Work?

## Has LSS Been Successful?

By 2007, 200,000 people were moved and 45,000 homes demolished in Dharavi	Many residents of Dharavi are evicted as they cannot prove how long they have lived there.	In 1980 it had 4000 leprosy patients. By 2007 this was only 219.	It is one project in one community. It focuses on treating 2 diseases only and education.
Piped water and sewerage systems were established in the new flats.	Slum improvement is preferred to slum demolition by almost all.	In 30 years they treated 28,000 people for Leprosy and cured 75% of them.	It is not throughout India. It is not even throughout the city of Mumbai.
By 2015, 72 new trains were introduced and platforms were raised to reduce the number of deaths by people falling through the gaps.	Rent is more expensive than in the slums.	It is now expanding its work to help treat TB.	
In 2015 measures were made to improve air quality such as charging higher tax on older vehicles with more CO2 emissions and.	Some workshops rely on outdoor spaces which means they go out of business.	Educates women about sanitation and the importance of washing hands for food preparation vermiculture (worms that help compost waste and reduce bacteria by eating it.	
	Water quality is getting worse as slums are growing so quickly and they cannot keep up with their growth.		