

**1** **DEFINITION:** Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.

- The key trends:**
- Generally it is mostly young people who move to cities
  - The most urbanisation happens in countries that are still developing as people go where the work is
  - Asia and Africa are the continents experiencing the most rapid urbanisation

**Why do people move from rural areas to urban areas in developing and emerging countries?**  
**Push Factors** are things that encourage people to move away from an area, such as, natural hazards, wars and lack of job opportunities.  
**Pull Factors** are things that attract people to a place, For example, job opportunities and access to services like schools and medical care.

**4** How does employment structure differ in cities in emerging and developed countries?

	Mumbai	London
Types of jobs	Mostly secondary jobs and a developing service sector Many informal jobs	Mostly tertiary service and quaternary jobs Mostly formal jobs
Examples	Making pots, trainers, clothes	Banking, insurance, retail
Pay	Lower paid	Higher paid
Health and safety	Tends to be poorer and laws not properly enforced	Strong health and safety laws and well enforced
Working conditions	Long hours and sometimes poor working environment. For example, cramped workshops.	Can be long working hours but working condition tend to be good. Paid holidays, pensions and sick pay.

## Challenges of an Urbanising World

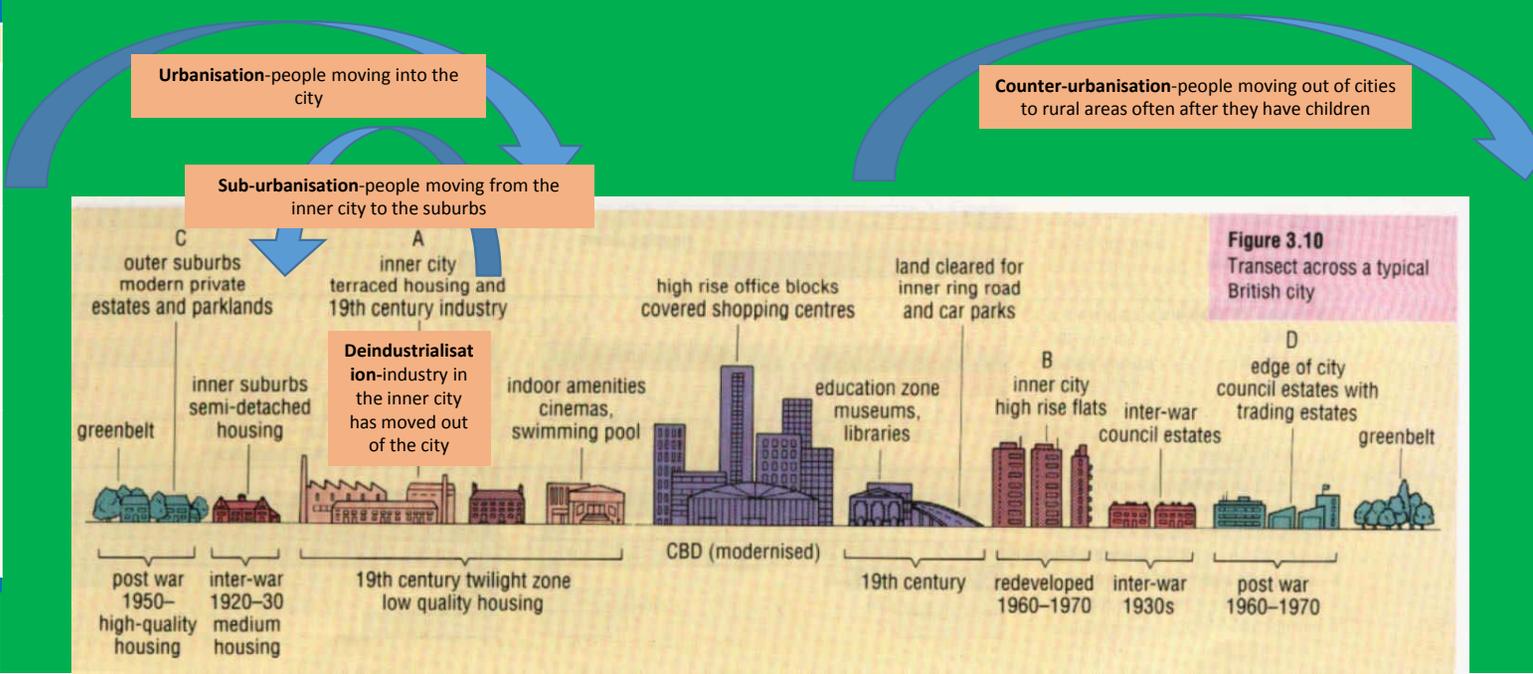
### 2 Memory Organiser

- Why do some cities go into decline?**  
 DETROIT, USA
1. Oil prices rose in the 1970's
  2. Cars such as Mustang were manufactured in Detroit-these have a very low fuel economy
  3. At the same time Japan started to manufacture cheap economical cars
  4. People started to buy the Japanese cars instead of the one's from Detroit
  5. Eventually the factories shut in Detroit due to lack of demand
  6. Jobs were lost
  7. Therefore, people migrated out to other areas to find work
  8. As a result Detroit went into decline

