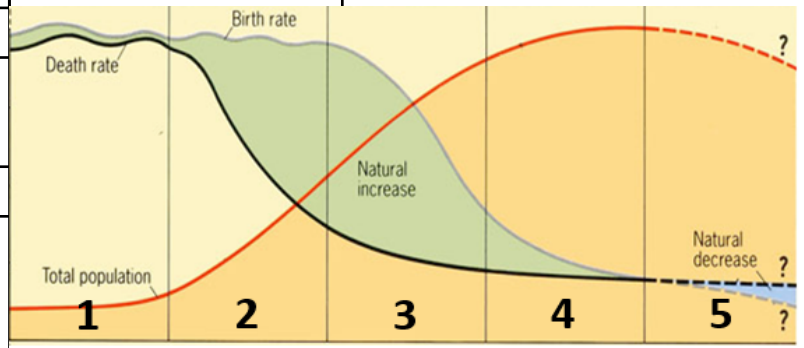
KS3 Geography Knowledge: Population and Urbanisation

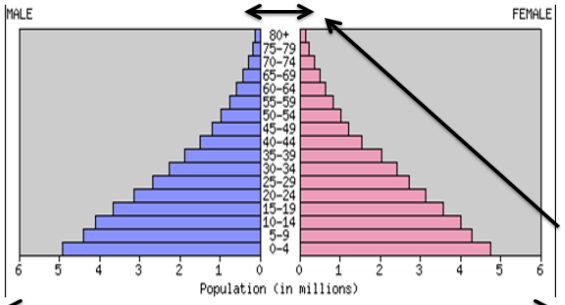
Global populations are	Rising.
The global population is… **In 2050 it will be….** **In 2100 its will be…..**	7.7 billion 9.8 billion 11.2 billion
Population Distribution	Where people are located.
Population density	The number of people living in a certain area (ppl per km_2)
Dense population	Lots of people live in an area.
Sparse population	Very few people live in an area.
Factors that affect population density are called…	Push and pull factors
Pull factors are…..	Factors that attract people to an area.
Examples of pull factors:	• Flat land • Good access to services and lots of employment • Mild climates with lots of natural resources (oil, wood, coal) • Fertile soil • Peace
Push factors are……	Factors that push people out of an area.
Examples of push factors	• Steep slopes • Lack of services and lack of employment • Extreme temperatures • Few natural resources • Unfertile soil • Dense forest • War and conflict
China is located	In east Asia, next to the East China Sea. Neighbouring countries include Mongolia, India and Vietnam.
China's capital city is	Beijing
China's population size is	1.4 billion
China's is split into	Provinces
China's eastern provinces are….	Densely populated due to its flat, fertile land, good transport routes and cities which offer jobs and services.
Chinas' western provinces are….	Sparsely populated due to its steep slopes, mountains, lack of transport routes and lack of cities.

Demographic Transition Model	Shows how populations will change as countries move through 5 stages of development.
Population pyramid	A graph that shows the population structure of an area, The population is divided up into 5 year gaps. It tells you the number of men/women alive in each 5 year gap. It shows a snapshot of the population at the time it was created.
Birth Rate	Number of births per 1000 babies born
Death Rate	Number of deaths per 1000 people
Natural increase	The increase in population when birth rate is higher than death rate.
Life Expectancy	The number of years a person is expected to live for,



Traditional rainforest tribes	Afghanistan, Ethiopia	India, China, Brazil	UK, France, USA	Japan, Italy, Germany
High birth rate • Lack of birth control • Women marry young • Children needed to work on land **High death rate** • Disease • Famine, • Lack of clean water • Lack of medical care	**High birth rate** • Same as in stage 1 **Decreasing death rate** • Improved medical care • Cleaner water • More and better food • Improved sanitation	**Decreasing birth rate** • Birth control more available. • Fewer children die • Women stay in education longer and marry later **Slowly decreasing death rate** • Same as stage 2	**Low birth rate** • Birth control widely used. **Low death rate** • Continued improvement to medical care, sanitation and food/clean water availability.	**Very low birth rate** • Status of women and equal rights. Women have fewer children and far later in life. **Slightly increasing death rate** • There are more old people = more deaths.

If the bars are very short at the top there is a low life expectancy and few elderly people.



If the bars get shorter quickly there is a high death rate and fewer elderly people.

If the base is wide there is a high birth rate and lots of young people.

Population growth is affected by:	Natural increase and migration.
Natural increase is caused when… This is common in	the number of babies being born (birth rate) is greater than the number of people dying (death rate). Countries in stages 2 and 3 of the DTM: *Bangladesh, India, Brazil, Mexico*
Migration is……. • Emigrants are…. • Immigrants are…. • A migrant is…. • Voluntary migrants are…. • Forced migrants are…..	The movement of people from one place to another, both domestically (within a country) & internationally (between countries) • *The people choosing to leave a countries.* • *The people arriving in a new country.* • *The person doing the moving.* • *People who choose to move for work or family.* • *People who have no choice, due to war or natural disasters.*
Number of international migrants in 2017	The number of international migrants (people living in a country they were not born in) worldwide was 258 million in 2017. If all the world's international immigrants lived in a single country, it would have the world's fifth largest population.
International migrants in the UK	Today there are 9.3 million international migrants in the UK. *They mainly come from Africa, India, Pakistan, West Indies, Eastern Europe.*

