

Rural-urban migration in China

Along with natural increase, rural-urban migration is one of the main causes of the growth of China's urban areas. The reasons they want to leave the rural areas are called push factors. Some people are attracted by the benefits that a city life will offer them. The reasons they want to move to a city are called pull factors.

Push factors	Pull factors
Lack of jobs other than farming	Lots of government investment for improvements
Limited leisure opportunities	Plentiful food supply
Fewer doctors and no hospitals	Many job opportunities
Poor education facilities	Modern, well built homes



Megacities

Some cities have grown to become huge. They are called **megacities**. Tokyo is the world's largest megacity.

Some megacities are growing so fast that no one really knows exactly how many people live in them. The reasons why they have grown so quickly is: rapid rural-urban migration and high natural increase.

Urbanisation

Urbanisation happens when more and more of a country's population moves to towns and cities. The 2 main reasons why there has been an increase in Urbanisation is rural-urban migration and natural increase.

How can we explain the location of cities?

There are several reasons why cities grow and develop in particular places. It's mostly to do with their geographical setting and their connection with other places. Typical locations for cities are:

On a coastline, which makes it easier to trade with other places

On a historical trading route

Near a river, which allows transport and trade to take place

On flat land, as it is difficult to build a city on a mountain

Close to raw materials, which allow goods to be manufactured and exported

Protected by mountains from harsh climates or possible attacks or invasions

World cities

Welcome to Dharavi

Dharavi, in Mumbai, is the biggest squatter settlement in India. One million people live in just one square mile.

The Dharavi redevelopment Project. Some people believe that Dharavi should be bulldozed down and the people rehoused in tower blocks. The government has been attempting to redevelop Dharavi since 2011, but each time the proposals have fallen through.



Housing the poor: focus on India

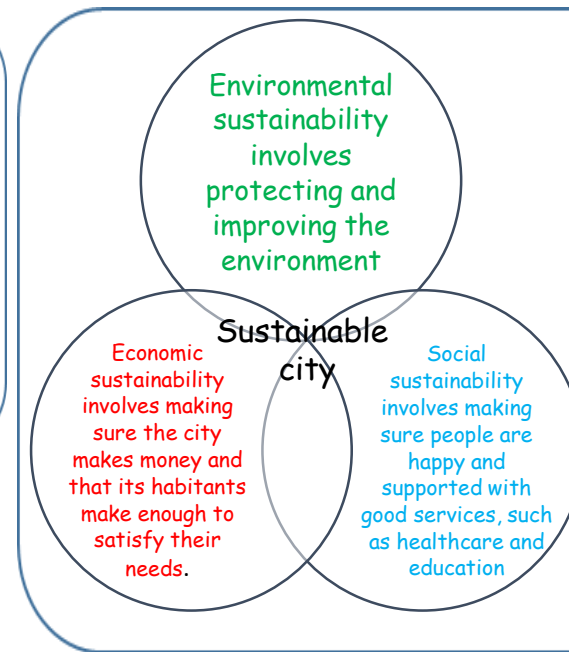
Squatter settlements are found in LICs and NEEs.

- The people who live there don't own the land. They are there illegally
- They live there because they are poor and can't afford to live anywhere else
- Their houses are built from any materials they can find, such as cardboard
- They are built on land that no one else wants, and may be dangerous or unpleasant
 - There are no sewers, few toilets and a very limited water supply
 - Disease spread quickly and there are few doctors
 - There is limited electricity
- Many people work in the **informal sector**

Sustainable cities

Sustainable city look like:

- solar or wind energy creates electricity
 - lots of well-paid jobs
- enough doctors + schools
- lots of green, open space
- People have a say in how the city is run
- Rivers are kept clear and clean of waste and pollution
- People use reliable, electric public transport
 - People and businesses recycles their waste
- People are encouraged to walk or cycle
- Good quality, affordable homes are built



Temperate - mild temperatures, where the weather is not too hot or too cold

Urbanisation - when an increasing percentage of a country's population moves to towns and cities

Rural migrants - people who are originally from rural areas but move to urban areas

Push factors - factors that push people to leave where they live

Pull factors - factors that attract people to an area

Megacity - a city with a population of over 10 million people

Subsidence - the sinking of land

Squatter settlement - an area of poor-quality housing with no or limited services such as water supply, sewerage and electricity

Informal sector - unofficial jobs where no records are kept and people do not pay tax to the government, e.g. street sellers

Sustainable - actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs

Proportional - if two things are proportional they change at the same rate, e.g. the larger a city population symbol is on a map, the bigger the population

