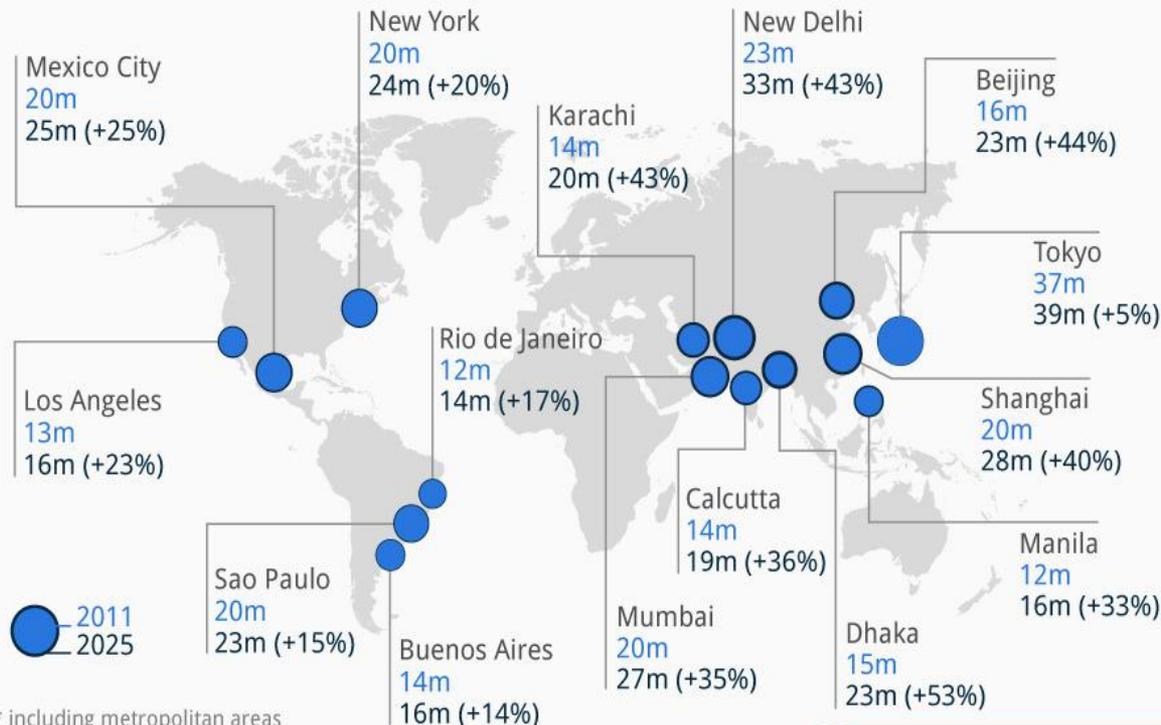


Who lives where?

DO IT NOW

The 15 Fastest Growing Megacities

Population growth of the world's fastest growing megacities* (millions, 2011-2025)



* including metropolitan areas

Source: UN Population Division, World Economic Forum

Mashable statista

Why are some cities growing so fast?

What is the pattern to the growth within these cities?

Describe the changes between 2011 and 2025?

Urban Change

Learning Objectives	Grade
To <u>describe</u> why urban communities are changing	 30
To <u>explain</u> why urban communities are growing	 40
To <u>evaluate</u> if Urban communities can be managed effectively.	 50

Literacy Focus = use of key words eg. Urban, Communities

Why are some cities growing?



Why are some
cities growing?



How have LIC's become urbanized?

Why do you think we have seen this?

Natural increase
Accounts for approximately 60% of the population growth
Caused by high birth rate and falling death rate

Rapid urban growth

Rural-urban migration
Accounts for approximately 40% of the population growth
Caused by rural push and urban pull factors



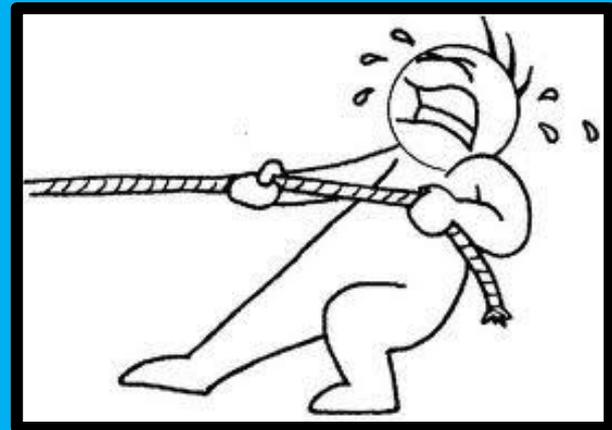
Task

What is a push or pull factor?

