

## KEY WORDS

**Birth rate** = Number of births each year per 1000 people

**Death rate** = Number of deaths each year per 1000 people

**Natural increase** = When birth rates exceed death rates, the population rises.

There are many factors which may cause a country's **birth rate to increase** such as better healthcare meaning that more babies survive birth.

**Birth rates may decrease** because of things like lifestyle choices- couples are choosing to have a career instead of having children.

**Death rates could increase** because of things such as famine or disease.

**Death rates could decrease** because of things like vaccinations or better farming techniques which supply more food.

There are many other factors that affect birth and death rates, how many more can you think of?

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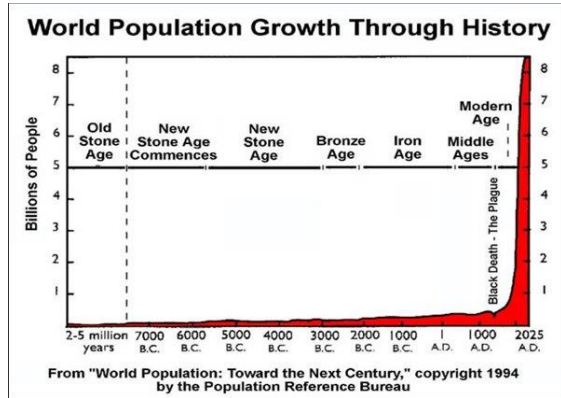
**Sparsely populated**= few people live in a location because of things like the shape of the land- for example it is too difficult to build in mountainous areas.

**Densely populated**= many people live in a location because of things like good access to job opportunities, healthcare and education.

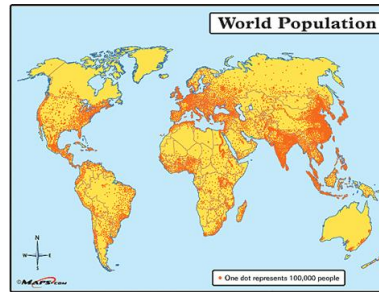
**Population density**= the average number of people per square kilometre.

**Population distribution**= the pattern of where people are located.

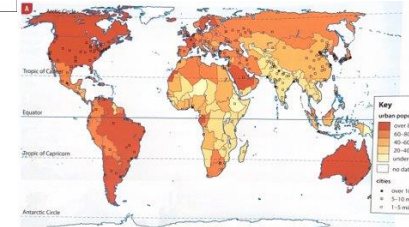
# Year 8: Population and urbanisation



Since the Modern Age world population growth has been **exponential** (increasing very quickly)



This map shows population density and distribution.



This map shows urbanisation around the world.

## KEY WORDS

An **urban** area is a built up area such as a town or a city.

A **rural** area is an area of countryside with few buildings

**Urbanisation** is the process of urban growth, in terms of population and physical size.

Thousands of years ago our ancestors lived as hunter gatherers. By 12,000 years ago they began to farm for the first time which meant that they settled in one place. Market towns then developed where people would exchange surplus seeds and crops. During the industrial revolution machines were invented which meant that many people moved from rural areas into cities to work in factories. This caused cities to grow and grow.

There are concerns that in the future there will **not be enough of the world's resources** to meet the needs of the world's population. Factors of concern include:

**Food**- more people will need more food which means that we will need to clear more land for farming.

**Homes**- people will need huts, flats and houses around the world which means more land will need to be cleared and more timber, stone and sand used up.

**Fuel**- people will use fuel such as oil, coal, gas, electricity and petrol which means that there will be more trees cut down and more land cleared for oil and gas wells, coal mines and power stations.

**Urbanisation** is happening because of **natural increase** (more babies are being born than people are dying) and because of **rural to urban migration**.

People migrate from rural areas because of **push factors** such as difficulty in farming or poor access to education or health care.

**Pull factors** attract people to move to urban areas such as lots of job opportunities and the availability of quality homes.

## Why do people live in squatter settlements?

People live in squatter settlements in India as a result of urbanisation. Many people in India live in poor rural areas and migrate (move) to the city in search of better economic (money) opportunities including a good job and home. Once migrants arrive in cities like Mumbai things are harder for them than they expected. They often cannot afford the home of their dreams and do not have the qualification or skills for their dream jobs. People are forced to make their own homes on illegal areas of land (land they do not own). This is often on the edge of an existing slum and is the reason for why slums are known as squatter settlements, people are squatting on land that they do not own as they have no where else to live.



Dharavi is a slum or squatter settlement in the city of Mumbai. An estimated 65 million people live in squatter settlements across India and 1 million of these people live in the square mile that makes up Dharavi. There are positive and negative things about living in Dharavi.

### Positive things about living in Dharavi

- Living here is better than being homeless in the city of Mumbai.
- There is a very good sense of community, people here are happy despite some of the conditions they live in.
- Small businesses thrive in Dharavi as there are so many people looking for employment. Pottery and leather belt manufacturing are just two examples of businesses that employ many people and make a good profit. 85% of people are employed.
- Small self employed businesses also thrive as people provide services for others, such as hairdressers, street food and small markets.
- People make the most of all available space, for example a busy market square can quickly be converted into a makeshift mosque for worship.

### Negative things about living in Dharavi.

- There are 1 million people living in just one square mile, this means that there is lots of overcrowding and disease spreads quickly.
- Human sewage and chemical waste from factories pollute drinking and washing water supplies. This means that people get very ill from drinking the water.
- There is a huge amount of litter and waste forming mountains of rubbish dumped all around the slum. This leads to vermin such as rats and very bad smells.
- There are not many toilets in the slum. Very few people have their own toilet and so public toilets are shared by hundreds of people and they are rarely emptied or cleaned. This waste often ends up in the river.
- There are no roads through the slum and so it is difficult to get transport to other parts of the city.

## Sweatshops

The term sweatshop describes a factory which produce items for Transnational corporations (TNC's). People working in sweatshops often work in poor conditions, working long hours without breaks in dangerous conditions often without safety equipment. Workers do not earn a fair wage and earn very little money.

Some of the biggest brands, owned by TNC's such as Gap, Nike, Next and Marks and Spencer have all been found to be producing clothes in sweatshops, often they claim that they were unaware of the conditions that workers are in.

Some sweatshops have been found in employ children.

Despite the problems of sweatshops many workers say that their lives would be even worse if they were to be closed down.

## Sustainable cities.

Masdar, in the United Arab Emirates is leading the way in terms of being a sustainable city. A sustainable city is one which does not cause harm to the environment and can continue like this in the future.

The features of Masdar are:

- No fossil fuels- instead they use solar power for electricity.
- They keep cool by planning streets and buildings to create shade.
- It is walkable- everything is close by so cars are not needed.
- The streets are car free- public transport is efficient.
- Minimise waste- as much as possible is recycled, including water.