

Processes of Urbanisation		Key Terms		India's Slum Problems	
How do people make money in the city?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Primary sector jobs</b>—these are jobs that get raw materials from the ground</li> <li><b>Secondary sector jobs</b>—these are jobs that manufacture (make) goods in factories</li> <li><b>Tertiary sector jobs</b>—these are jobs that provide a service e.g. teacher, doctor</li> <li><b>Quaternary sector jobs</b>—these are jobs that are looking at research and development</li> <li><b>Informal sector jobs</b>— jobs that don't pay tax to the government and are unregulated</li> </ul>	<b>Urbanisation</b>	The processes where an <b>increased proportion</b> of the population lives in towns and cities (and therefore less in rural areas).	<b>What are the impacts of urban poverty in India?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75% of Indian cities experience poverty. This results in large <b>inequalities</b> between the rich and poor within cities</li> </ul> 
What is urbanisation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People leave the countryside because there are limited jobs, poor healthcare and education and no money is invested the area—<b>push factors</b></li> <li>People are attracted to the cities because there are better facilities like healthcare and education and more opportunities to find employment—<b>pull factors</b></li> </ul>	<b>Urban</b>	An area that is <b>built up</b> (i.e. a city).	(1) Differences between the <b>healthcare</b> quality and access. Population that is poor will not be able to have quality of healthcare	<b>How can the conditions of the slums in India be improved?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many cities in India have large <b>slums</b> and the government and international community have been keen to improve them for some time. The <b>Sustainable Development Goals</b> are one of the ways international communities are improving the slums</li> <li>There are numerous ways in which India wants to improve the quality of life, including—</li> </ul>
What is urban poverty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Urban poverty</b>—this is a big problem in many cities around the world. Poverty is defined as living having a poor quality of life. The UN defines absolute poverty as living on less than \$1.25 per day. Relative poverty as living on less than \$1.75 per day.</li> </ul>	<b>Urban Poverty</b>	This is where people who live in a city cannot afford to live a high quality of life. Often living in absolute poverty of less than \$1.25 per day.	(2) Differences in quality of the <b>housing</b> —disease, waste collection and investment is extremely low resulting in a poor quality of life in urban area of India	
Why are so many people living in poverty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of <b>infrastructure</b> and <b>government funding</b>—many areas of cities have been abandoned and left. Government see slums and the urban poor as a 'burden on society'.</li> <li>Lack of <b>educational opportunities</b>—many people in slums cannot read or write. This means that they are unable to access employment.</li> <li>Lack of <b>job creation</b>—jobs are not being created in quick enough. Even though in India there is a large population, there is a limited job market.</li> </ul>	<b>Megacity</b>	A city that has over <b>10 million people</b> who live there.	(1) Example 1— SPARC Toilet Scheme in Mumbai—this is providing flushing toilets to allow people to access to a safe place to visit the toilet and this results in a reduction in serious crime (2) Example 2—Monorail in Mumbai—this is able to provide cheap, reliable transport for people to get to work as traffic is a large issue in the city	
Is the government to blame?		<b>Natural Increase</b>	This is where the <b>birth rate</b> (number of babies being born) is higher than the death rate (number of people dying).		<b>Can aid provide quality of life?</b>
		<b>Rural to urban migration</b>	This is the movement of people from <b>rural</b> areas to the <b>urban</b> areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aid is help (whether this is money or other forms) is one of the ways that the quality of life can be improved</li> <li>Aid can be top down (from the government) and bottom up (provided by NGOs, teaching people how to improve their lives)</li> <li>People can become dependant on aid and this results in people not improving their own lives</li> <li>An example of aid is through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</li> </ul>	
		<b>Infrastructure</b>	This is roads, railways, hospitals, schools and important elements that are needed to keep a country functioning.		
		<b>Underemployment</b>	This is the lack of jobs being created.		
		<b>Quality of life</b>	This is a measure of how good someone's life is based on economic and social indicators.		
		<b>Aid</b>	A form of <b>help given</b> from one country to another; or one person to another, or from a charity.		
		<b>Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO)</b>	This is another name for a charity.		
		<b>Effectiveness</b>	The degree to which something is successful in producing a desired result; success.		
		<b>Subsidies</b>	Money given in relation to reducing certain elements such as reducing taxes.		