

Week 1: Global Urban Growth	Week 2: Reasons for Urban Growth	Week 3: Mumbai India
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Urban areas are growing rapidly.</li> <li>•Global cities, sometimes referred to as world cities, are often the most important cities in the world in terms of economic and cultural impacts, for example London and New York</li> <li>•The world's population is growing rapidly, and as of June 2017 stood at 7.4 billion people</li> <li>•The highest rates of population growth are occurring in Low income countries (LICs), such as Zimbabwe, Malawi and Niger</li> <li>•Today more than 50 per cent of the world's population live in urban areas.</li> <li>•The number of cities with over 10 million people is increasing. These are called mega-cities.</li> <li>•Eight out of ten mega-cities are located in Asia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Urban growth is called urbanisation</li> <li>•Causes of urbanisation are natural increase and migration</li> <li>•Natural increase (or decrease) - this is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths</li> <li>•Migration - this is the movement of people into or out of the city</li> <li>•More and more people are leaving rural areas and moving to cities. This is called rural to urban migration</li> <li>•People move because of push and pull factors</li> <li>•Push factors are things that make people want to leave rural areas and pull factors are the things that attract people to the city</li> <li>•Push factors include, unemployment, lower wages, crop failure poor living conditions, poor health and education services ,few facilities, natural disasters and civil war</li> <li>•Pull factors include, more jobs, higher wages, better living conditions, better education and health services, better facilities less chance of natural disasters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•India is located in southeast Asia.</li> <li>•India shares a border with Pakistan to the northwest and China and Nepal to the northeast</li> <li>• India is the seventh-largest country in the world.</li> <li>•It has a population of 1.25 billion making India the second-most populous country in the world, as China is the first</li> <li>•Mumbai lies on the western coast of India</li> <li>• It is located by the bank of Arabian Sea.</li> <li>•Mumbai is made from a group of seven islands and is referred to as the Island city</li> <li>•Mumbai's 2021 population is now estimated at 20,667,656</li> <li>• In 1950, the population of Mumbai was 3,088,811</li> <li>•Mumbai has grown by 256,382 since 2015</li> <li>• It is the most populous city in India</li> </ul>
Week 4: Why is Mumbai growing?	Week 5: Urban challenges in Mumbai	Week 6: Solutions to urban challenges in Mumbai
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•India is an example of a Newly Emerging Economy( NEE)</li> <li>•Every year the population of Mumbai grows due to two factors, natural increase in population and rural to urban migration</li> <li>•Mumbai, home to over 20 million people, has a fertility rate of around two children per woman.</li> <li>•This has led to the population of Mumbai growing by approximately 5 per cent year on year – this equates to 1 million extra people being born every year.</li> <li>•Each year thousands of people move to Mumbai from rural areas.</li> <li>•People move to Mumbai because the city has lots of pull factors. People think that the city will provide lots of opportunities such as better houses, jobs and education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Many people face a number of challenges living in Mumbai</li> <li>• A problem of rapid rural to urban migration is the development of squatter settlements</li> <li>•In Mumbai the squatter settlement of Dharavi is now home to more than 1 million people</li> <li>The squatter settlement is unplanned and has a number problems</li> <li>•overcrowded</li> <li>•noisy and smelly</li> <li>•houses are made from cardboard, wood, corrugated iron, plastic sheeting and metal from oil drums</li> <li>•lack of sanitation and clean drinking water</li> <li>•open sewers</li> <li>•pollution and disease are common</li> <li>•Mumbai's rail system is one of the busiest in the world.</li> <li>•At peak times the trains carry over three times the number of passengers than what they were designed for.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Squatter settlements can be improved through urban planning</li> <li>•The plan to improve Dharavi is called Vision Mumbai</li> <li>•This involves replacing squatter settlement housing with high-quality high-rise tower blocks of flats</li> <li>Work has now begun on the improvement of Dharav this includes:</li> <li>•natural light and ventilation</li> <li>•solar panels on the roof for electricity</li> <li>•good street lighting</li> <li>•communal areas</li> <li>•wide tree-lined streets</li> <li>•pedestrianised areas</li> <li>•CCTV to improve security</li> <li>•sewage treatment plants</li> <li>•water recycling</li> </ul>