

Urbanisation Key Terms

Urbanisation – The process by which an increasing proportion of the world's population lives in towns and cities.

Natural increase – When the birth rate is higher than the death rate so the population gets bigger.

Megacity – A city with a population of over 10 million

Rural-urban migration – The movement of people from the countryside to go and live in towns and cities. This happens because of push and pull factor. Most of the migrants are young adults.

Push factors – These are bad things that make you want to leave where you live in the countryside e.g. poverty, lack of services (schools, health care), drought, natural disasters, lack of job opportunities.

Pull factors – These are the good things that attract you to living in the towns e.g. jobs, chance of better housing, schools, hospitals, better infrastructure (water supply, electricity etc).



The location of Mumbai
It is in Maharashtra state in the West of India. India is a NEE. It is on a **major shipping route** through the Mediterranean Sea via the Suez Canal. It is the ideal place for a port. It is built on **an island with a river estuary** to the East, protecting the ships from waves in the Indian Ocean when in dock. It has an **international airport** and is connected to other Indian cities via **railway and road links**

The importance of Mumbai

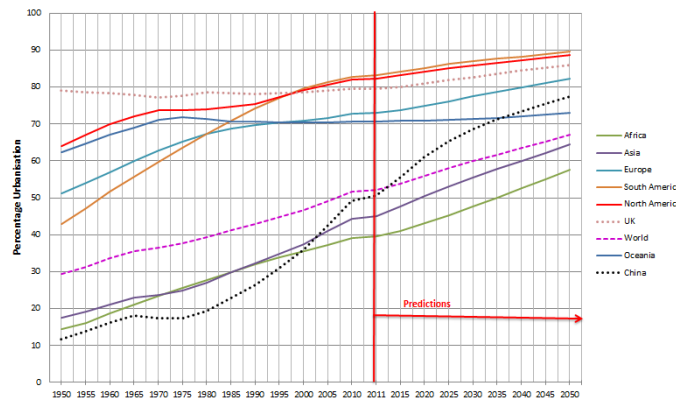
The **headquarters of the Bombay Stock Exchange**, the Reserve Bank of India, and the Tata Group are located in Mumbai. 6% of India's GDP and 40% of its foreign trade comes from Mumbai. It is also a **manufacturing hub which creates a lot of jobs**. Mumbai accounts for **25% of India's industrial production**. The port also creates valuable jobs.

Challenges – Problems, bad things, difficulties.

Opportunities – Good things, benefits, chances



A graph to show World Urbanisation for different world areas from 1950 to 2050



How and why is India changing? What are the effects?



Reasons for urban growth in Mumbai

- ❖ Increased use of machinery in farming has forced people with small farms to sell up to larger land owners.
- ❖ There are significantly more births than deaths (due to high birth rates) every year. (**HIGH NATURAL INCREASE**).
- ❖ In Mumbai there are job opportunities in **service industries** and the **manufacturing industries** which pay higher wages.
- ❖ There are **more schools, health care facilities and entertainment** in Mumbai than other parts of Maharashtra state.
- ❖ 38% of **migrants** to Mumbai come from Maharashtra state together with many others from other poor regions.
- ❖ Migrants often move to cities to have **access to schools** for their children, so that their children have a **much better chance in life** than themselves.

C.S Dharavi shanty town – challenges and opportunities

- **Lack of sanitation.** 500 people share one public toilet. Children play amongst sewage waste. 4,000 cases of diphtheria and typhoid each day.
- People set up home illegally amongst waste. In the wet monsoon season these low-lying areas flood.
- Many jobs are in the **informal economy** (no minimum wage, the workers do not pay taxes) and they work in dangerous conditions. Jobs include **rag picking**, breaking up and recycling old electronic products, recycling waste, **making pottery**, selling items on the street etc. These jobs cost little to set up, use simple tools and are labour intensive.
- Everything is recycled. **23% of plastic waste gets recycled in the UK. In Dharavi it is 80%.**
- **Water is only available for 2 hours a day.** However, this is clean drinking water, which is often not available in poorer rural areas or involves a time-consuming, labour intensive walk for (mainly) women to the local well.
- **Traffic congestion** – there are more than 22 million vehicles registered in Mumbai and these contribute to both **noise and air pollution**, as well as lots of lost hours as people sit in traffic jams.

The steeper the line the more quickly the population is increasing.

The **highest rates of urbanisation** are in poorer, low income countries (**LICs**) in Asia and Africa. In most of these countries a majority of the population still live in rural areas and the **rate of rural-urban migration is high**. The migrants are mostly young adults so this will add to **natural increase** as they will start their own families.

The **slower rates of urbanisation** are in richer, high-income countries (**HICs**) in Europe, North America and Oceania. These were the **first countries to industrialise** so by now most people already live in towns and cities. One exception is South America. Here there are many NEEs like Brazil. Industrialisation has happened earlier so urbanisation is already slowing down.

Urbanisation Key Terms

Urban Regeneration – The revival of old parts of the town or city by either installing modern facilities in old buildings (known as **urban renewal**) or demolishing the existing buildings and starting again (known as **urban redevelopment**)

Sustainability – A measure of how sustainable something is - actions and forms of progress that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Sustainable urban living– A sustainable city is one in which there is minimal damage to the environment, the economic base is sound with resources allocated fairly and jobs secure, and there is a strong sense of community, with local people involved in decision-making. Sustainable urban living may involved the use of renewable resources, energy efficiency, use of public transport and accessible resources and services.

Urban greening – the process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and gardens in urban areas.

