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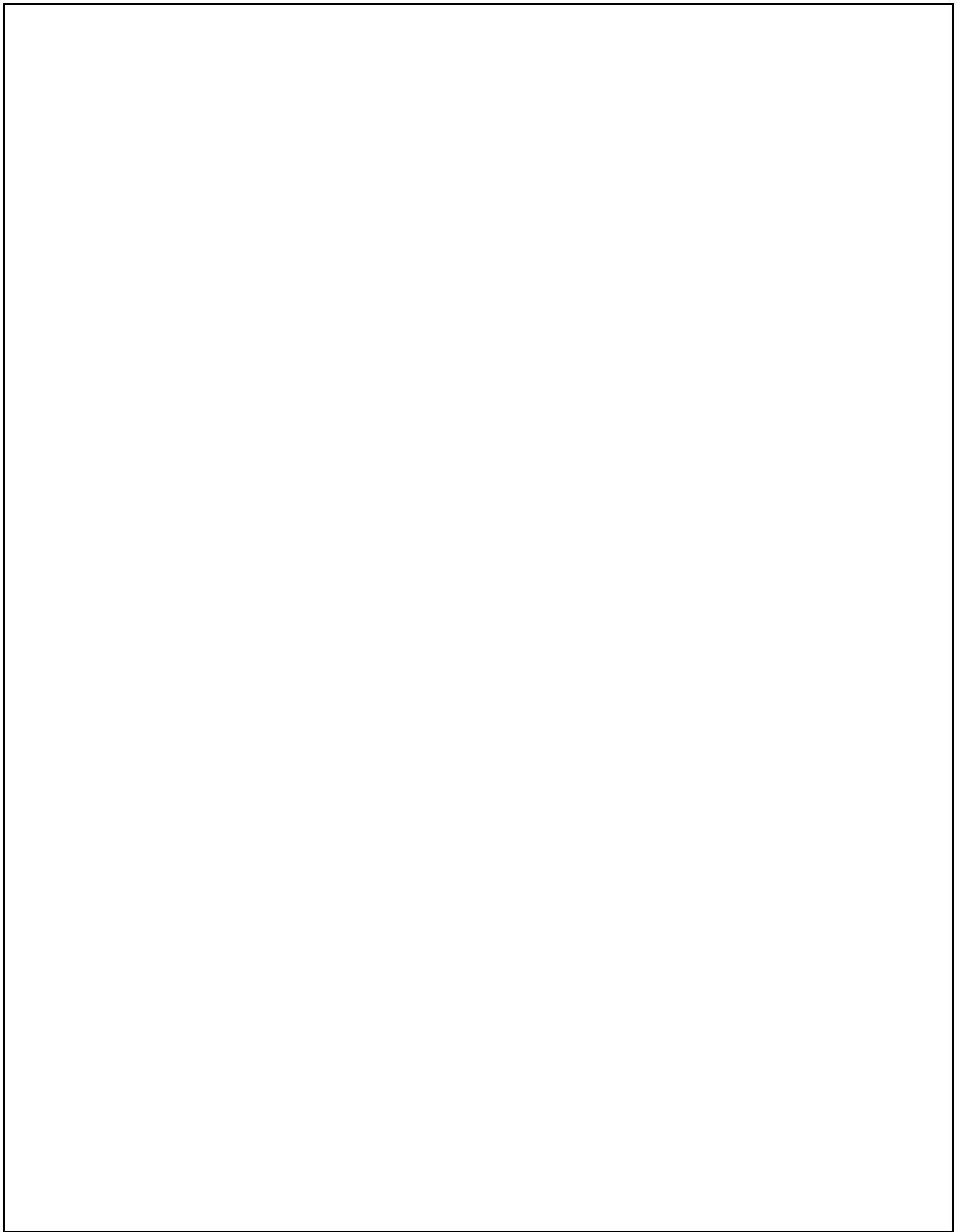
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Part 3

Uneven development is the unbalanced spatial distribution of wealth in a region. Many different cities and metropolitan areas are unevenly distributed and thus affecting specific populations. Also, uneven development is associated with the variations in economic and wealth expansion in the regions, leading to investment in one area and increasing poverty in another region. According to Park & Burgess (1925), the differences in income levels and economic progression, population and employment rates are the leading causes of uneven development in metropolitan regions. When people get less income, they will only focus on providing basic needs and forget about development. Similarly, the high population leads to reduced employment; hence many people will be focusing on looking for work and not development.

Uneven development in urban areas has significant effects in the town. For instance, people will be migrating out of the town in search of a better life. Moreover, uneven development makes other regions have less infrastructure and amenity services such as schools and healthcare facilities making them suffer. The crime rate will also increase as those with no employment will be forced to be involved in criminal activities such as stealing to provide for their families. In New York City there is uneven development. For example, the city is divided by regions such as there are areas with luxury houses, high-status entertainment facilities, recreational centers, and office buildings. However, other areas have a high population and have inadequate housing. According to Harvey (2002), the difference in the class struggle in urban areas is due to capitalism. Therefore, creating a fight between work and wages. Laborers work to earn wages while the working class owns the production factors and gets the profits from the firms living in developed areas.

How can uneven development be reduced in urban areas?



References

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