

Challenges of an Urbanising World- Mumbai

Lesson 7 - Mumbai: A Growing Megacity



Independent research links

Site and Situation information.

<https://bit.ly/35azOtT>



Video links

Introducing Mumbai- <https://bit.ly/3cSGHSZ>



While watching the video clip 'Introducing Mumbai' **NOTE** 10 things to describe what Mumbai is like.



Colour code each of the following pieces of information into political, social, cultural and environmental. Check out the website instructions for help!

Breathing Mumbai's air has been likened to smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day!	The city is home to the Reserve Bank of India, the Mumbai Stock Exchange.	Mumbai is the home of Indian cricket	An estimated 42 percent of the city's inhabitants live in slum conditions
Mumbai's size and high growth rate, urban sprawl, traffic congestion, inadequate sanitation, and pollution pose serious threats to the quality of life in the city.	The official language of Mumbai is Marathi. Other languages spoken are Hindi, English, Urdu and the local dialect, 'Bambaiya Hindi'-this blends the diverse languages spoken in the city	Major health problems in the city include AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, chronic respiratory ailments, and gastro-intestinal diseases related to poor sanitation and hygiene	Industries that are important in Mumbai are textiles, petrochemicals, car manufacturing, metals, electronics, engineering, food processing, and a wide range of light manufacturing
The city is rated among the worst in India in terms of housing, cost of living, education, and health care.	More specialized economic activities are diamond cutting, computers, and movie making	Mumbai attracts immigrants from rural areas seeking employment and a better life	Mumbai is a destination for Indian tourists, as well as visitors from overseas.
Some city services are administered by the state while others, such as communications, are the responsibility of India's central government	Car exhaust and industrial emissions, contribute to serious air pollution, this causes a high incidence of chronic breathing problems among the population.	The Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum (Byculla), has exhibits relating mostly to Mumbai and western India. The Mumbai Society of Natural History is located in the Fort area.	The chief executive officer, the Municipal Commissioner, is appointed every three years by the state government of Maharashtra.
Mumbai is a leading commercial and financial centre.	Movie going is a universal pastime in Mumbai.	Mumbai is among the best shopping centres in all of India.	Mumbai is a major centre of learning and education
Some areas of Mumbai city have population densities of around 46,000 per square kilometre	The city of Mumbai has around 1,000 health care centres to serve its population	People in Mumbai enjoy strolling along beaches, such as Chowpatty Beach, or in the city's numerous parks	Mumbai is home to some of India's largest and wealthiest industrial conglomerates, such as the Aditya Birla Group, Godrej, and Tata & Sons.
National Centre for Performing Arts (NCPA) at Nariman Point was established in Mumbai in 1966 to promote Indian music, dance, and drama	Built on what is, in effect, a peninsula, surrounded on three sides by water, and with the backdrop of the hills of the Western Ghats.	Mumbai's imposing Town Hall, houses the Royal Asiatic Society of Mumbai's library, which is a repository for every book published in India.	Mostly, people of Mumbai are a concentrated mix of Hindus, Muslims, Zoroastrians, Christians, Jains and Buddhists.

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Lesson 8 - Mumbai's Growth.



Independent research links

Population change graph- <https://bit.ly/2xevaOM>
Changing Mumbai- <https://bit.ly/2VHmbiE>



Video links

Optional video- how Bombay became Mumbai city!
<https://bit.ly/2xeSThQ>

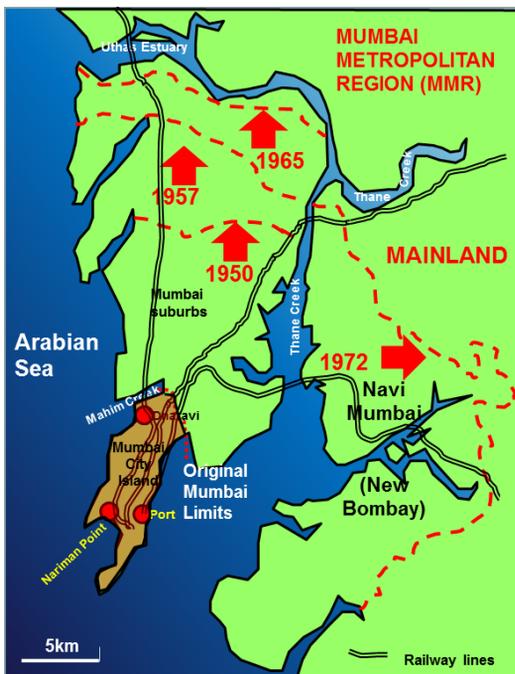


Carefully look at the 'Population change graph'.