This is where people are pushed away from the countryside for a reason eg. Lack of crops growing



This is where people are pulled towards the city for a range of reasons, e.g. to find work



Rapid growth in LIC's

Using the Graph describe the growth of urban population in LIC's compared to HIC'S

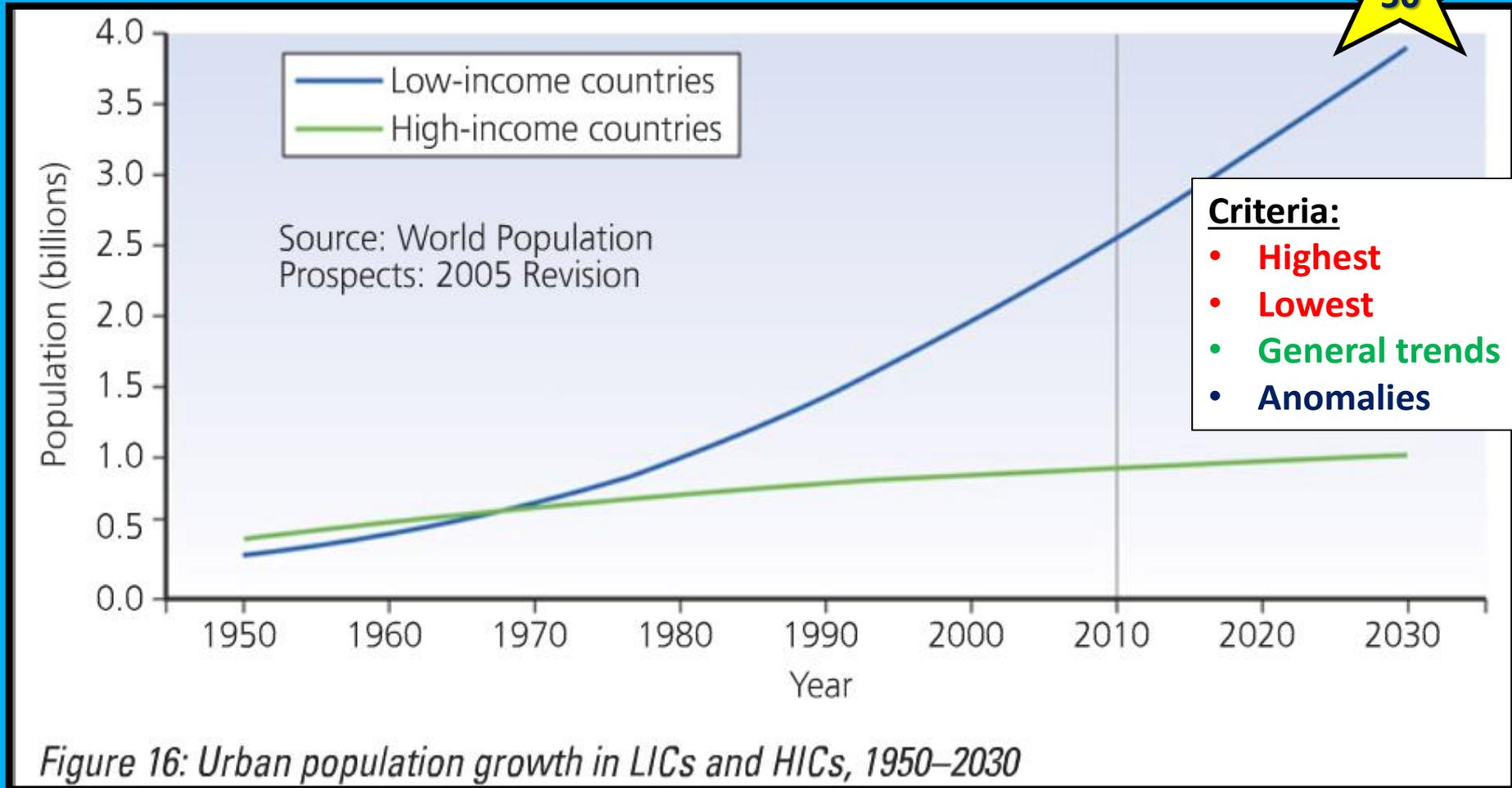


Figure 16: Urban population growth in LICs and HICs, 1950–2030

Exam question:

“Using examples, explain how push and pull factors encourage rural-urban migration in LIC’s (8 marks).”

