

What I need to Know...

What is Urbanisation and how does it change over space and time? How/Why is it different at different levels of development – HIC & LIC/NEE? What are Megacities? What is Urban Primacy? How do social and economic factors lead to Urbanisation? How have cities changed over time? How can quality of life vary within a megacity (MUMBAI)? How has MUMBAI grown over space and time? What are the opportunities and challenges of Urbanisation and Megacities (MUMBAI)? What are the differences in the quality of life in Mumbai? How can quality of life be improved?

Key vocabulary

Urban / rural/ Urbanisation/ Natural increase/ rural-urban migration/ Megacities/ Urban Primacy/ TNC/ International migration/ formal sector/ informal sector/ urbanisation/ suburbanisation/ de-industrialisation/counter-urbanisation/ reurbanisation/ regeneration/ land use/ Quality of life/ site/ situation/ Push and Pull factors/ function/ sustainability

Student reference points:

- levels of air and water pollution
- levels of transport congestion
- access to health care, education
- crime levels
- access to affordable housing
- access to adequate sanitation
- quality of government service
- income – what people can earn.

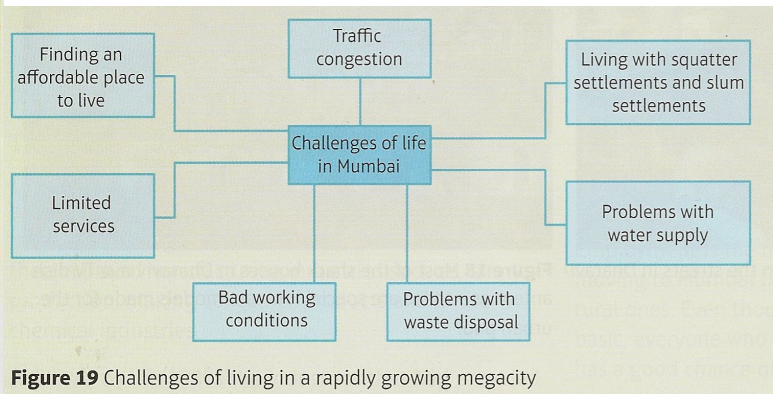


Figure 19 Challenges of living in a rapidly growing megacity

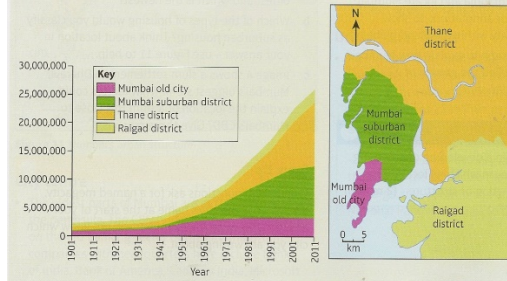
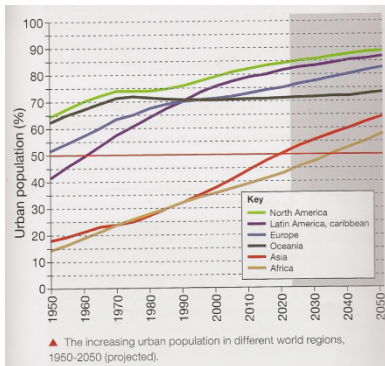


Figure 13 Mumbai conurbation population growth from 1901 to 2011 by district

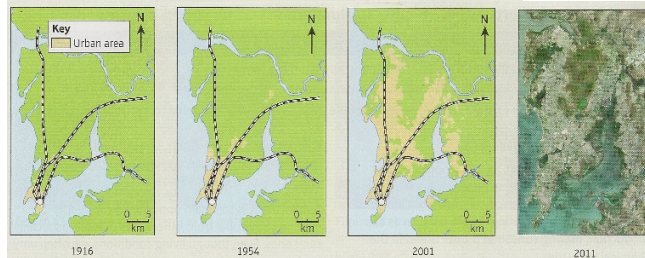


Figure 14 How population growth has affected Mumbai's spatial development

Challenge Questions:

Evaluate whether human or physical factors have the greatest influence on rural-urban migration. How would improving rural environments impact long term urbanisation globally? Who should pay for the levelling up of quality of life in Urban areas? Would your ideas change depending of the level of development of the country? Urbanisation is a blessing or a curse. Pick one and evaluate

Suggested reading/ watching:

Kevin McLeod- Slumming It
Andrew Marr – Megacities – especially the last one on Sustainable cities

What I need to Know...

