

Mumbai knowledge organiser

Land uses

Site and situation

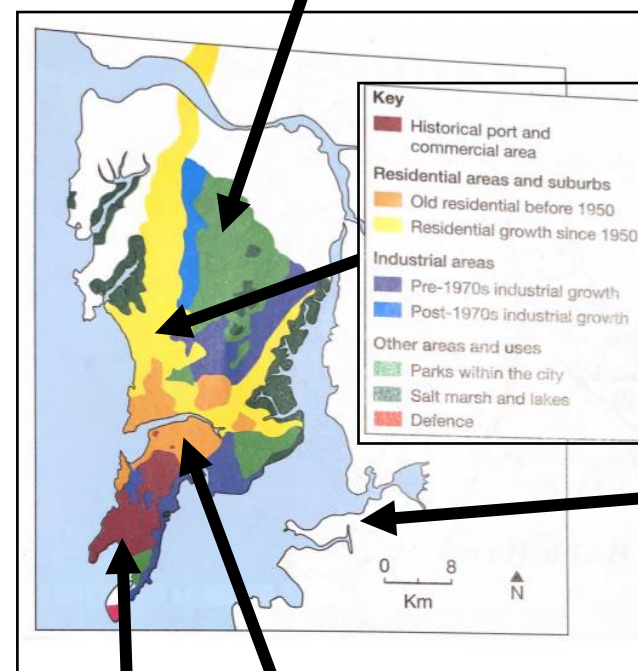


Mumbai's population has grown by more than 12x in the last 100yrs and this population growth is due to two main factors:

- rates of natural increase
- national and international migration (mostly rural to urban)

- Mumbai is a megacity of global importance because of its **strong diverse economy** and dynamic creative industries.
- The site of the city developed on a group of islands surrounding a **deep natural harbour** (situation) accessible to large container ships.
- Space for development and expansion is limited and **population densities have become very high** affecting the quality of life because it is crowded, traffic is congested and affordable housing is difficult to find.
- In the 19th century Britain imported cotton from India which was transported to Mumbai port by a **railway**.
- By the late 20th century the factories started to decline along with the port but at the same time other industrial and commercial activities including banking began to take off.

Urban-rural fringe - Rural areas are generally found where **physical factors** mean the land is **not suitable for construction** e.g. river estuary land, and marshland that flood frequently as well as the hills that Sanjay Gandhi National Park occupies.



Outer suburbs
Developed post 1970's along the railway lines they allowed commuters to travel into the city each day. **New industrial sectors have also set up along the railway lines.**

Outer suburbs
Navi Mumbai was planned as a **low density suburb** where lower land values would create a better quality of life with less congestion. Over time **some industries relocate to Navi Mumbai due to cheaper land values and the availability of a skilled workforce.**

Inner suburbs - Originally this area was used for housing the textile workers but now is characterised by **squatter and slum dwellings making up Mumbai's largest slum settlement—Dharavi.**

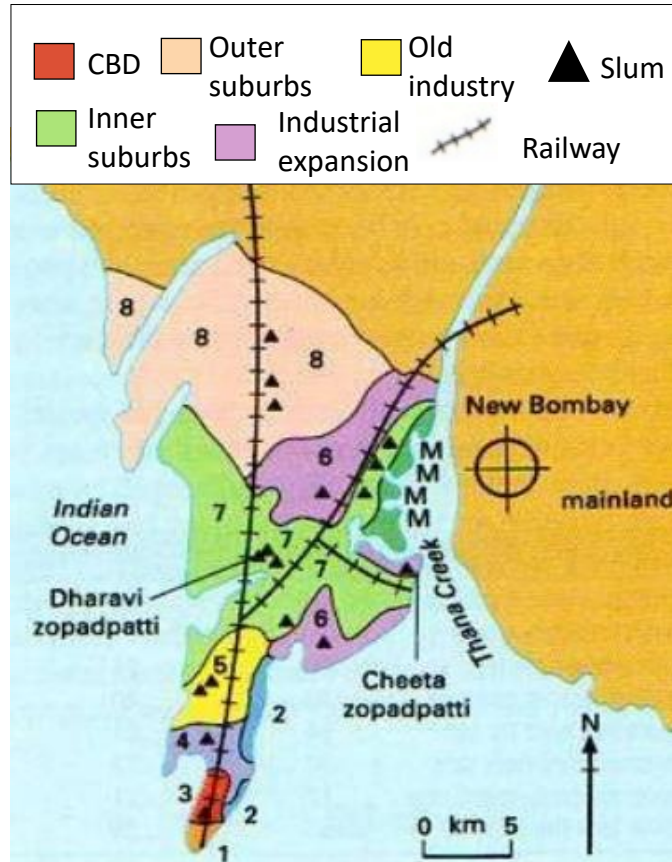
CBD - The oldest part of Mumbai including the city centre/CBD are on the southern tip of the peninsula centred on the old banking sector of the city home to the **HQ's of companies such as Walt Disney India, Microsoft India and Cadbury India.** Housing here is very expensive here right next to shopping malls and retail developments. **The port is still very active** with thousands working and living here in slums, as many as 25,000 according to estimates