You have 10 minutes to write your answer to this question.

Use information from the bottom of page 36 and from page 37 in your answer.

Don't forget **P.E.E.**

Remember that statistics (Table C) and make for excellent Evidence!

Mark Scheme

(Put a number 1 next to parts of your answer that are level 1, number 2 next to level 2 and 3 next to level 3).

Level 1 (Basic) 0-3 marks

Simple points made relating to push or pull factors

Knowledge of basic information; simple understanding

Few keywords used, if any

Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

Level 2 (Clear) 4–6 marks

Demonstrates clear understanding of how push and pull factors lead to urban growth

The use of statistics and examples help the understanding

Uses keywords appropriately

Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

Level 3 (Detailed) 7–8 marks

Gives a detailed, balanced explanation including a wide range of factors

Reference to different scales (e.g. city, national)

Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence, statistics and examples

Well organized, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors

Confident use of a range of specialist terms

Well structured response with effective use of sentences. Few spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

What are the causes of Urbanisation?

45

Draw a table in book your book, with Social, economic and Political. Sort these causes into the categories above.

Farming: now needs less people due to mechanisation.

People want to earn money and can do this in the city

The port in Mumbai is very important to import and export goods across the globe.

Better access to doctors and Hospitals

Mumbai is a major Media centre: where lots of Bollywood Movies are made.

The Media makes the city into an amazing prospect.

Mumbai has become an area where IT and banks have been based.

Lots of out-source work takes place in Mumbai.

The government encourage people to move to the city to do low paid jobs.

Why is Mumbai important

30

Task:

1. Sort the factors into Regional, national and global.

2. Write a paragraph to describe the difference of importance on all 3 scales

Mumbai is important regionally because...

Mumbai is important nationally because...

Mumbai is important globally because...

Be great: explain the importance of Mumbai's national links.

Mumbai is the commercial and financial capital of India	Mumbai handles 60% of India's sea trade.	3 million people commute from surrounding areas for work.	The Hi-tech industry is growing call centres, online banking and software development.
City contributes 40% of total income to the whole state of Maharashtra.	Nationally, Mumbai contributes 33% of all income tax and 60% of all custom duty from trade.	In 2014 Mumbai was the most globalised city in SE Asia.	Has the largest number of international companies in <u>Asia</u> .
Bank of America, Volkswagen, Walt Disney and many more have their headquarters in Mumbai.	The largest amount of foreign investment of any other city in India.	Mumbai is seen as a hub of India for smaller businesses such as jewellery and fashion.	Home to the biggest cultural industry in India - Bollywood.
Mumbai is a transport hub with links to all major industrial cities in India.	Mumbai has the highest percentage of internet access of any Indian city (12 million people in 2013).	Mumbai's tourism industry is booming with thousands flocking to the area from all over the globe.	The population of Mumbai is constantly growing, taking the young work force from neighbouring cities.

Social - Access to services



Task:

Use the information to write a detailed paragraph explaining social opportunities provided by Mumbai.

One opportunity in Mumbai is education...

For example.....people attend school in Mumbai This provides people with greater opportunities because...

Be great:

Which factor provides people with the greatest opportunity. Justify your answer using key facts and figures.

Health care: people have access to a wide range of medical services including doctors, hospitals and nurses in Mumbai. Even poorer people within the city would have basic access; in rural areas they would have to travel very long distances for such provision.

Education: in LIC's education is not provided by the government. It is often a privilege to attend school. Migrants often move to cities such as Mumbai as there are more schools than in rural areas. This will give them a much better chance in life than themselves.

Water supply: whilst this is variable within the city of Mumbai, there is clean drinking water which is often not provided in rural areas.

