

## Student tasks

### Work with a partner.

1. Cut up the following cards.
2. Read each card carefully.
3. Decide whether it is an **opportunity** for the megacity of Mumbai or a **challenge** that it faces.
4. Create two piles on the table in front of you.
5. Answer the question – Is Mumbai a city of opportunities or challenges?

Opportunities for the Mumbai megacity	Challenges for the Mumbai megacity
A major centre of learning and education. Mumbai has a world renowned university and many other important education and research institutions.	The city runs more than 1,000 primary and secondary schools, with free education up to certain ages.
Most people have an electricity and water supply	It is the financial capital of India, the home of the Mumbai Stock Exchange.
Literacy rates are high (89.7%). Even in the slums, the literacy rate is estimated to be more than 69%.	It is the centre of the Hindi movie industry – Bollywood with many media concerns, e.g. television and satellite networks, publishing houses, which employ huge numbers of people.

## Opportunities and challenges in Mumbai

An estimated 9 million/62% of the population) people live in squatter settlements (bustees) today. It has the second largest slum in Asia (Dharavi, in central Mumbai, is home to nearly 1 million people in just 2.39 km<sup>2</sup>). It was initially an area of temporary shelter, but is now a permanent feature.

Drop-out rates are high. Many youngsters, particularly in slum areas, are unable to pursue their education as they must find a job to bring in some money to support their family. There are inadequate resources and declining standards in public institutions.

Water pipes often run close to sewer lines. Leakages lead to contamination of water and the spread of water-borne diseases. In Dharavi, children play amongst sewerage waste. Doctors deal with 4,000 cases a day of typhoid and diphtheria.

Urbanisation is the main cause of unemployment. Economic growth has not been fast enough to create sufficient jobs for the available workforce.

Crime rates are high. Nearly one third of the population have been victims of crime. Corruption is rife and 22.9% of citizens have been exposed to bribery.

Rubbish is frequently left in the streets. This attracts vermin, e.g. rats and flies. Poisonous liquids may leak and contaminate ground water supplies.

It is an important economic hub of India, contributing 10% of all factory employment and 40% of foreign trade.

Many of India's TNCs (trans-national corporations) are based here, e.g. State Bank of India, Reliance and Tata.

## Opportunities and challenges in Mumbai

<p>Mumbai has severe water shortages. Water is rationed. Standpipes often come on for two hours at 5.30 am and are shared between many people.</p>	<p>Air pollution is high as old cars emit dirty and harmful fumes and there is little regulation of emissions from factories. Sewerage waste is not always treated properly and drains into the sea.</p>
<p>It has a large, unskilled and informal self-employed workforce. These are often unregulated workers, e.g. street hawkers, street sellers, taxi drivers and mechanics.</p>	<p>It has areas of wealth, with some of the most expensive property in the world. One 28 storey structure is worth £2 billion.</p>
<p>Overcrowding means diseases spread very easily, e.g. dysentery, malaria, plague, jaundice, diarrhoea and typhoid.</p>	<p>Underemployment is common (people paid less than they should be for the task that they do, with poor working standards).</p>
<p>It has most of India's specialised technical industries, e.g. aerospace, optical engineering, medical research, computers and electronic equipment, shipbuilding and salvaging and renewable energy.</p>	<p>Many people often live far from their place of work and are dependent on public transport. Buses and trains are always crammed. Roads are overcrowded with vehicles. The movement of traffic is very slow. Peak traffic times can last several hours.</p>
<p>Other formal work may be in government- or state-related positions.</p>	<p>It has the best city transport system in India.</p>

## Opportunities and challenges in Mumbai

Many properties have a water and electricity supply, but this has often been set up haphazardly and poses health and safety risks.

Levels of PM10 (particulate matter which can cause asthma, bronchitis and cancer) are dangerously high (132 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; WHO's recommendation is 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup>).

At least 650 million litres of water are lost each day due to old, leaking pipes. Slum dwellers may spend up to 20% of their income on water.

There is a lack of basic sanitation in Mumbai with only 1 toilet per 1,000 people on average in the unplanned squatter settlements.

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Opportunities for the Mumbai megacity	Challenges for the Mumbai megacity
Mumbai is major centre of learning and education.	Mumbai has more than 1,000 primary and secondary schools.
Literacy rates are high.	It is the financial capital of India.
Most people have an electricity and water supply.	It is the centre of the Hindi movie industry – Bollywood.
An estimated 9 million (62% of the population) people live in squatter settlements known as bustees.	Many youngsters, particularly in the squatter settlements are unable to complete their education as they must find a job.

## Opportunities and challenges in Mumbai

<p>Water pipes often run close to sewer lines. Leakages lead to contamination of water and the spread of diseases.</p>	<p>Nearly one third of the population have been victims of crime.</p>
<p>Economic growth has not been fast enough to create sufficient jobs for the available workforce.</p>	<p>At least 650 million litres of water are lost each day in Mumbai due to old, leaking pipes.</p>
<p>It is an important economic hub of India, contributing 40% of foreign trade.</p>	<p>Many of India's trans-national corporations are based in Mumbai.</p>
<p>Rubbish is frequently left in the streets. Poisonous liquids may leak and contaminate ground water supplies.</p>	<p>Air pollution is high as old cars emit dirty and harmful fumes.</p>
<p>It has a large, unskilled and informal self-employed workforce.</p>	<p>It has areas of wealth, with some of the most expensive property in the world.</p>
<p>It has most of India's specialised technical industries.</p>	<p>Many people often live far from their place of work and use public transport.</p>

## Opportunities and challenges in Mumbai

<p>Formal employment may be in government or state-related positions.</p>	<p>It has the best city transport system in India.</p>
<p>There is a lack of basic sanitation (on average, 1 toilet per 1000 people) in the unplanned squatter settlements.</p>	<p>Many properties have a water and electricity supply, but this has often been set up illegally and poses health and safety risks.</p>
<p>Sewerage waste is not always treated properly and drains into the sea.</p>	<p>Workers are often unregulated, e.g. street sellers, taxi drivers and mechanics.</p>
<p>Slum dwellers may spend up to 20% of their income on water.</p>	<p>There is little control of emissions from factories in Mumbai.</p>
<p>Buses and trains are always overcrowded.</p>	<p>Corruption is a common problem in Mumbai.</p>