Growth of Mumbai

- At 20,692 people per km² **population density is very high**, one of the highest in the world potentially driving up real estate prices and increasing traffic congestion.
- Initially **people move to areas that are cheap to live in** and those businesses that are able to relocate move to less congested locations.
- Some migrants have nothing and can't afford to rent so they live in the **city's slums where accommodation is very cheap.**
- Often the slums are right next to expensive accommodation which is often a feature of Urban India.

PULL factors (attract people to Mumbai)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities, • high level of pay • entertainment and culture such as theatres, • services e.g. transport, healthcare and education

A map to show the land uses in Mumbai along with the railway tracks that have helped the city to expand.



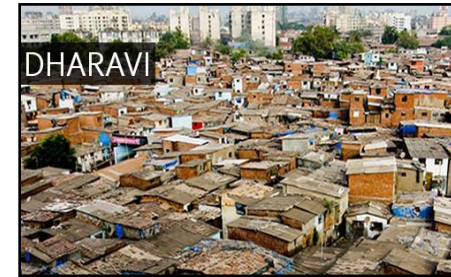
Inequality

- Whilst some migrants have well paid jobs in engineering, media and IT related industries, **the majority of migrants are unskilled and unemployed.**
- This has created opportunities and challenges for Mumbai's residents some who live in the world's most expensive apartments whilst others are pavement dwellers unable to afford to rent a room in a slum.



Quality of life in a megacity is measured by:

- Levels of air and water pollution,
- Transport congestion,
- Access to healthcare and education
- Access to affordable housing
- Income.
- **'Rent controlled'** properties also discourages property owners to make improvements because they won't get any more rent than they currently do.
- **Corruption** means that old textile mills for example that were planned to be affordable housing were sold to developers who created expensive apartment blocks that only the rich could afford.
- **Squatter settlements are on valuable land** which developers would pay a lot for if the government moved residents out.
- **Residents want improved services but don't want to move** so politically it's difficult to move them but economically expensive to let them stay.
- Traffic congestion is politically unpopular but **new transport infrastructure** (such as improved roads and railways) **is very expensive.**
- **No taxes are gained from the 'informal' employment** sector so if everyone worked in the 'formal' sector the workers would get better pay and conditions and the government would gain taxes but politically it would be difficult to convince people that they weren't losing money.

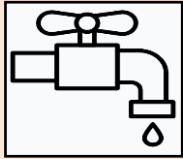


Challenges and opportunities

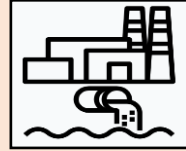
What are the challenges of living in Mumbai?



Lack of services such as piped water, medical care and reliable electricity



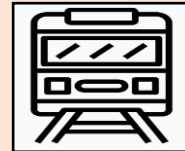
Waste disposal relies on small scale businesses collecting and recycling of Mumbai's waste



800 million tonnes of waste is dumped in river Mithi (both sanitation and industrial waste)



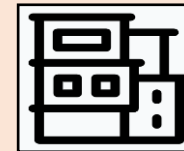
1.8 million cars create gridlocked roads



90% of population travel by rail creating an over crowded rail network and dangerous condition with people riding the trains



Formal housing is unaffordable

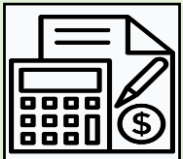


Chawls (old unsafe buildings) and slums are close to railway lines and swamps and rents are low, despite the land underneath being valuable



60% of the population work in informal sector in their homes (laundry, tanning and clay pot manufacturing etc.)