Energy: many rural areas in India still live with no access to electricity. In Mumbai, people are able to live with the benefits of energy and electricity.



Enrolment rate in schools has increased by 20% since 2010



Life expectancy has increased from 64 years to 70 years over 10 years



Increase in safe water supply has led to a decrease in spread of water borne diseases e.g. cholera

80% of households in Mumbai have access to electricity (2017)

Economic - A stimulus for economic development

Economic opportunities

The major pull factor of a city like Mumbai, like cities in LICs and NEEs across the globe, is the opportunity for employment. Most people around the globe want the chance to work, earn a living and provide a decent life for themselves and their families. Mumbai offers a huge range of job opportunities from the hugely attractive and often unobtainable like working for a major financial institution like a bank or in the Bollywood film industry, to the most basic such as rag pickers (people who sift through rubbish to find items of any worth).

Mumbai has many job opportunities because it alone accounts for 6% of India's GDP and 40% of its foreign trade. It is also a manufacturing hub which creates a lot of jobs, 25% of India's industrial production is in Mumbai. The port area also creates a lot of valuable jobs.

It also has the headquarters of a number of Indian financial institutions such as the Bombay Stock Exchange and the Reserve Bank of India, and numerous Indian companies such as the Tata Group. Most of these offices are located in downtown South Mumbai which is the nerve center of the Indian economy.

Task:

Write down 5 bullet points outlining the economic sector in India.

Be great: suggest what factors might contribute to gaining employment in Mumbai

Economic - A stimulus for economic development

40

Task:

1. Sort the factors into **formal economy** and **informal economy**.

2. Record 3 key facts about Mumbai's economy.

Be great:
could there be any advantages of an informal economy?

Registered jobs where people pay taxes to the government

No minimum wage

Jobs can include rag picking, breaking up and recycling electronic products, recycling waste and making pottery

No holiday rights

Dangerous and hazardous conditions

Companies offer work pensions

Financial industries (tertiary sector)

No qualifications needed

Simple tools, easy to set up and labour intensive

85% of people in Dharavi work locally within the slum.

Working in services e.g. healthcare, education (secondary sector)

Companies have legal obligation to protect their workers.

What opportunities has urbanisation provided for Mumbai?

Tasks:

Sort these into social, and economic

Be great:
suggest which opportunity has helped Mumbai growth

In Dharavi there is a real sense of community as people live so close together

Dharavi produces most of the food that feeds Mumbai

85% of the people who live in Dharavi have a job

Dharavi has become a tourist attraction, this has led to some investment into the slum

Family dominates as people live so close together as many as 5 per room

80% of the waste generated in Mumbai is recycled in Dharavi

Dharavi has a central square allowing for community gatherings

Dharavi has created millionaires, through enterprise.

Shopping areas are located all over Dharavi allowing you to buy what ever you need.

Lots of interesting buildings (different heights and colours) increase attraction in Dharavi

Problems - Mumbai

Task: sort the problems into **social, economic** and **political** factors.

1. Increasing population has led to housing shortages causing squatter or 'slum' settlements to increase.

2. Providing the population with clean water and sanitation is a problem as poor infrastructure has led to open sewers, poor sanitation and little access to clean toilets.

4. Crime rates are often high in urbanised areas for reasons including gangs and poverty.

Unemployment rates can be high as many people migrate to cities in search of work; there are often too many people and too few jobs.

3. Providing an increasing population with healthcare and education is difficult. Many people work in the informal economy therefore don't pay taxes to fund such public services.

5. Waste disposal, traffic congestions and water pollution remain a challenge for urbanised areas as with an increasing population, all three of these factors increase.

How is Dharavi redeveloping? The Options

Option 1



Large scale
redevelopment

Option 2



Local based
improvements



Urban planning improving the quality of life for the urban poor

Scheme1: Slum resettlement scheme.

- Mumbai slum resettlement scheme
- Slum houses are cleared and the people who live there are given a house in another part of the city.
- Only rehomed if you have lived there since 1995.
- All homes have proper sanitation. Which reduces diseases such as Typhoid and Chorea
- Slum dwellers are moved to a high rise apartment.
- Some people claim there is a loss of community spirit.



