

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 factors. 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.

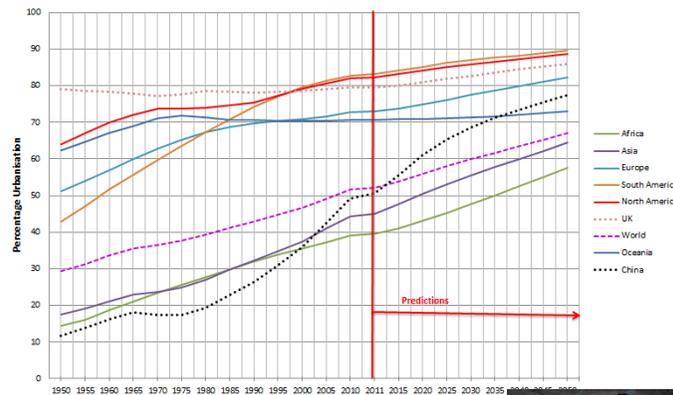
Pull factors – These are the good things that attract you to living in the towns e.g. jobs, chance of better housing, better infrastructure (water supply, hospitals)

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**



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



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

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



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.

Reasons for urban growth in Mumbai

- ❖ Increased use of machinery in farming has forced people 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.

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



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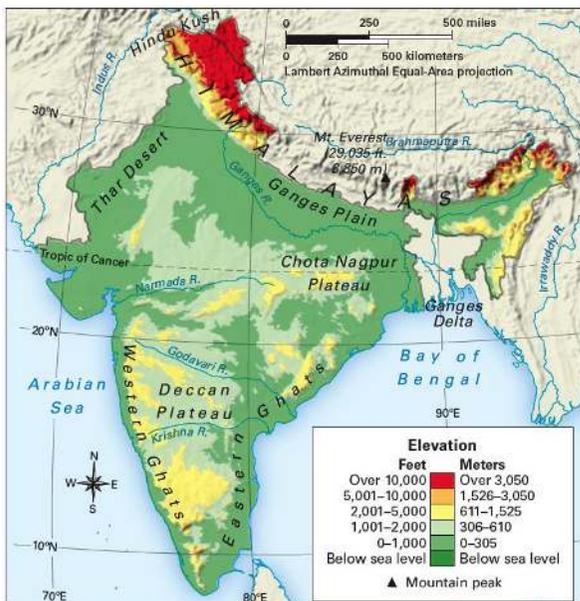
Urban Regeneration – The revival of old parts of the town or city by either installing modern facilities in old buildings (known as **urban renewal**) or demolishing the existing buildings and starting again (known as **urban redevelopment**)

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.



The foothills of the Himalayas are cool and rainy and so ideal for growing tea.

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. Part of the river floods the Punjab. The flood deposits mud that has been eroded by the river. So the Punjab has very fertile soil. Most of India's wheat and cotton is grown here. Not much grows in the mostly empty hot, dry Thar Desert. It is an area of scrub land and dunes.

The south is closer to the Equator so it is hot, wet and humid. It is good for growing coconuts and rice. India's rainy season is caused by a weather system called the monsoon. It begins in June.

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



Environmental – to do with the natural surroundings e.g. pollution, conservation, global warming.



How and why is India changing and what are the effects? – Homework Tasks

Complete one task per week. Hand-in day is onin Week A and in Week B.

Task One F and D : Make a poster showing at least 4 facts that you have researched about India. **G and E:** Your poster must include 4 paragraphs of information that you have researched about India.

Task Two: Complete any of the tasks about the climate of India that you did not finish during the lessons.

Task Three: F and D: Present information about one of the physical features of India e.g. Thar Desert, Deccan Plateau, Himalayas, River Ganges. You could make a model, a cake, a poster etc. **G and E:** Your work must include at least 10 researched facts.

Task Four: F and D: Make a poster to advertise the attractions of Mumbai. **G and E:** Your work must include at least 10 researched facts.

Task Five: Learn the spellings on the Knowledge Organiser for a test next lesson.

Task Six: Revise all of the information on the Knowledge Organiser (2 sides). Make revision resources e.g. flash cards, mind maps. You can make digital resources at www.getrevising.co.uk

Task Seven: Your teacher will set you a task and write it on My Child At School