Urban Issues and Challenges

Key terms you should be able to define:

- Urban
- HIC
- LIC
- Urbanisation
- Push and Pull factors
- Natural Increase
- Megacity
- Migration
- Social opportunities
- Economic opportunities
- Stimulus (for economic development)
- Slum
- Squatter settlement
- Sanitation
- Urban planning
- Character (of a city)
- Cultural mix
- Integrated transport systems
- Urban greening
- Urban deprivation
- Housing inequality
- Dereliction
- Brownfield site
- Greenfield site
- Urban sprawl
- Rural-urban fringe
- Commuter settlement
- Urban regeneration
- Sustainable urban living

Key ideas you should understand:

The world’s growing urban areas

- What is the global pattern of urban change?
- How do these vary in HICs and LICs (High-income and low-income countries)?
- What factors affect urbanisation (push and pull factors and natural increase)
- What are megacities and how are they spread around the world?

Mumbai case-study

- Where is Mumbai
- How important is it? (regional, national, global importance)
- Why has it grown (natural increase and migration)?
- How has this growth created opportunities?
  - Social (services, health, education, resources - water & energy)
  - Economic
- How has this growth created challenges?
  - Managing urban growth (slums and squatter settlements)
  - Providing clean water, sanitation and energy
  - Access to services (health and education)
  - Reducing unemployment and crime
  - Managing environmental issues (waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion)

- Dharavi example: How is urban planning improving the quality of life for the urban poor?
Birmingham case-study

- Where is Birmingham?
- How important is it (in the UK and wider world)?
- How has national and international migration affected the growth and character of the city?
- How has urban change created opportunities?
  - Social and economic (cultural mix, recreation & entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems)
  - Environmental (urban greening)
- How has urban change created challenges?
  - Social and economic (urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment)
  - Environmental (dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal
  - Urban sprawl- impact on rural-urban fringe and the growth of commuter settlements

Brindley Place example

- Why did the area need regeneration?
- What are the main features of the project?

Sustainable urban living (we used Freiburg, but you don’t have to know a case-study- bonus if you do though)

- Water and energy conservation
- Waste recycling
- Creating green space
- Urban transport strategies to reduce congestion

Case-studies/names examples you should know details of:

- Mumbai (LIC city)
- Dharavi (planning for urban poor)
- Birmingham (HIC city)
- Brindley Place (urban regeneration)
- Freiburg (sustainable urban living)

Skills you should have:

- Interpret maps (including choropleth and proportional symbol) showing the distribution of wealth etc.
- Draw and interpret graphs displaying data relating to these topics
- Use statistical skills in relation to these topics (e.g. calculating percentages, averages)
The Changing Economic World

Key terms you should be able to define:

- Economic Development
- Quality of life
- Gross national income
- Birth/Death rate
- Infant mortality
- Life expectancy
- Literacy rate
- Human Development Index
- Demographic Transition Model
- Disparity (e.g. in wealth)
- Migration
- Investment
- Industrial development
- Aid Intermediate technology
- Fairtrade
- Debt relief
- Micro-finance loans
- LIC (Low Income Country)
- NEE (Newly Emerging Economy)
- Industrial structure
- Sectors of the economy (primary, secondary, tertiary)
- TNC (Transnational corporations)
- De-industrialisation
- Globalisation
- Government Policies
- Post-industrial economy
- Science park
- Business park

Key Ideas you should understand:

- Economic development and quality of life
  - How do we measure development and quality of life?
  - What are the limitations of different measures of this?
  - What does the demographic transition model tell us about development?
- What are the causes of uneven development? (physical, economic, historical)
- What are the consequences of uneven development? (disparities in wealth and health, migration)

Strategies for reducing the development gap

- Investment
- Industrial development
- Tourism (you should know Jamaica as an example of this)
- Aid
- Intermediate technology
- Fairtrade
- Debt relief
- Micro-finance loans