Urban planning improving the quality of life for the urban poor

Scheme2 : improvements within the slum.

Mumbai slum sanitation project. / electrification

- Slums put huge pressure on the sewerage system
- Hundreds of people share the same toilet
- Project aims to build new community toilet blocks
- 300 have been built, which houses more than 5100 individual toilets
- Some children are scared to use it.
- Many slums don't have electricity and rely on bottled gas for cooking and heating. This is expensive and dangerous
- The Global partnership on output based Aid has provided 10,000 slum dwellers with new or upgrade connection.



Urban planning improving the quality of life for the urban poor



This improves quality of life because people don't have to live amongst waste

This allows the delivery of organised waste management services

Organised wide roads are provided

But people will lose jobs sorting the rubbish

The accommodation is very small (21m²)

This is worse than the slum because people will live in even more cramped conditions and families will be broken up

Industrial areas are away from residential areas

This improves quality of life because people are away from hazardous materials

However, people will now have to commute to work

There is little in the way of communal space

This is worse than the slum because a key feature of the slums is a sense of community

Homes have addresses and people will be registered with city authorities

The council can collect taxes

This improves quality of life as extra services can be delivered

The poor will be badly affected by this

Clean water is piped to every home

People no longer have to queue for water and their health will improve

Sewage pipes take away human waste

This is good because people are no longer in contact with waste

This improves quality of life because it will reduce incidents of diseases like cholera

The Positives and Negatives of Squatter Settlements Redevelopments in Mumbai

© Robert Gamesby
<http://www.coolgeography.co.uk>

What are the UK's Major cities ?

Learning Objectives	Grade
To <u>describe</u> the location of the UK's major cities	
To <u>explain</u> why these cities are important	
To <u>evaluate</u> what factors have made these cities grow.	

Literacy Focus = use of key words eg. Overpopulation,
Exam Skill=Describe and Explain

What makes a major city?

A major city must have a large population and have some sort of economic output.
(make money)

Some of the major cities of the UK may have an airport or a major transport hub e.g. train station or port.

Many major cities were started because of the industrial revolution. Many cities are located near heavy industry or supplies e.g. coal

Major cities in the UK



Using the map:
Task1: Add on the location of the UK's major cities to your blank Map along with population.

Task2: Is there a pattern to the location? Why do you think this?

Population distribution

settle in larger cities where there are more job opportunities.

- ◆ There has recently been a movement from urban to rural areas. The UK has an increasing proportion of older people, many choosing to retire to live on the coast or in the country.

C The distribution of the population in the UK.

UK's lowest density – Scottish Highlands/Eilean Siar: 9 people per km²

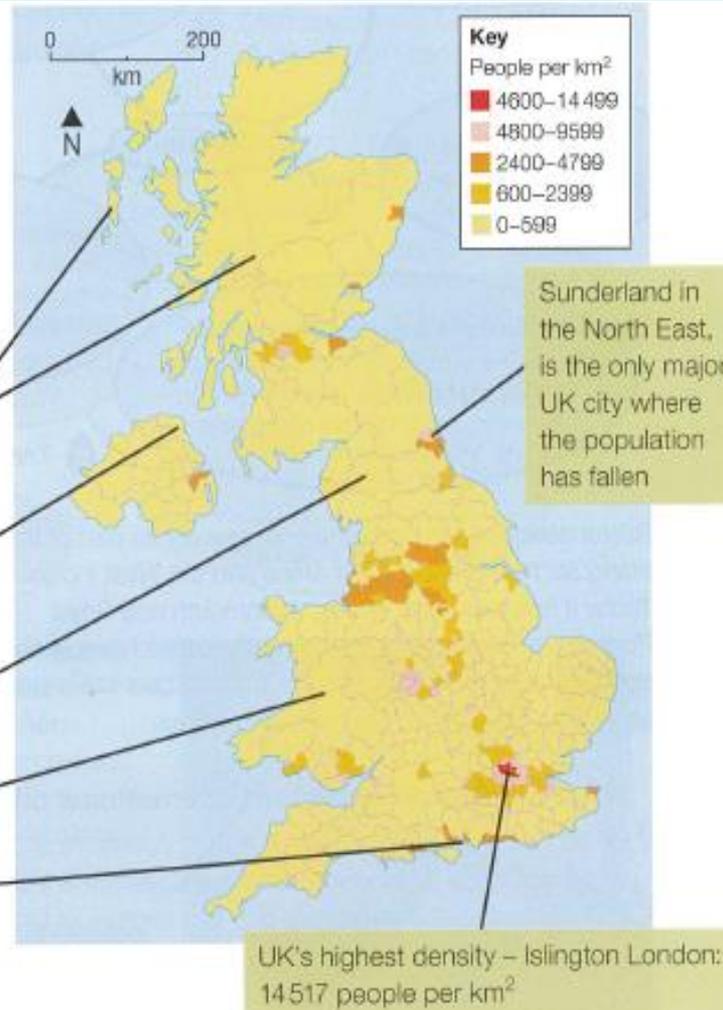
Lowest density in Northern Ireland – Moyle: 35 people per km²

