Challenges of an Urbanising World

Urbanisation is happening fastest in poorer countries. Define the term urbanisation:

More than 50% of the world’s pop. (~3.9 billion people) live in urban areas and this figure is rising every day. Urbanisation occurred in developed countries (C18th and C19th) – why?

Although a smaller proportion (just over 1/3 of the pop.) live in urban areas in developing countries, the growth rate here is at its highest. Suggest a reason why you think this is so?

By 2050 the majority of the world’s pop. is expected to live in urban areas.

The number of megacities is increasing. Define the term: megacity.

e.g.

The growth in the number of megacities in the last 64 years has been significant increasing by ___ with an additional ___ by 2030.

More than 66% of current megacities are found in developing and emerging countries. Suggest why this may be the case.

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Examples include:
Land use in cities can be commercial, industrial or residential.

Define the following terms:
1. Commercial -
2. Industrial -
3. Residential -

Different types of land use are found in particular areas of the city because they have similar requirements. This creates distinct zones within a city, which can be identified on maps and satellite images.

Label and annotate the model below to show the main characteristics of each land use zone.

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### Case Study: Why does the quality of life vary so much within one megacity in an emerging country?

Mumbai has some of the world’s most expensive apartments but is also home to pavement dwellers who are too poor even to rent a room in a slum. Why is this so? Mumbai’s site (the land on which the city grew) is made up of a group of islands and its situation (the area that surrounds the city) is surrounded by a deep natural harbour (great for large modern container ships). Mumbai’s docks are the largest in India, handling 25% of India’s international trade. In short: Mumbai does not have room to expand. As the city in India with the highest population (12.5 million), there is not enough room for all its people and with such a high pop. density (just under 390 people per km²), the quality of life is likely to be poor for many.

Mumbai attracts people and while some migrants will have well paid jobs in engineering, media and IT, most migrants, especially those from rural areas, will fill unskilled roles.

Did you know: people from Mumbai are called Mumbaikars?

Annotate the map to show why Mumbai is so well placed for both national and international trade.

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### Land Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Accessibility</th>
<th>Planning Regulations</th>
<th>Availability</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Summarise each of these on the table below.

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### Exam-style Question

Identify which of the following is the best description of urbanisation.

- The process by which cities shrink, caused by people migrating from them to rural areas.
- The process by which people move back to a growing city from rural areas.
- The process by which more people live in growing cities, caused by migration from rural areas.
- The process by which people leave city centres and move to areas further from the centre.

(1 mark)

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### Exam Tip

Beware of choices in a question because many may be similar but not quite correct.

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### Use the fact files above to complete the diagram below.

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### What are the challenges of living in a rapidly growing megacity?

Use the fact files to add specific detail to the diagram above.

#### Housing

- Rapid population growth means there are far more people arriving in the city than there are affordable houses for them to live in. The shortage of affordable housing means people are forced to live in slum housing – often many people sharing each room and housing within shanty towns are built with whatever materials people can find.

#### Water supply and waste removal

- Annotate the photograph below to illustrate some of the problems that a lack of piped water in a squatter settlement may bring.

### Employment structure and opportunities

In megacities like Mumbai most people work in the informal sector. Annotate the photograph to identify issues related to the informal sector.

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Did you know ... shanty towns or slums are called Bustees in India?
Exam style question: Explain one way in which top-down approaches to development differ from bottom-up approaches. (4 marks)

Aim to use these connectives: because; due to; so; depending on

Case study – why does the quality of life vary so much within one megacity in an emerging country? (cont’d)

Summarise the key points from the text and the photos into 4 points:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

Complete the table below, using the text to the right that looks at the advantages and disadvantages of top-down and bottom-up strategies.

Exam-style question: For a named megacity in a developing or emerging country, evaluate whether bottom-up solutions can improve the quality of life for residents. (8 marks)

Command word
Remember, explain means to give reasons. In this question you will need to say how the factors you discuss are challenges for the people of Mumbai.

Did you know?
Mumbai’s government has introduced a number of projects to reduce the air pollution from vehicles. These include banning diesel vehicles with an engine capacity greater than 2000 cc.