UK population density/UK rural periphery/ How UK population has changed/ Changes in the UK economy over time/Primary; Secondary; tertiary; quaternary sectors/ Impact of globalisation on UK economy/ London; structure, function, migration, inequality, decline, regeneration, quality of life, sustainable solutions/ Rural areas, accessible areas, rural change, strategies to improve rural areas

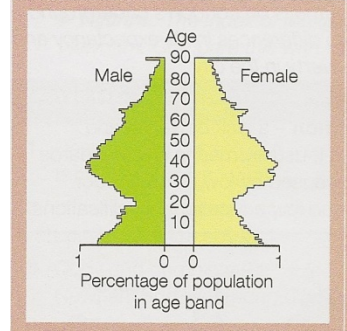
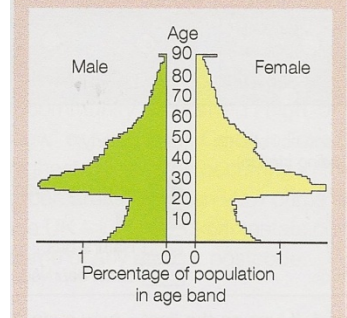
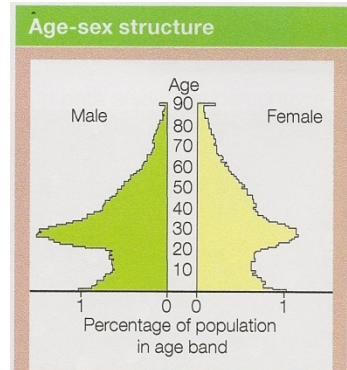
Key vocabulary

Urban / rural/ Urbanisation/ Natural increase/ rural-urban migration/ Primary/ Secondary/ Tertiary/ Quaternary/Globalisation/ TNC/ International migration/ decline/ regeneration/ studentification / urbanisation/ suburbanisation/ de-industrialisation/ re-urbanisation/ Quality of life/ site/ situation/ function/ sustainability

Student reference points:



Event: Immigration policy details



Post-war = open door 1950-1960s

- came mainly from colonies in the Caribbean and from what used to be the Indian Empire (India, Pakistan and Bangladesh)
- Act of Parliament – allowed commonwealth citizens free entry into the UK.

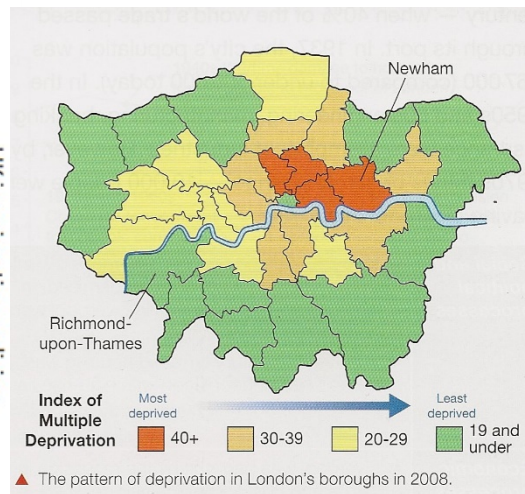
From inside the EU: open door

- 1973: UK joined the EU along with Ireland & Denmark (other EU countries: Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg & Netherlands)
- 1981: Greece joined
- 1986: Spain & Portugal joined
- 1990: East/ West Germany became Germany
- 1995: Austria, Finland & Sweden joined
- 2004: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia & Slovenia joined
- 2007: Romania & Bulgaria joined
- 2013: Croatia joined

Since 2010 UK has adopted a more **quota** based approach, with the introduction of **skills tests**. The government has set a target of bringing the number of immigrants to below 100 000 each year (2011= 216 000), but the government cannot stop Britons and Europeans from coming and going, due to the European Union laws on free movement.

In the 2012-2015 period many people fled from fighting in Syria and Afghanistan and migrated to Birmingham and other UK cities

UK immigration policies



▲ The pattern of deprivation in London's boroughs in 2008.

Challenge Questions:

- Evaluate whether human or physical factors have the greatest influence on rural-urban migration.
- How would improving rural environments impact urbanisation?
- What are the impacts for the UK on leaving the EU- socially and economically?
- Who should pay for the levelling up of quality of life in Urban areas?
- Would your ideas change depending of the level of development of the country?
- Urbanisation is a blessing or a curse. Pick one and evaluate

Suggested reading/ watching:

- Cornwall- parts 1 and 2- Simon Reeve
- Vice-The dark side of the Olympics (YouTube 4 parts)
- The Eden Project- The Largest Greenhouse in the World (YouTube)