

Urban Issues and Challenges

The Urban World

Key concepts and definitions:

Urban: Towns and Cities

Urbanisation- The Proportion of the World's Population living in Cities

Population- Number of People in an area

Economic Opportunities- Chances for people to improve their standard of living through employment

Favela- An illegal, unlawful settlement (Squatter Settlement)

Inequalities- Differences between poverty and wealth, as well as wellbeing, access to jobs, healthcare and education.

Natural Increase- Birth rate minus the death rate of a population

Push Factors- Reasons people move away from an area.

Pull Factors- Reasons people move to an area

Quality of Life- Level of health, education and wellbeing of a group.

Standard of Living- Level of wealth and material comfort a person has

Urban Growth- The increase in cities and residential areas

Key Example:

NEE: Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, South America

Urban Change in the UK

Key concepts and definitions:

Brownfield site- Land that has been used, abandoned and now awaits reuse. Often found in urban areas

Economic Development- Progress made through employment to increase the wealth of a person or country

Gentrification- Process of improving (often low income areas) to conform with middle class tastes- increasing land price

Greenfield site- Land that has not been built on before, often in rural areas.

Migration- Movement of people

Quaternary sector- Industry based on research and technology

Regeneration- The improvement of a derelict area

Social deprivation- The extent an individual or area lacks services, decent housing, adequate income and employment

Traffic congestion- When there are too many cars for roads to cope- traffic slows to a crawl (Traffic Jams)

Urban Sprawl- Unplanned growth of urban areas into rural areas.

Key Case Study:

Bristol, South West England

Sustainable Urban Development

Key Concepts and definition:

Sustainable- Meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability for future generations to meet their needs.

Renewable- A resource that cannot be exhausted- relates to: Food, Water and Energy

Urban Greening- Process of increasing and preserving open space in urban areas ie. Parks and gardens (Green Roofs)

Green Spaces- An area of green in Urban Areas.

Key Case Study:

Frieberg, Germany
Singapore, Malaysia
Beijing, China

The Changing Economic World

The Development Gap

Key concepts and definitions:

Development- The progress of a country in terms of economic growth, use of technology and welfare

Development Gap- Difference in SoL and wellbeing between the world's richest and poorest

Demographic Transition Model- A model to show development overtime based on population change

Economic Migrant- Someone who moves for employment

Gross National Income (GNI)- Total income of a country by it's population

Human Development Index (HDI)- Combination of GDP, Life expectancy and Adult literacy to show development

Dependency Ratio- Those who are dependent compared to the working population

Uneven Development- How rates of progress are different in different areas due to a series of factors including; History, Wealth, Health, Migration

Key Example:

Tourism: Jamaica, Caribbean

Nigeria- A Newly Emerging Economy

Key concepts and definitions:

Newly Emerging Economy (NEE)- Countries that have begun to experience high rates of economic development, usually along with rapid industrialisation

Industrial Change- The change in the main industry of making money

Multiplier effect- Changing an input (Government Spending) that results in larger outputs (More jobs, more taxes, more government spending= more jobs etc...)

Transnational Corporations (TNC)- A company that has operations (Factories, offices, warehouses, shops) in more than one country

Aid- Help through finance, education and services

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)- A non profit organization that operates independently of any government to help to address social or political issues.

Key Case Study:

NEE: Nigeria, West Africa

TNC: Shell Oil

The Changing UK Economy

Key Concepts and definition:

Business Park- An area of land occupied by a number of business'

De-Industrialisation- The decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets and overseas competition

Globalisation- Process of creating a more connected world, with increase in the global movements of goods and people.

Post-Industrial economy- The shift of some HIC economies from producing goods to providing services

Science Park- A collection of scientific and technical knowledge based businesses located on a single site

Infrastructure- Basic equipment and structures (Roads/Communications) that a country needs to function properly

North-South divide- Economic and cultural differences between southern and northern England

Primary economy- Raw Materials

Secondary economy- Manufacturing

Tertiary economy- Services

Quaternary economy- Research and Technology

Key Case Study: United Kingdom

The Challenge of Resource Management

Resource Management

Key concepts and definitions:

Agribusiness- Farming for profit

Carbon footprint- Measurement of the greenhouse gasses individuals produce, through burning fossil fuels

Energy conservation- Reducing energy consumption by using less energy and existing sources more efficiently

Resource security- Access to sufficient and safe resources to maintain supply.

Surplus- More resources than the population needs

Deficit- More demand than supply

Key case study:

Energy Management

Key concepts and definitions

Energy exploitation: Developing and using energy resources to the greatest possible advantage, usually for profit

Environmental Impact- Effect of an event on the landscape and ecology of the surrounding area

Fracking- The extraction of Shale Gas

Fossil Fuels- A natural fuel such as Coal, Oil and Gas formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms

Renewable-Resources that can be used again without harming the environment.

Non-Renewable- Resources that cannot be used again, usually harming the environment

Geothermal Energy- Energy generated by heat stored deep in the Earth

Hydroelectric-Electricity generated by turbines that are driven by moving water.

Key case study:

Extracting Natural Gas: Shale Gas- **Fracking**
Chambamontera micro-hydro scheme, Peru