Lowest density in England – Eden, Cumbria: 25 people per km²

Lowest density in Wales – Powys: 26 people per km²

UK's highest density outside London – Portsmouth: 5141 people per km²

UK's highest density – Islington London: 14517 people per km²



Use the map to describe the population distribution

Population distribution.

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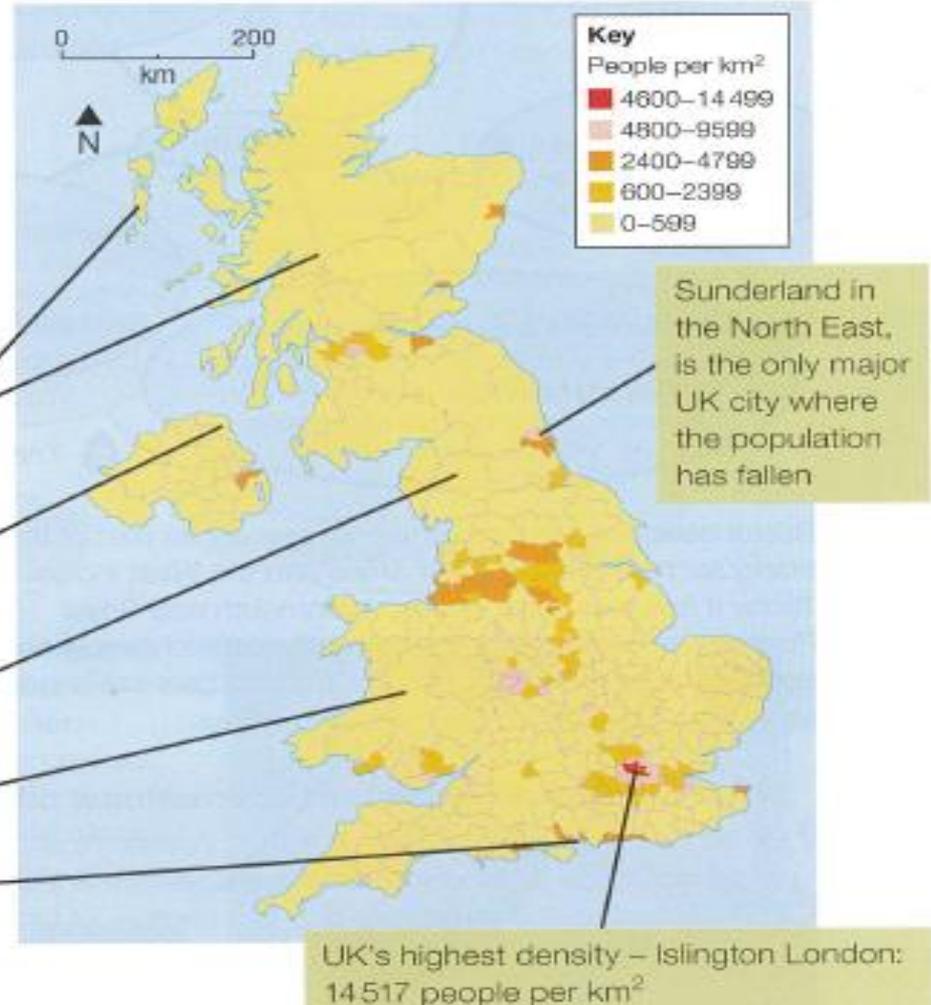
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Where is Birmingham?

