

Urbanisation

Keywords for population structure

Keyword	Population
Population	The number of inhabitants of a particular place
Under-population	The size of the population is not enough for the country's supply of resources (food, water, energy) and technology
Over-population	The size of the population exceeds a country's supply of resources (food, water and energy).
Population Distribution	The pattern of where people live in the world.
Population Density	The population is high and very close together, This typically happens where it is easy to develop on low-lands and near coastal areas
Population Sparsity	The population is low and very spread out. This typically occurs where it is difficult to live (deserts, cold environments and mountainous land)
Rural to Urban Migration	This is when people migrate from rural areas (isolated countryside) to urban areas (towns and cities)



- few services
- lack of job opportunities
- unhappy life
- poor transport links
- natural disasters
- wars
- shortage of food

- access to services
- better job opportunities
- more entertainment facilities
- better transport links
- improved living conditions
- hope for a better way of life
- family links

Reasons for urbanisation in Mumbai



Internal Migration	Migrants coming from all over India to work in various jobs such as aerospace, engineering and medical
Rural- Urban migration	People migrate to Mumbai from surrounding rural areas such as Punjab and Haryana
Natural increase	The average migrant to Mumbai is 20 years old and birth rate exceeds the death rate.

Challenges that face London due to Urbanisation

- Over-population * Higher competition for jobs * Poor air quality
- Stretching of resources * Higher crime rate