In 4 sentences DESCRIBE what is happening in the graph. Use data in your answer.



LOOK at the map to the left. DESCRIBE how Mumbai has changed from 1950 to 1972.



Visit the 'Changing Mumbai' research link. Use this space to take **SUMMARY** notes about what Mumbai is like to live in and how it has changed over time.

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Lesson 9 - Mumbai's Changing Population.



Independent research links

Mumbai population statistics.
<https://bit.ly/2Sc2uNG>



Video links

Optional video- population in India.
<https://bit.ly/3aJArMa>



MATCH up the key words with the correct definition.

- Population
 - Birth rate
 - Death rate
 - Natural increase
 - Rural
 - Urban
 - Migration
 - Push factor
 - Pull factor
 - Economic investment
 - Hyper-urbanisation
 - Rural-urban migration
- Death rate minus birth rate
- The number of people in an area
- The number of babies born per 1000 people
- The reasons why people to choose to leave a place – negative factors
- Built up areas - towns and cities
- The number of deaths per 1000 people
- The reasons why people move to a place – positive factors
- The countryside
- Super fast rate of urbanisation
- The movement of people from one place to another
- The movement of people from the countryside to the city



READ this information. **HIGHLIGHT** the key points!

A thousand a day

Meet Sunita, shown in Figure 1. In 2007, her family moved to Mumbai. She now lives in Dharavi, a suburb of slum housing. Migrants to cities in developing countries often end up living in places like this. Every year, thousands of people leave the countryside and move to Mumbai. About 1000 new migrants – people like Sunita and her family – arrive every day. This rapid growth means that Mumbai's population is growing by 3% a year, doubling every 23 years! Growth this rapid is called **hyper-urbanisation** – it's like a super-fast rate of urbanisation! It's having a huge impact on Mumbai, as shown below.

► **Figure 1** Sunita's home in Dharavi, Mumbai

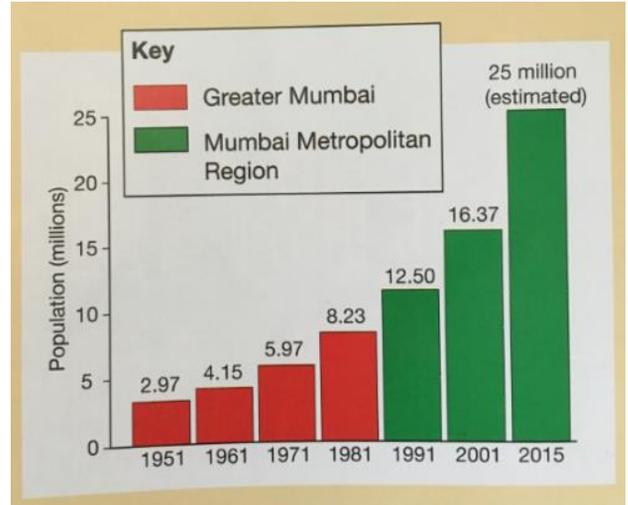


Challenges of an Urbanising World

Lesson 9 - Mumbai's Changing Population.



DESCRIBE what this population graph of Mumbai shows.



Use the ['facts about population'](#) sheet to complete the boxes. The first has been done for you!

Mumbai's Population, Growth and Economy

Key:

Population	Growth	Changing investment and land use
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<p>20 million</p> <p>Mumbai will reach this population in 2020</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>370km²</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>1 million</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>16 million</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Greatest investment</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>60%</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>2050</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>300km away</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Lesson 10 - Opportunities and Challenges.



Independent research links

Opportunities Quizlet.

<https://bit.ly/3eZDBP3>

Opportunities spider diagram

<https://bit.ly/3aMbz6g>

Challenges in Mumbai

<https://bit.ly/3aJZKNX>



Video links

Walking through Mumbai.

<https://bit.ly/3eZDBP3>



Visit the '[opportunities quizlet](#)' and use the flashcards to **CREATE** a spider diagram of the opportunities available in Mumbai. You can play some of the games too!



Use the 'challenges in Mumbai' sheet to complete the tasks below.

How does rapid population growth create opportunities and challenges for people living in Mumbai?

<h3>Housing</h3> <p>Which two groups aren't investing in housing?</p> <p>What conditions do people therefore live in?</p> <p>What do people do when they can't afford housing?</p>	<p>Draw an image to show this challenge.</p>	<h3>Water and Waste</h3> <p>How much of population use shared taps?</p> <p>How long does water run for in some slums?</p> <p>What are the three causes of pollution?</p>	<h3>Air pollution and traffic.</h3> <p>Why is traffic a major issue in Mumbai?</p> <p>Why are the trains so dangerous and what is causing 3500 people to die each year?</p> <p>What are some of the solutions to these issues?</p>
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Draw an image to show this challenge.