Nigeria case-study

- Where is Nigeria and how important is it regionally (in Africa) and globally?
- What is it like politically, socially and environmentally?
- What is Nigeria’s industrial structure (primary, secondary, tertiary) and how is it changing?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of TNCs in Nigeria (Shell and Unilever)
- How are political and trade relationships changing with the world?
- What types of aid does Nigeria receive and what impacts does it have?
- What are the environmental impacts of economic development?
- How has economic development affected quality of life for Nigerian people?
Economic futures in the UK

- Why has our economy changed? (de-industrialisation, globalisation, government policies)
- How are we moving towards a post-industrial economy (IT, services, finance, research, science and business parks)
- How does industry impact the environment?
- How can modern industry be environmentally sustainable?
- What social and economic changes are happening in South Cambridgeshire (an area of population growth and the Outer Hebrides (an area of population decline)?
- What improvements are happening with road, rail, ports and airports?
- Is there a north-south divide? What strategies could reduce this?
- What is the place of the UK in the wider world? (Trade, culture, transport, electronic communication, The EU and Commonwealth)

Case-studies/names examples you should know details of:

- Jamaica- example of using tourism to reduce the development gap
- Nigeria case-study (see above)
- UK (see above)
- Sustainable modern industry (Torr Quarry, Somerset)

Skills you should have:

- Interpret maps (including choropleth and proportional symbol) showing the distribution of wealth etc.
- Draw and interpret graphs displaying data relating to these topics
- Use statistical skills in relation to these topics (e.g. calculating percentages, averages)
- Interpret the demographic transition model
- Interpret population pyramids
The Challenge of Resource Management

Key terms you should be able to define:

- Resource
- Well-being
- Global Inequalities
- Supply
- Consumption
- Provision
- High-value food export
- Organic produce
- Carbon footprint
- Food miles
- Agribusiness
- Pollution management
- Supply
- Demand
- Deficit
- Surplus
- Water transfer
- Energy Mix
- Fossil fuel
- Renewables
- Domestic supplies
- Exploitation (of energy sources)
- Consumption
- Geology
- Conflict
- Over-abstraction
- Infrastructure
- Poverty
- Water insecurity
- Waterborne disease
- Industrial output
- Large-scale water management
- Reservoirs
- Desalination
- Water conservation
- Groundwater management
- Water recycling
- Grey water
- Sustainable water management

Key Ideas you should understand:

Resource management

- Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development and well-being
- The supply and consumption of resources is uneven, leading to global inequalities.

UK Resources

UK FOOD

- There is a growing demand for high-value food exports from low-income countries (e.g. mange-tout from Kenya)
- All year demand for seasonal food and organic produce (e.g. strawberries, which can only be grown easily in the UK in summer months)
- Larger “food miles” are increasing carbon footprints
- Increasing pressure to source food locally
- Trend towards agribusiness (intensive farming producing high volumes of crops)
UK WATER

- Demand for water is changing (rising, partly due to number of households increasing)
- It is a challenge to maintain water quality and avoid pollution from agriculture etc.
- There are areas of deficit (south east) and surplus (north west) in the UK
- There is a need to transfer water to maintain supplies

UK ENERGY

- There is a changing energy mix (moving away from relying on fossil fuel, towards renewables - mainly wind in the UK)
- There are reducing domestic supplies of oil, gas and coal
- There are economic and environmental issues associated with exploiting different energy sources

Global water supplies

- There is a global pattern of water surplus and water deficit
- Why are people consuming more water globally? (economic development, rising population)
- Various factors affect water availability: climate, geology, pollution, over-abstraction, limited infrastructure, poverty
- Impacts of water insecurity: waterborne disease, water pollution, decrease in food production, decrease in industrial output, conflict (when demand exceeds supply)

Strategies to increase water supply

- Large scale: diverting supplies and increasing storage (dams and reservoirs, water transfer, desalination)
- Sustainable strategies: water conservation, groundwater management, recycling, grey water

Case-studies/names examples you should know details of:

- UK resources (detail about food, energy, water)
- Lesotho Highland water project (large scale water management)
- The Wakel River Basin project (sustainable supplies)

Skills you should have:

- Interpret maps (including choropleth and proportional symbol) showing the distribution of resources etc.
- Draw and interpret graphs displaying data relating to these topics
- Use statistical skills in relation to these topics (e.g. calculating percentages, averages)