TOPIC: Urban Issues and Challenges.
Case Study: A major city in an LIC or NEE: Mumbai.

How this will come up in your exam:

It is likely that this case study will be the subject of one 6 or 9marker in your exam which is likely to include one of the following command words:

To what extent
Assess
Evaluate

You may also be able to use it to answer other shorter questions e.g. on migration.

TIP: Practice writing the 6/9mark questions at the bottom of the slides on this powerpoint and submit to your teacher for marking and feedback.
Describe the location of Mumbai.

- Mumbai is located on the west coast of India, in Maharashtra State.

Why is this location good for a city?

- It is next to the coast which is good for trade.

Mumbai is a megacity. What does this mean?

- It is a city with over 10 million people living there.

Describe the location of a city in an NEE/LIC you have studied. (2 marks)

Outline one way in which the location of a city in an LIC/NEE you have studied has helped it grow. (2 marks)
Regional means...
Within the region the city stands in (in this case, Maharashtra State)

Examples of how Mumbai is regionally important:
• Over 3 million people **commute** to Mumbai from other places in Maharashtra State every day.
• Mumbai is a hub for smaller businesses, including design, fashion, jewellery and tourism.

Commute means:
To travel a long distance to another city to work every day.

Outline one way in which a city in an LIC/NEE you have studied is regionally important. (2 marks)
National means:
Within it’s country, in this case, India.

Examples of Mumbai’s national importance include:
• Mumbai is the shopping, business and banking capital of India.
• It is important for India to trade with other countries.
• Mumbai has the biggest port and airport in India.
International means: Important to other countries as well as India.

Examples of how Mumbai is internationally important are:

- Mumbai is home to Bollywood (The Indian film industry).
- Mumbai is a transport hub with transport links to many world cities.
- Mumbai has the largest number of TNC head quarters of any city in India.
- Mumbai has a large number of international companies such as Volkswagen and Walt Disney.

A transport hub is a place that has many transport links meeting there. A TNC is a Trans-national corporation which is a company that has branches in many different countries.

Outline one way in which a city in an LIC/NEE you have studied is internationally important. (2marks)
To what extent can a city you have studied in an LIC/NEE be regarded as internationally important. (6marks)
The population of Mumbai has nearly doubled since 1991 and is now over 21 million people.

There are two main causes for its growth: These are...

1. Natural Increase. This is...
The growth in population that happens when birth rates are higher than death rates.
Birth rate is...
The number of babies born per 1,000 of the population per year.
Death rate is...
The number of people dying per 1,000 of the population per year.
To calculate the natural increase...
Natural Increase = birth rate - death rate.

The natural increase is high in Mumbai because many young people of the age to have babies have moved there in search of a better quality of life.

Outline one reason that a city in an LIC/NEE that you have studied has grown. (2marks)
Define natural increase (1mark)
2. Rural-urban migration. This is...
The movement of people from rural areas (the countryside) to urban areas (towns and cities).
When explaining migration you MUST talk about PUSH FACTORS and PULL factors.

PUSH FACTOR:
Something bad happening in the countryside that makes you want to leave it.

PULL FACTOR:
Something good about the city that makes you want to go there.
(This may be perceived - you may think it will be good but actually in reality it might not be.)

Define rural-urban migration (1mark)
Outline two reasons for rural-urban migration. (4marks) (Remember - even if the question does not ask you to use an example you will probably get a better mark if you do!)
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Slide 7: Causes of growth: Natural Increase and Migration

PUSH factors causing people to leave rural areas:
• Population growth and lack of rain in the countryside means that people don't have enough food or land.
• Most people in rural areas work in farming and it has become increasingly difficult to find jobs because of increasing use of machinery such as tractors.

PULL factors pulling people towards the city:
• In Mumbai there are job opportunities in factories which pay higher wages.
• There are also more schools, health care facilities and entertainment in Mumbai than other parts of Maharashtra state.

In virtually all cases, the reason for migration was described as economic. (To do with money)

Explain why a city in an LIC/NEE you have studied has grown. (6marks)
Social opportunities created by urban growth are as follows:

- **Access to health services:**
  - Most people in Mumbai live closer to healthcare facilities (doctors, nurses and hospitals) than they would have done in rural areas.

- **Access to education services:**
  - In rural areas people have to travel a long way to school. In Mumbai, schools are closer.
  - There are 1,000 schools in Mumbai with free education up to a certain age.
  - Mumbai has a university.
  - Literacy rates (people who can read and write) are high (90%). Even in the slums they are 70%

- **Access to resources: water supply and energy:**
  - Because a lot of people live in a small area, it can be easier to supply basic services such as water, sanitation systems and energy.
  - Most people in Mumbai have an electricity and water supply.
Economic opportunities: How urban growth can be a stimulus for economic development:

- Mumbai is an important economic hub with 10% of India’s factory employment.
- Many of India’s TNCs are based here.
- These provide large numbers of jobs.
- Many areas are extremely wealthy as a result with some of the most expensive property in the world. One 28 story building is worth £2 billion.
- Taxes have been invested in infrastructure and Mumbai has the best city transport system in India.
- This leads to more growth.
- In slums, people also work in jobs like making pottery. (These are informal jobs where workers don’t pay taxes to the government.)
How to manage urban growth - slums and squatter settlements such as Dharavi.

What is a squatter settlement?
A settlement where buildings have been built by the people living there out of whatever material they can find. People often live there illegally.

• 62% of the population live in squatter settlements such as Dharavi
• These have grown because...
Rapid population growth.
Challenge: How to provide clean water resources, sanitation and energy resources:

- What is sanitation?
- Clean water and toilets.