Draw an image to show this challenge.

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Lesson 11 - Quality of Life in Mumbai.



Independent research links

Living in different parts of the city.

<https://bit.ly/2W8xUWj>



Video links

Slumming it

<https://bit.ly/2zJxv5r>



Quality of Life

A measure of how wealthy people are, using criteria such as housing, employment and environmental factors (rather than income)

Informal economy

Unofficial economy, where no records are kept. No contracts or employment rights.



Starter:

Watch 5 minutes of [Slumming IT](#) with Kevin McCloud. **Start the video from 2min 30seconds in!!**

Write a **DESCRIPTION** of what you think it would be like to the Dharavi slum.



Task: READ the information about inequality.

1) Highlight the key features of a slum.

2) What do you understand by the term 'uneven distribution of wealth'?

3) What do you understand by access to basic needs?

The growth in inequality

Both China and India have a very uneven **distribution of wealth** and **access to basic needs**. India, for example, has extreme **poverty** within the country and a **large rural population**. One indication of the extreme poverty is the slum area in Mumbai. The area is called Dharavi, and was featured in the film "**Slumdog Millionaire**". Below is a list of the key features of this slum:



- It is one of the largest slums in Asia.
- The slum area was initially an area of temporary squatter shelters – and has now grown to 4 sq km and become permanent.
- The area is unplanned, and most dwellings are illegal. This means that basic sanitation is not present, with an average of one toilet for over 1000 people.
- Water pipes and electricity cables are present and do connect to many dwellings. However, many have been set up in a DIY fashion and pose health and safety risks.
- **Informal industries** have been set up which help to bring money in to the residents.
- The government and developers want to **redevelop** the area. The area is located in a highly desirable area of Mumbai, which could command a high price for rents when developed.

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Lesson 11 - Quality of Life in Mumbai.



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Quality of Life

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Task: **READ** through the three pieces of information about living in [Dharavi, the suburbs and Colaba](#). Use it to complete the table below!



	Describe the living space	Employment and salary	Educational opportunities	Entertainment
Quality of life at the bottom - Dharavi				
Quality of life in the middle – the Mumbai suburbs				
Quality of life near the top – harbour area of Colaba				

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Lesson 12- Vision Mumbai, Sustainable Mumbai?



Independent research links

Models of sustainability.

<https://bit.ly/3d0SQ8q>

Vision Mumbai information

<https://bit.ly/2Yg9tZW>



Video links

What is sustainability?

<https://bit.ly/3f2R0G8>



Watch the video called 'What is sustainability'. Use the video to write down your definition of sustainability.



Sustainable development: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".



Look at the 'models of sustainability link. Create a sketch of each one.

Challenge: Which one is your favourite? Why?

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Lesson 12- Vision Mumbai, Sustainable Mumbai?



Vision Mumbai – An example of top-down development

Explain why Vision Mumbai is a top-down development.

What was the aim for Mumbai? (targets)

Give some examples of things that were seen as 'quick wins'.

What was the main plan for Mumbai?

Did the vision work?

Did everyone like the changes?

In spite of the plans, what is Mumbai like today?

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Lesson 13 - Sustainable Development in Mumbai



Independent research links

Top Down VS Bottom up development

<https://bit.ly/2yW6Y45>

LSS Information

<https://bit.ly/2YfnnLH>

Quiz- <https://bit.ly/3bOfFfn>



Video links

Optional video- LSS.

<https://bit.ly/3aJOnWt>



Visit the top down vs bottom up development link.

WRITE down three bullet points about each type of development.

-
-
-



Health

Education

Use the information on 'LSS Information' to take some note notes on how LSS is improving peoples health, educating people and working with the community.

Community
Work

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Lesson 13 - Sustainable Development in Mumbai



Complete this google quiz: <https://bit.ly/3bOfFn>. Make sure you include the name of your teacher and your class. When you have completed it, it will give you a score.

Total marks:

Give yourself a PM (something that went well. For example, an answer you got correct, if you did well on case study details, if you knew a lot of key terms. Then give yourself a PF (something you need to improve with. Pick one answer that you got wrong and write it out in full as your PF task.

PM:

PF:

Improvement using the model answer:



REFLECT on your learning over the last several lessons and how well you have worked through the booklet. Give yourself 2 stars – positives, and a wish – something to push for.



