

•Other Urban Processes:

1. How does transport encourage suburbanisation:

-Improved so that people can easily move between new suburbs and the town centre, allowing the town to expand even more

2. How do the push factors of the older, more central parts of towns and cities encourage suburbanisation?

-The central parts of towns are more expensive and have underemployment due to the high population, so people will want to move away from the centre, meaning it has to expand outwards so that more people can move away

3. Distinguish between suburbanisation and counter-urbanisation.

-Suburbanisation is the process by which towns grow and expand outwards, where counter-urbanisation is the process by which people leave the urban cities/towns and go to rural areas

-Suburbanisation is to do with the growth of urban population/areas where as counter-urbanisation is to do with the decrease of urban population

CASE STUDY: THE FAVELAS OF RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

•Urban problems in Rio:

-Overcrowding:

\* Many houses in small areas

\* Leads to poor transport

-Transport:

\*Too many people (overcrowding) causes traffic jams

\*High pollution levels due to the number of vehicles being used

-Employment Problems:

\*Favela dwellers fail to get access to permanent work, meaning they have to work in Informal Employment, leading to black market trade for drugs and materials, which leads to a huge demand for these items, increasing crime rates

-Crime:

\*Increased due to informal black market trade

\*Children join gangs for money as they have poor education, leading to high rates of STDs as the children have a lack of sex education, lack of contraception

-Environmental Problems:

\*Poor transport+communications leads to high pollution

\*Unsanitary conditions e.g. sewages which leads to diseases

\*People do not have access to water or electricity

•Issues Of Rapid Urbanisation In Brazil:

-Environmental Issues:

\*Poor transport and communication

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