Urban sprawl - the unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside.

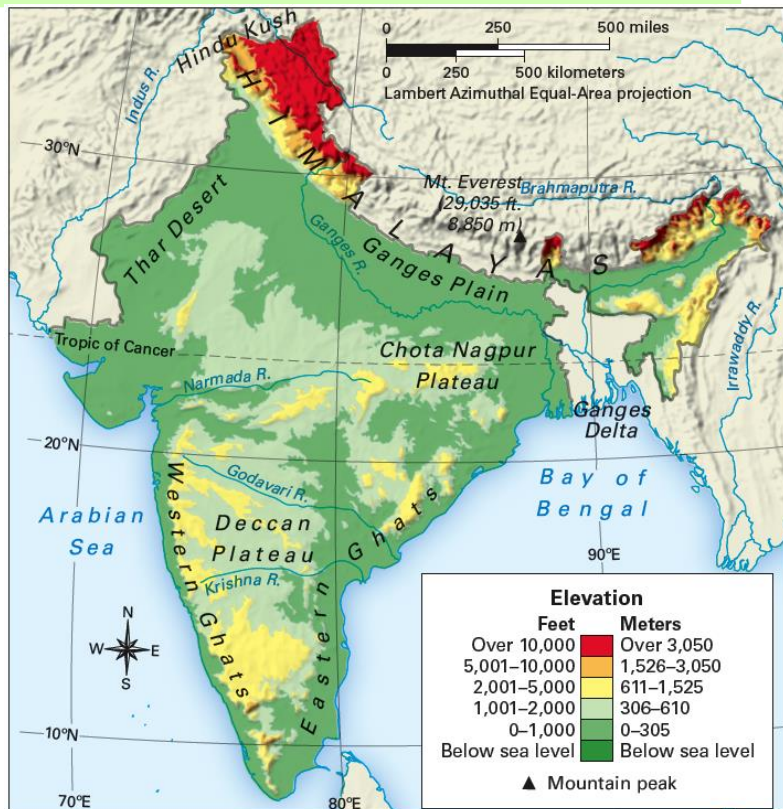
C.S Urban redevelopment - The Dharavi Slum Rehabilitation Authority

have proposed a \$2billion development project in Mumbai. Current approaches across Mumbai are for whole sale **DEMOLITION** of the slums which are replaced by high rise tower blocks. The land upon which Dharavi is built is next to Mumbai's financial district which makes it a prime target for redevelopment. The slum dwellers will be forced to live in 14 story apartments. This threatens the recycling district and part of Dharavi.

- The people who are relocated will be put into apartment blocks that are smaller than the current houses, only 21m²
- An ancient fishing village within Dharavi will be destroyed.
- Dharavi has strong, safe neighbourhoods that have low crime and communal areas. This will be lost.
- The locals would prefer small improvements to the existing slum such as improvements in drainage.
- The Slum Rehabilitation Authority will separate communities and make people work away from where they live.
- Only people who have lived in the slum since 1995 will be rehoused. Newcomers will be homeless again.



Key term	Meaning
Social effects	Impacts on health, education, culture e.g. a fall in life expectancy, being made homeless, an increase in the literacy rate.
Economic effects	Impacts on money, jobs, industry e.g. an increase in GNI per capita, a fall in the unemployment rate, an increase in wages.
Environmental effects	Impacts on the natural world e.g. pollution, rubbish, greenhouse gases habitat loss, deforestation.
Challenges and opportunities	Challenges are the bad things, opportunities are the good things.



India has 3 physical regions:

1. The mountain region of the North is cool and wet so ideal for growing tea.
2. The hot, dry central plains. The River Ganges is fed by the melting snow from the Himalayas and it flows through the central plain. This is the heartland of India. The Hindu people consider the River Ganges to be holy and when it floods it provides fertile soil for growing wheat and cotton. Not much grows in the mostly empty hot, dry Thar Desert.
3. The hot, humid, tropical South is good for growing coconuts and rice.

India has a weather system called the monsoon. Winds blow in from the Indian Ocean in the summer months. India has three seasons, cool, hot and wet. The wet season is from June to September with the monsoon beginning in June. Most of the year is hot and dry so people welcome the rain and farmers rely on it. Sometimes there is too much rain and there are floods.

The context in which India is located

The first Indian civilization began along the Indus River nearly 5,000 years ago. Cities with buildings and pretty cool inventions were created, but then these eventually disappeared.

India was a British colony. This was great for the U.K but not for the people of India.

The British Raj (1858-1947)

The partition of India forced 10-12 million people to move from their homes. This created a massive refugee crisis. There was a lot of violence and between several hundred thousand and two million people were killed.

Life expectancy in India has risen from 56 in 1985 to 69 in 2022.

India was the second country in the world to have a population of over 1 billion people.

India has one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

The Dutch, British, French, Norwegians and Danes all established ports in India in the early seventeenth century.

At the top of the caste system were the Brahmins. Then came the Kshatriyas, or the warriors and rulers. The third slot went to the Vaishyas, or the traders. At the bottom of the heap were the Shudras, who did all the menial jobs. Outside of the Hindu caste system were the Dalits (the untouchables). The case system is no longer legal but still has influence.

India is the world's biggest democracy.

A democracy is a style of government where the people vote for who is in power.

India gained its independence from the British in 1947. India was divided into two parts: India and Pakistan.

India has high mountains, hot and cold deserts, long rivers, a massive coastline, tropical rainforests and mangrove swamps.

	Political
	Social
	Cultural
	Environmental