Where is Birmingham located?



Using the three maps describe the location of Birmingham.

1. What are the countries that are close to the UK?
2. What are the major cities in Europe?
3. How is Birmingham linked to the UK?
4. What are the major cities close to Birmingham?
5. Why is it important for Birmingham to be close to major cities?
6. What are the places that Birmingham is close to in the West Midlands?
7. Why is Birmingham important to the West Midlands?
8. What are the major attractions in Birmingham?

Describing Birmingham's location

1. The UK is an island in north-west Europe
2. Birmingham is located close to the geographical centre of the UK
3. Birmingham's central location makes it popular for weekend visits. Most people living in the UK can travel to Birmingham within 3 or 4 hours by car
4. Birmingham is far away from the coast. Most of the industries located in and around the city transport their goods by rail, road and air
5. Birmingham is relatively close to Coventry, Wolverhampton and Nottingham and transport links between these cities are good
6. Birmingham is linked to London and other major cities by the M1 and has an extensive motorway network

Why is Birmingham a major city

Education: city has 5 universities, eg, Birmingham University

Industry: Large financial sector, retail and manufacturing e.g Jaguar land rover

Religion: Multi-faith with many churches and mosques

Culture and Entertainment: Several Theatres e.g Hippadrome theatre. Brindley place (bars and restaurants). Genting area (concerts and sporting events)

Tourism: Bullring and Cadbury's world

What makes Birmingham a major city?

Using the images below write a paragraph on what makes Birmingham a Major city.



Why is Birmingham important internationally.

It is a central city with good road and rail links to other major cities. E.g M5, M6, M42. west coast main line to London.

Second city in the UK in terms of population

£13 billion is to be invested to improve infrastructure

Has one of the large insurance services sectors in Europe

Birmingham airport with links to Europe and the wider world e.g direct flights to Dubai and India

The 5 universities attract students from all over the world, providing graduates for professional, managerial and knowledge based jobs.

Top 15 city to base a new business in Europe

Home to 31,000 companies

Migration to Birmingham causes:

- One of the most culturally diverse cities in Europe. Population of 1.1 million with 187 nationalities
- It is Europe's youngest city in terms of ages
- High proportion of migrants from other parts of the UK
- It has a wide range of social/cultural opportunities and recreation and entertainment.

2011			
rank	Country of birth	number	% of total population
1	Pakistan	55,922	5.2
2	India	27,206	2.5
3	Republic of Ireland	16,085	1.5
4	Jamaica	15,100	1.4
5	Bangladesh	13,864	1.3
6	Poland	9,477	0.9
7	Somalia	7,765	0.7
8	China	6,203	0.6
9	Kenya	3,988	0.4
10	Nigeria	3,399	0.3
11	Zimbabwe	3,238	0.3
12	Germany	3,020	0.3
13	Iran	3,005	0.3
14	North Africa	2,696	0.3
15	Philippines	2,286	0.2
16	Hong Kong	2,059	0.2
17	France	1,486	0.1

- Country of birth for migrants to Birmingham

Impact of Migration on Birmingham

Multicultural city with many people employed in:

- Hospitality
- Manufacturing
- Retail
- Health
- Transport
- Construction

Impact of Migration on Birmingham

Birmingham

Scan in p167
oxford blue

The mainly young migrants help to support Birmingham being Europe's youngest city

Social economic and environmental opportunities in Birmingham.

Economic:

- Largest number of business outside London
- Wide range of job opportunities in retail, technology, finance, research and development .
- Bio hub at Birmingham university is an example of the education and employment opportunities within the city.

Social:

- Strong historical culture with many museums and art galleries
- Birmingham hippodrome most visited theatre in the country
- Wide range of sporting and music venues, e.g NIA, NEC, Genting area
- Wide range of bars and clubs e.g. Brindley place .
- Wide range of restaurants e.g. Balit triangle

Environmental:/ Urban greening

- Council launched Birmingham's green vision.
- One of the greenest cities in Europe
- Over 500 parks including the world famous Botanical gardens
- development of green roof and walls
- Enhancing walkways and cycle lanes
- Tree planting and the development of urban greenways (a area of land set aside for recreational use or environmental protection)