### 3 Why have some cities grown so rapidly HYPER-URBANISATION? MUMBAI, INDIA

1. Mumbai is a port city
2. This means that trade via containership is easy and efficient
3. Therefore, large transnational companies (TNC's) are likely to set up business/factories in Mumbai (Foreign Direct Investment-FDI)
4. This brings jobs to Mumbai
5. People move in vast numbers to Mumbai from rural areas and from abroad seeking employment (hyper-urbanisation)
6. The size of the city grows rapidly to accommodate all the new people. This is often seen in the form of vast slums such as Dharavi which sprawl outwards from central Mumbai

### 5 The structure and processes that occur in a typical developed world city:



**1** What is MUMBAI'S context?

Mumbai City has a population of 16 million people. Located in Maharashtra, India's richest state. Surrounded by a deep water estuary, Mumbai has become the India's largest container port.



## Mumbai Megacity Memory Organiser

**2** How is Mumbai structured?

- **Central business district** Located near the harbour.
- **Wealthy and middle classes** Mostly found in the inner city areas. The most wealthy are found along the harbour or coastal waterfronts, close to the CBD
- **Chawls** Low income groups live in chawls. These are low quality multi-storey buildings. 80% of homes are single rooms. These are often found just outside of the wealthier inner city areas.
- **Informal housing** The poorest 60% of people live in informal housing. Most slums are on the outskirts, far from work in the centre.
- **Industrial areas** are found near the port. However, many industries are moving out of the city to take advantage of cheaper land.

**3** What are Mumbai's population trends? How has this impacted the size of Mumbai's spatial area?

- About 1000 new migrants arrive every day this is known as **hyper-urbanisation**.
- People are **moving from rural areas** to seek jobs, better educational facilities, entertainment and higher incomes.
- Mumbai has physically grown in size from **68Km<sup>2</sup> to 603Km<sup>2</sup>**
- **60% of the population live in slums**
- Many manufacturers which require a lot of land are moving out of Mumbai. **Audi, Volkswagen and Skoda moved factories 300kms away from Mumbai.**

**4** What are the opportunities and challenges of living in a megacity like Mumbai?

Opportunities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge amounts of informal employment available</li> <li>• Increasing availability of tertiary sector jobs which are better paid and have better conditions</li> <li>• As more people earn more money there is disposable income available for luxuries such as cars, phones, expensive clothing-this creates more jobs for people in those industries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal jobs make tax collection difficult which impacts the amount of money the government has to spend on services such as education and healthcare</li> <li>• Sanitation is still poor-diseases such as cholera are rife in slums in particular</li> <li>• Untreated sewage is still being dumped into the rivers in Mumbai</li> <li>• Inequality between the rich and poor is vast</li> <li>• Providing services for a rapidly increasing population is difficult</li> </ul>

**5** EVALUATING strategies aimed at improving the sustainability of Mumbai's future

Strategy/project	Aims of the strategy/project	Successes ☺	Challenges ☹
<b>Vision Mumbai (Top down)</b>	Vision Mumbai has 4 key targets: 1. Demolish slums and provide cheaper housing 2. Improve water, sanitation and health care 3. Improve rail, bus, road and transport 4. Boost economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 72 new trains introduced which improved commute times</li> <li>• Train station platforms were raised to prevent people falling into gaps between the train and platform</li> <li>• 45,000 slum homes demolished and replaced with new flats with sewage and water systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities who lived side by side in slums for years have been split</li> <li>• Many would prefer slums to be improved rather than demolished</li> <li>• Rents in the new flats cost more</li> <li>• Much informal business was also destroyed in the process of demolishing homes which affects employment</li> <li>• Vision Mumbai is struggling to keep up with the growth of slums</li> </ul>
<b>LSS (Bottom up)</b>	Set up to control the spread of Leprosy in slums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 30 years LSS has treated 28000 people for Leprosy in the slums and 75% of them have been cured</li> <li>• People are educated on the causes and treatment of Leprosy for free</li> <li>• The stigma of leprosy is slowly reducing as people understand the disease more-this reduces social exclusion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature of LSS work is small scale and therefore has not yet had a city wide impact in Mumbai</li> </ul>