

GCSE Geography: Mumbai – specification coverage

There are four programmes in this series.

Programme 1 Urbanisation and Megacities – Mumbai

Using Mumbai as a case study this title explores the reasons for rapid urbanisation in LICs/NEEs and the emergence of megacities. It looks at the location and importance of Mumbai, nationally, regionally and internationally and considers the causes of urban growth, from both natural increase and rural to urban migration. It then goes on to illustrate the challenges, opportunities and inequalities found within a megacity.

Programme 2 Inside Dharavi: Life inside India's largest slum

Travel inside India's biggest slum and see what it's really like to live and work there. This film explores the economic opportunities offered by Dharavi's 10,000 different industries, the strong sense community and why Dharavi has become India's best-educated slum. The challenges of providing basic services like water, sewage disposal, electricity and sanitation to such a densely populated area are also considered.

Programme 3 Mumbai's Slum Redevelopment: bottom up or top down?

The challenge for Mumbai's planners is to improve the conditions for the urban poor while at the same time making sure social communities in the slums are protected. This programme evaluates the pros and cons of different strategies used in this megacity to improve the lives of its slum dwellers including; incremental housing improvements, re-settlement and re-development.

Programme 4 Mumbai: Managing a megacity

Waste management and traffic congestion are two of the biggest environmental issues facing Mumbai. This title looks at the challenges facing Mumbai's urban planners as they struggle to manage this megacity's rapid growth. It then explores the steps being taken to improve the city's waste management and asks can a new Metro system be the answer to the city's traffic problems?

GCSE specification content matched to each programme

1 AQA Section 3.2 Urban Issues and Challenges

A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:

- the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally (**Programme 1**)
- causes of growth: natural increase and migration (**Programme 1**)

How urban growth has created opportunities:

- social: access to services (health, education); access to resources (water, energy)
- economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development

How urban growth has created challenges

- managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements (**Programme 2**)
- providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy (**Programme 2**)
- providing access to services – health and education (**Programme 2**)

- reducing unemployment and crime
- managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. **(Programme 4)**
- An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor. **(Programme 3)**

2 Edexcel A Component 2 Topic 4

A case study of a major city in a developing or emerging country:

4.6 The context of the city influences its functions and structure

- Site, situation and connectivity of the chosen city in a national (cultural and environmental), regional and global context **(Programme 1)**
- The chosen city's structure (Central Business District (CBD), inner city, suburbs, urban-rural fringe) in terms of its functions and building age

4.7 The character of the city is influenced by its fast rate of growth

- Reasons for past and present trends in population growth (rates of natural increase, national and international migration, economic investment and growth) **(Programme 1)**
- Causes of national and international migration and the impact on different parts of the chosen city (age structure, ethnicity, housing, services)
- How the growth of the chosen city is accompanied by increasing inequality (areas of extreme wealth versus poverty) and reasons for differences in quality of life **(Programme 2)**

4.8 Rapid growth results in a number of challenges that need to be managed

- housing shortages, squatter settlements, under-employment, pollution and inadequate services **(Programme 2)**
- Advantages and disadvantages of both bottom-up and top-down approaches to solving the chosen city's problems and improving the quality of life of its people **(Programme 4)**
- The role of government policies in improving the quality of life (social, economic and environmental) within the chosen city **(Programmes 3 and 4)**

3 Edexcel B Component 1 Topic 3

A case study of a major city in a developing or emerging country:

3.4 The context of the chosen developing country or emerging country city influences its functions and structure

- Significance of the site, situation and connectivity of the chosen city in a national (cultural and environmental), regional and global context **(Programme 1)**
- The mega-city's structure (Central Business District (CBD), inner city, suburbs, urban-rural fringe) in terms of its functions and building age **(Programme 1)**

3.5 The character of the chosen developing country or emerging country city is influenced by its fast rate of growth

- Reasons for past and present trends in population growth (rates of natural increase, national and international migration, economic investment and growth) for the mega-city (**Programme 1**)
- How population growth has affected the pattern of spatial growth and changing urban functions and land use.

