

The Last Frontier: Market Creation in Conflict Zones, Deep Rural Areas, and Urban Slums

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Benefits and Drawbacks of the smart city

Benefits:

- Smart cities generally support and are complementary to every other strategy for the city.
- Smart cities that are built on a foundation of open data and transparency can be more effective in addressing the needs of the city's citizens.
- Smart cities can help to improve the quality of life for citizens by providing better services and infrastructure.
- Smart cities can help to reduce the carbon footprint of the city by promoting sustainable energy and transportation.

Drawbacks:

- Smart cities can be expensive to build and maintain.
- Smart cities can be vulnerable to cyberattacks.
- Smart cities can be seen as a tool for surveillance and control.

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Push Factors

- Push factors are the forces that drive people out of their homes and into conflict zones.
- Push factors can include war, persecution, and economic hardship.
- Push factors can also include natural disasters and environmental degradation.
- Push factors can be both direct and indirect.

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Pull Factors

- Pull factors are the forces that attract people to a new location.
- Pull factors can include economic opportunities, better living conditions, and safety.
- Pull factors can also include family reunification and social networks.
- Pull factors can be both direct and indirect.

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Smart Cities

- Smart cities use technology to improve the efficiency of city services and infrastructure.
- Smart cities can help to reduce the carbon footprint of the city by promoting sustainable energy and transportation.
- Smart cities can help to improve the quality of life for citizens by providing better services and infrastructure.

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Urban Sprawl

- Urban sprawl is the outward expansion of a city and its suburbs to low-density, single-use developments.
- Urban sprawl is often associated with the use of cars and the loss of green space.
- Urban sprawl can lead to increased traffic congestion and air pollution.
- Urban sprawl can also lead to the loss of farmland and natural resources.

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Smart Infrastructure

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What is Rural-Urban Migration?

- Rural-urban migration is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas.
- Rural-urban migration can be driven by economic opportunities, better living conditions, and safety.
- Rural-urban migration can also be driven by natural disasters and environmental degradation.
- Rural-urban migration can be both direct and indirect.

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Benefits and Drawbacks of the smart city

Benefits

- Intelligent cities generally require less energy.
- Companies can reduce their carbon footprint on the spot.
- Smart cities can reduce the amount of time it takes to get to work, reducing traffic congestion.
- Smart cities can reduce the amount of time it takes to get to work, reducing traffic congestion.

Drawbacks

- Smart cities can be expensive to build and maintain.
- Smart cities can be vulnerable to cyberattacks.
- Smart cities can be vulnerable to natural disasters.





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What is Rural-Urban Migration?

- The migration of people from rural areas (2,500 people or less) to cities (2,500 people or more)
- An increasing amount of people are migrating from rural areas to larger cities
- For a number of reasons including the location of natural resources such as mines can contribute to migration as well as the conveniences associated with city living
- Moving to the larger cities was kicked off with the Industrial Revolution because workers needed to be closer to the factories
- The driving forces behind making the move are called "Push" and "Pull" factors

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Push Factors

- Push factors are the forces "pushing" people out of the rural towns aka. the reasons to leave
- Man power is being replaced by machines which means there are less job opportunities
- Limited services and infrastructure
- In 3rd world countries factors include war, famine, poverty and oppression



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Pull Factors

- These are the forces that attract people to the city
- Better lifestyle
- Better quality of life
- More job opportunities
- Convenience
- Services (hospitals, schools, shops)



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Impacts of Rural-Urban Migration

- Overcrowding- often leading to the creation of shanty towns
- Poor living conditions
- More competition for employment
- Rapid deterioration of rural economies
- Inner-city congestion
- Concentrated pollution
- Urban Sprawl...



Urban Sprawl

- Urban Sprawl is the outward spreading of a city and its suburbs to low density developments
- Caused due to the cost of living in the city and the general low economic income of those that migrate from rural areas



"rural" means less than 2,500 people

"urban" means greater than 2,500 people

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Rural-Urban migration in Africa



Nairobi- the colonial urban policy limited the migration of certain genders into Niarobi. Wives and children of African workers in the city were not allowed to enter the city. Once independence was gained the restrictions were lifted and there was an influx of people from rural areas to the city (Dr O.A. K'akuma)

"South Africa is one of the few countries that has resulted in no human development benefits based on the Human Development Index" says Mr Sivuyile Mabode in his article about the future and sustainability of African cities. This illustrates the need for changes in current practices, policies and resource allocations to accommodate for the increase in city populations.

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“Rural-urban Migration: A Micro-Level Analysis of Rural Bhutanese Population”

- The study questions the non-migrants on the reasons behind rural-urban migration and its opportunities and its issues (200 surveys over rural Bhutan)
- The two largest cities: Thimphu and Phuentsholing are under increasing stress from the immigrants. Strains on roads and parking, water supply, solid waste disposal, drainage and housing facilities
- Farmers are unable to meet the demands in terms of labor force because the remaining villages are older (Braunvan, 2004)
- Poverty and migration have a positive correlation and for the rural poor, migration is often a survival strategy (Mohanty, 2009:1)
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- However there is a tendency of people that after saving a decent amount of money from their jobs in the city, they move back to rural living (Collison, 2007)
- In addition it was noted that a number of children that move to the city send money home for their families
- The study proposes a few suggestions...



“The people seek a better life in a highly unequal world”

