**2009 Question 3B. Name one developing world city that you have studied and describe two problems in that city.**

A country that I have studied in the developing world is India, a city experiencing problems is Calcutta.

A city that I have studied that is affected by over population is Calcutta, it is India’s largest city located on the river Hooghly with a population of 15 million and estimated population density of 35,000 per square kilometre. This has led to huge problems in the city with overcrowding, shortage of clean water and pollution just a few of these problems. With the population density so high the space for houses is very small and people live in shanty towns and slums which are poorly made often out of cardboard, galvanised metal, pieces of wood and plastic. These slums are also noisy, ugly and are often lawless with the police fearing to enter them. These slums are made illegally and have lack of basic services likes electricity, sewage and water pipes.

Poor people living in the slums use untreated water that is often populated and should only be used only for cleaning the streets. This water can carry a number of diseases and many people can not afford the medicine or basic medical care. Pollution is also a problem with garbage piling up on the streets and toilet and kitchen waste being washed over the streets which can lead to diseases. When the monsoon rains fall sewage pipes often overflow and some of this waste even makes it back to the drinking water and can lead to a number of diseases.

**2005 Question 2B. Name the country labelled X, describe two problems associated with low population densities.**

The country labelled X is Mali.

A country that I have studied that is affected by low population density is Mali located in the North West of Africa. The country is land locked, is part of the Sahel region of Africa and is considered one of the poorest regions in the world. The three main problems associated with low population density in Mali is marriage rates, abandonment of agricultural land and political and economic isolation.

With people leaving rural areas to move to cities (rural to urban migration) for jobs, social lives and other services like health a lot of land is left abandoned to only be taken over by desertification and allowing the Sahel grow further. This further encourages people who stay behind to farm the land to migrate to large urban area like Timbuktu as overgrazing and overvcropping speed up the rate of desertification

 This had led to rural areas to become very poor and very little money is being invested is these parts of Mali. With little money going into the area, there is no industries or jobs so people are leaving in this way it is caught in a vicious cycle. Marriage rates are also down as it is usually young males who leave the land to find jobs in the city while it is mainly woman who stay at home, this reduced marriage rate has also resulted in the drop of birth rates also making the area even lower in terms of population density