Informal settlement - Jembatan Besi
Marking exercise - applying the mark scheme for AO3 to 8 mark questions

Student 1
I agree with the statement. I think most global cities have areas that are similar to Jembatan Besi and its challenges. I have studied Mumbai which is a global city in India. A lot of people in Mumbai live in squatter settlements. One of these is Dharavi. Dharavi is sometimes called Asia's largest slum. The houses are very close together and made of bits of board and tin. They are a lot like the houses in photo 1.5. People in Dharavi do not have toilets connected to the sewer. Hundreds of families have to share the same latrines. This is also like Jembatan Besi where none of the homes are connected to the sewer. Dharavi is close to the city centre and so is Jembatan Besi. Both of these informal settlements have a lot of rubbish and people in both must be at risk of diseases like cholera.

Student 2
I think that quite a lot of global cities face similar challenges to Jembatan Besi. This neighbourhood faces challenges such as overcrowding, poor buildings that can fall down or get flooded and no waste collection. Poor living conditions such as these can have a significant impact on health as residents may be vulnerable to disease such as cholera or dysentery. Similar challenges are faced by shanty towns in other global cities in Asia such as Mumbai or Kolkata in India or Dhaka in Bangladesh. For example, it is estimated that over 50% of people in Dhaka do not have access to safe piped water. These residents live in squatter settlements that look very similar to photo 1.5. Like the people in Jembatan Besi they get their water from public stand pipes or water vendors. However, the scale of these challenges is not shared by all global cities. Many global cities are in High Income Countries (HICs) like London, New York or Sydney. The UK has 14 global cities that have strong connections to the global economy through trade, business or immigration. Whilst these cities may face challenges, these will not be the same type of challenges as are faced by Jakarta. For example, London does have a homelessness problem with over 6,000 people sleeping rough. But the scale of this problem is much lower than in Jakarta where many more people are living in slum houses that are not fit for purpose. So overall, as there are a lot more global cities in HICs than in middle or low income countries, I cannot agree with the statement.