Sao Paulo history and problems

Name of student

Affiliations

Sao Paulo is now the economic hub of Brazil but in 1554 catholic missionaries with the help of indigenous workers build a just 750 meters above and 70 kilometers from the Atlantic coast. It soon becomes a jumping-off point for slave traders and gold hunters. Due to its location, it was an ideal junction for shipment of agricultural goods. However, the economic revolution came later in the year 1988 when emperor Dom Pedro the second convinced his people to abolish slavery. When the captive labors got free, industrialists and farmers look for options abroad. Which resulted in the immigration of skilled labors from European and Asian countries. As a result, Sao Paulo has more Italian descendant population than that of Rome and also the highest number of Japanese living outside Japan. Many of these immigrants were skilled workers and because of their skills, Sao Paulo emerged as a manufacturing capital in the industrial revolution.

Sao Paulo most important problem right now is the issue of storage of water. Water is the basic necessity of human life. All forms of life depend on it without water there will be no agricultural products to eat as well. Although as important as they are other problems like population and traffic issues can be tolerated for a bit. But the water crises are serious and immense. The government should plan on the storage of water. More reservoirs should be built and if possible water should be provided from other cities as well. Proper waste recycling plants should be used to avoid polluting the rivers in the city so that they can even be used for a different purpose in the days of draught. The river water cannot only be used for agricultural purposes but with proper cleaning and desalination plants can be used for drinking as well. To avoid any further management issues in the city, its expansion should be immediately stopped.