KS3 Geography Knowledge: Population and Urbanisation

Urban	A built up area (e.g. town or city)
Rural	A sparsely populated area
Urbanisation	The movement of people from rural to urban areas.
Urban growth	The increase in land area covered by towns and cities.
Urbanisation in HICs occurred in…	The 18th and 19th Centuries
It was caused due to….	Industrialisation – the growth of manufacturing and factories. The factories are located in towns and cities = people move from the countryside to cities for work = urbanisation.
Start of UK's industrial revolution:	1750s
Start of USA's industrial revolution:	1800s
Urbanisation in LICs and NEEs is occurring……	Today.
It is happening because….	1. Many LICs and NEEs are currently going through their Industrial Revolution. For example China's industrial revolution began in 1980. 2. Poor quality of life in rural areas (push factors)
Megacity	A city with a population of more than 10 million

MUMBAI FACT FILE:

- It is the wealthiest city in India.
- It is located in the Maharashtra state on the western coast of India, facing the Arabian Sea.
- Mumbai's population has grown rapidly in the last 50 years to reach over 23 million today.
- **Mumbai's population density is 44,500 ppl per km_2. This is 8 times higher than London!**

The growth of Mumbai has been caused due to rural to urban migration and natural increase.

- **Rural to urban migration**: nearly 1 person arrives to Mumbai per minute. 70% of all migrants were from the state of Maharashtra and the average age of migrants was 20-21 years and 64% were male.
- Natural increase: Mumbai's birth rates are higher than their death rate = natural increase in population.

Urban planning to improve the quality of lives for the urban poor in Mumbai

Sanitation project	Problem: hundreds of people share a single toilet and 1 in 20 people are forced to use the street as a toilet. Solution: so far over 300 community toilet blocks have been built, housing more than 5100 individual toilets, with separate facilities for men and women. This will improve living standards for more than 1 million people.
Electrification project	Problem: lack of electricity. People rely on bottled gas for cooking and heating, which is expensive and dangerous. Solution: aid projects are providing 10,000 people living in slums with new or upgraded electricity connections.
Resettlement scheme	Problem: poor quality housing, lack of services…etc. Solution: people from poor quality slums are being relocated to new areas. This improves living standards by providing: ➢ *Good quality homes with strong walls and beds.* ➢ *Access to water supply with sanitations systems = less risk typhoid, stomach problems and other infections.* ➢ *Access to shops and businesses = more job opportunities.* ➢ *Accses to electricity.*

Urban growth has created a number of opportunities in Mumbai

Jobs	• Over 3 million people commute each day to work in Mumbai. • Mumbai generates 6.16% of India's GPD
Jobs in a variety of industries	• Jobs in factories producing electronic items, jewellery, textiles. • Jobs in high-tech industries: call centres, online banking and software development. • Many TNCs have their headquarters in Mumbai: Bank of America, Volkswagen, Walt Disney.
Higher & reliable wages	• The highly skilled jobs = higher wages. • The high number of jobs means there are more reliable wages.
Access to services	• There is much better access to education and healthcare. • Mumbai has the highest percentage of internet access of any Indian city (12 million in 2013)
Entertainment	• Restaurants, clubs, bars, theatres, festivals, shops…etc.
Transport	• Train, airplanes, boats, buses…etc. Mumbai has links to all the major industrial cities in India as well as connections to globally important cities.
Cultures	• People live in Mumbai from different ethic backgrounds (people from different races and religions). This enriches the city's culture with different cuisines, places of worship and cultural festivals.

Urban growth has created a number of challenges in Mumbai

Squatter settlements	• **40% of the population in Mumbai live in poor quality housing or on the streets.** • **The poorest live in squatter settlements on the outskirts of the city. People arriving to Mumbai cannot afford rent so build a house using whatever they can find, close to the city centre. Overtime squatter settlements are formed.** ➢ ***Homes are very small and made out of wood, cardboard, metal and plastic sheeting*** ➢ ***They are overcrowded and lack services (healthcare, clean water) = diseases are common.*** ➢ ***Pollution (air, water, waste)*** • **An example of a squatter settlement in Mumbai is Dharavi which is home to over 1 million people.**
Lack of services ➢ **Education** ➢ **Sanitation** ➢ **Hospitals**	• As populations rise rapidly it is very difficult to supply services to the population. They cannot develop the necessary infrastructure (water pipes, electricity lines, sewage pipes) fast enough to support the rising population size. Challenges include: • Lack of teachers and schools = lack of education. Around 24 % of children are illiterate. • Lack of sewage pipes = people dispose of sewage into nearby rivers and streams. These are used by locals to clean clothes and for drinking = waterborne diseases (typhoid, cholera and dysentery). 83% diseases in Mumbai are waterborne. Everyday in Dharavi, 4000 people are affected by waterborne diseases. • Lack of hospitals = lack of healthcare.
Water pollution	Sewage and industrial waste from factories is poured into rivers. The Mithi River in Mumbai is very polluted because: • Large companies dump industrial waste straight into the river and the airport uses it to dump untreated oil. • 800 litres of sewage goes straight into the river every day. This results in waterborne diseases, death of wildlife and destruction of ecosystems.
Air pollution	Vehicles and factories pollute the air. In 2018 • The World Health Organisation ranked Mumbai as the 4th most polluted megacity in the world. • 89.6% of deaths in slums are due to respiratory diseases.
Waste pollution	100,000s of tons of waste is produced every day in Mumbai. This is often left on the streets because they do not have the infrastructure (roads, lorries) to collect the rubbish and the do not have the money to build this infrastructure.