Problems:
- Mumbai has severe water shortages. Water taps in Dharavi come on for 2 hours a day.
- Water pipes are close to sewers which lead to disease such as typhoid.
- There is 1 toilet per 1,000 people in the slums.
- In Dharavi, children play in sewage waste and doctors deal with 4,000 cases a day of typhoid and diphtheria.
- Rubbish is frequently left in the streets. This attracts vermin such as rats.
- Many people in the slums do not have electricity.
- Overcrowding means diseases spread very easily e.g. typhoid.

To what extent has urbanisation created challenges in providing people with the essential resources (water and energy) they require in cities in LICs/NEEs? (6marks)
The challenge of providing access to health and education services.

There are problems with education:

- Drop out rates in schools are high, especially in slum areas. This is because...
- Young people must find a job to bring in some money to support their family.
- The government doesn't spend enough money on education.

To what extent has urban growth in cities in LICs/NEEs led to challenges in providing people with services. (6marks)
To what extent do cities in LICS/NEEs create social and economic challenges for people. (9marks)

The challenge of unemployment and crime:

• There are not enough jobs because the population has grown so quickly.
• People get low wages and work in bad conditions.
• Those who are unemployed may turn to crime to make ends meet which leads to rising crime rates.
• Nearly one third of the population of Mumbai have been victims of crime.
Challenge: Environmental Issues:

1. Waste Disposal
   - There is no system to collect waste so it piles up in the streets.
   - In Dharavi they recycle a lot. 80% of plastic waste gets recycled in Mumbai.
   - Despite this, waste remains a huge problem.

2. Air pollution
   - Air pollution is high as old cars pollute the air. (there are over 22million vehicles registered in Mumbai).
   - This can cause diseases such as asthma and cancer.
Challenge: Environmental Issues:

3. Water pollution:
   • The water is dirty in Mumbai because it is contaminated with sewage from the slums and chemicals from factories.

4. Traffic congestion:
   • There are too many cars on the roads for the roads to cope with.
   • This blocks the roads and there is a lot of traffic congestion.
   • The movement of traffic is very slow.
   • At peak times journey times can last several hours.
   • Traffic congestion also causes air pollution see notes on slide 14.

To what extent has urban growth led to environmental issues in a city in an LIC/NEE you have studied. (9marks)
Challenge for urban planners:
To improve the conditions for the urban poor (those living in squatter settlements) while at the same time protecting communities.

Project 1: The Mumbai Slum Sanitation Project funded by the World Bank:
Aims: to improve sanitation facilities for up to a million slum dwellers across the city. So far over 300 community toilet blocks have been built housing more than 5100 toilets with separate facilities for men and women.
Local women had a say in the design of the toilets. Projects to improve the lives of the poor always work better when local people have a say in how they are run.
Despite the project, sanitation remains a huge issue in Mumbai.

Project 2: The Mumbai Slum electrification project:
This was put in place to tackle the problem that many slum dwellers were using bottled gas for cooking and heating. This is expensive and dangerous and pollutes the air.
The project has provided 10,000 slum dwellers with electricity.
Despite the project, safe electricity supplies are rare in the slums.

Assess the need for urban planning strategies in cities in LICs/NEEs using an example you have studied.
Project 3: The Mumbai Slum resettlement scheme:

- As part of the Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP), a slum area along a railway line (tin shacks near the line with open sewers and lack of a clean water supply) was cleared and residents moved to a new area.

- Residents had legal rights to their homes and now have water supplies and drains. Rates of disease among the community have fallen and children have better attendance at school. There are local shops and businesses so more employment opportunities.

- One downside was that parts of the community were separated but most agree quality of life has improved enormously.

Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban planning strategy in a LIC/NEE you have studied. (9marks)
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What should you talk about if asked about...
1. Social opportunities?
   A: Access to health, sanitation and education services. Access to water and energy resources. (Slide 8)
2. Economic opportunities?
   A: How urban industry can act as a stimulus for growth – basically types of jobs available and how this leads to growth. (slide 9)
3. Services?
   A: Health and education (slide 8 and 12)
4. Resources?
   A: Water and energy (Slide 8 and 11)
5. Challenges?
   A: slums, access to resources, access to services, unemployment, crime, environmental issues
6. Environmental challenges?
   A: waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. (Slides 14-15)
1. Which state is Mumbai in?
   Maharashtra State.
2. How many people commute to Mumbai from Maharashtra State every day?
   3 million (This is an example of Mumbai’s regional importance.)
3. What % of India’s taxes to people in Mumbai pay?
   33% (This is an example of Mumbai’s national importance.)
4. Give an example of an international company based in Mumbai.
   Volkswagon or Walt Disney. (This is an example of Mumbai’s international importance.)
5. How many people move to Mumbai each minute?
   1
6. How many schools are there in Mumbai?
   1000
7. What is the literacy rate in A) Mumbai? And B) The slums
   a) 90%  b) 70%
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Facts Quiz

8) What % of India’s factory employment in in Mumbai?
10%

9. What % of Dharavi’s population is employed?
85%

10. How long does water come on for in Dharavi per day?
2 hours

11. How many toilets are there per 1,000 people in the slums?
1

How many cases of typhoid and diptheria (water borne diseases) do doctors deal with per day in Dharavi?
4,000

How many of the population of Mumbai have been victims of crime?
One third.

What % of plastic waste gets recycled in Dharavi?
80
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Facts Quiz

How many cars are registered in Mumbai?
22 million

How many toilet blocks have been built so far by the Mumbai Slum Sanitation Project?
5100

How many households have been provided with electricity by the Mumbai electrification Project?
10,000