What are the opportunities of living in Mumbai?



Finance and IT services employed highly skilled 'Mumbaikars'



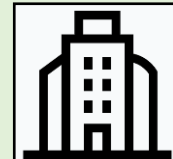
Foreign companies have invested in Mumbai bringing international migrants and new skills into the city.



There has been a boom in the service sector for Mumbai's low-skilled workers providing services such as taxi drivers, cleaners, street vendors, repair work and recycling.



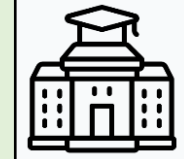
The Sanjay Gandhi National Park is the world's biggest park inside a city -100KM² of forest attracting 2million visitors per year with a population of tigers.



As a financial centre Mumbai has great importance connecting economies around the world with many of the largest companies in India locating their HQ's there.



'Bollywood', the Hindu language film industry. Also developed in Mumbai making it a city of cultural significance.



It has 10 universities



India's biggest docks handling 25% of all India's international trade, generates 1/6 of India's GDP,

Evaluating solutions

Can bottom-up strategies improve Mumbai?

Top-down approaches managed by the city's government and imposed on the people could influence the quality of life for those people who live in Mumbai.

<p>What are SPARC community toilet blocks?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Government run toilet blocks were too expensive to pay per use, poorly maintained and without running water. SPARC, an Indian NGO, built toilets with the help of the community and were connected to the sewage and water systems, had electricity for night-time safety and unlimited use monthly permits could be bought for 25p. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HOWEVER this is only available in some part of the city and not all residents benefit from the scheme.
<p>What is the Hamara foundation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hamara provides social-work services for street children to improve their health and education including vocational training in computing for 16-18 year olds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BUT services like this only reach a small number of children in Mumbai. Unskilled and uneducated adults who have lived in Mumbai for a long time, or have migrated from rural areas still struggle with informal, low paid jobs and exist in a cycle of poverty

Can top-down strategies improve Mumbai?

Top-down approaches managed by the city's government and imposed on the people could influence the quality of life for those people who live in Mumbai.

<p>What is The Gorai Garbage Site Closure Project?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For around 40yrs 1200 tonnes of solid waste were dumped into Gorai landfill site. Toxic run-off and unpleasant smelling methane gas made this an unhealthy place to live and would impact neighbor residents. The government re-shaped the hill, lined it to prevent leaching, planted trees and grass to create an urban park and then used methane capture technology to use the gases released to produce renewable power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HOWEVER the site is now full and so does present a challenge of where future waste will be placed and processed and garbage sites of the city are expanding, or waste remains on streets in slums.
<p>What is the Mumbai monorail?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening in 2014 and costing £310million it aimed to reduce transport congestion by taking people off the road. Around 15,000 passengers take the 10p trip per day many of whom are tourists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BUT residents in the slums feel that it is not suitable for them and that they would need it most but it does not (yet) connect the whole city – just the affluent areas like Navi Mumbai.
<p>Will Slum clearance make a difference?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land underneath Dharavi (Mumbai's largest slum) is currently worth \$4billion on which the government is keen to redevelop Dharavi through their top-down strategy. The plan is to replace the slums with affordable housing (1.1million new homes), water and sanitation service improvements as well as education and healthcare. One developer wants to give the residents of Dharavi ownership rights and involve them in finding solutions to improve the quality of life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ON THE OTHER HAND, residents are strongly opposed to the plan due to the loss of premises for small businesses that people operate out of their home currently (the redeveloped land will be for housing only) and the loss of community spirit. For examples kilns for pottery making would be banned. Many slum dwellers are concerned with where they will go in the time between the slums being cleared and the new homes being built.