3.6 Rapid population growth creates opportunities and challenges for people living in the chosen megacity

- The opportunities for people (access to resources and employment) living in the megacity (**Programme 2**)
- The challenges for people living in the megacity caused by rapid population growth (housing shortages, the development of squatter and slum settlements, inadequate water supply and waste disposal, poor employment conditions, and limited service provision and traffic congestion) (**Programme 2**)
- The pattern of residential areas of extreme wealth and contrasted with slums and squatter settlements, and reasons for differences in quality of life within the megacity and the political and economic challenges of managing the megacity. (**Programmes 2 and 3**)

3.7 Quality of life in the chosen megacity can be improved by different strategies for achieving sustainability

- Advantages and disadvantages of city-wide government (top- down) strategies for making the megacity more sustainable (managing water supply, waste disposal, transport and air quality) (**Programme 4**)
- Advantages and disadvantages of community and NGO-led bottom-up strategies for making the megacity more sustainable (city housing, health and education services in the megacity) (**Programme 3**)

4 Eduqas A (schools in England)

The growth and character of a global city located in either a low-income country or newly industrialised country:

- the regional, national and global context of that city. (**Programme 1**)
- The reasons for its growth. Factors to include natural population change and migration. How the city is connected to its wider city-region and to other parts of the world by migration. Push and pull factors for rural to urban migration, regional migration and historic/recent international migration. (**Programme 1**)
- Ways of life, to include the social and cultural patterns within the city. The contribution of the informal economy in the city. (**Programme 2**)
- Current challenges to include reducing poverty, deprivation and providing housing (**Programme 3**)
- The concepts of global cities and globalisation. How the city is connected through transport (e.g., transport hubs, ports and airports), trade/tourism and media/communications to the rest of the world..

5 Eduqas B (schools in England)

The growth and character of a global city located in either a low income country (LIC)* or newly industrialised country (NIC)*.:

- the regional, national and global context of that city. **(Programme 1)**
- The reasons for its growth. Factors to include natural population change and migration. Push and pull factors for rural to urban migration, regional migration and historic/recent international migration. **(Programme 1)**
- The resulting ways of life. The social, economic and cultural patterns within the city
- Current challenges to include addressing poverty and deprivation; housing provision and quality; and infrastructure challenges of transport and waste disposal. **(Programmes 3 and 4)**
- Strategies which aim to reduce inequality and improve the lives of people living in global cities. Coverage must include self-help schemes, slum clearance programmes, housing projects and mass transit schemes. **(Programme 3)**

6 OCR A Theme 2 The World Around Us

Case study of one major city in an LIDC or EDC including the influences of:

- the city within its region, the country, and the wider world **(Programme 1)**
- migration (national and international) and its impact on the city's growth and character **(Programme 1)**
- the ways of life within the city, such as culture, ethnicity, housing, leisure and consumption **(Programme 2)**
- contemporary challenges that affect urban change, including housing availability, transport provision and waste management **(Programmes 3 and 4)**
- sustainable strategies to overcome one of the city's challenges. **(Programmes 3 and 4)**

7 OCR B Theme 2 People and Society

A case study of one city in an LIDC or EDC.

- The city's location and importance within its region, the country, and the wider world. **(Programme 1)**
- patterns of national and international migration and how these are changing the growth and character of the city. **(Programme 1)**
- ways of life in the city, such as culture, ethnicity, housing, leisure and consumption.
- contemporary challenges that affect life, such as squatter settlements, informal sector jobs, health or waste disposal **(Programmes 3 and 4)**
- one initiative to make it more sustainable, such as use of brownfield sites, waste recycling and transport improvements. **(Programme 4)**

8 WJEC (schools in Wales)

The growth and character of a global city located in either a low income country (LIC)* or newly industrialised country (NIC)*.:

- the regional, national and global context of that city. **(Programme 1)**
- The reasons for its growth. Factors to include natural population change and migration. How the city is connected to its wider city-region and to other parts of the world by migration. Push and pull factors for rural to urban migration, regional migration and historic/recent international migration. **(Programme 1)**

- Ways of life, to include the social and cultural patterns within the city. The contribution of the informal economy in the city. **(Programme 2)**
- Current challenges to include reducing poverty, deprivation and providing housing **(Programmes 3 and 4)**
- The concepts of global cities and globalisation. How the city is connected through transport (e.g., transport hubs, ports and airports), trade/tourism and media/communications to the rest of the world. **(Programme 1)**

Scotland National 5 Geography

Component 1 Human environments

In the context of urban areas:

- recent developments which deal with issues in shanty towns in developing world cities **(Programmes 3 and 4)**

Northern Ireland CCEA GCSE Specification in Geography

Unit 2 Urbanisation in LEDCs and MEDCs

- the causes of urbanisation (with reference to places in LEDCs and MEDCs for illustration purposes only) – push and pull factors and natural increase. **(Programme 1)**
- the growth, location and characteristics of shanty town areas, using one case study of an LEDC city **(Programme 2)**