

# Mumbai

## Location and size?

The megacity Mumbai is located in the state of Maharashtra in India. It has a rapidly growing population of 17 million, with an estimated 600 migrants arriving each day. By 2020 it is estimated that it could potentially have a population of around 26 million.

## Key Facts:

- Provides 33% of India's entire tax revenue
- 40% of international flights to India land in Mumbai – tourism
- Mumbai is the home of Bollywood, the huge film hub which produces more films than Hollywood each year. This is a huge part of the revenue that supports Mumbai, as well as attracting tourists from around the world.
- Rent inside part of the city is higher than some of the most desirable cities in the world such as New York and London.
- As a result of globalisation there are many international banks, world-class restaurants and TNC headquarters e.g. TATA STEEL. Furthermore many companies outsource their call centres, accounting and stock ordering to India because the wages here are cheaper than in more developed countries. For example BT and Tesco have both outsourced parts of their businesses to Mumbai in order to cut costs and maximise profits.

## Growth:

Mumbai is experiencing **hyper urbanisation** due the growth of its economy in manufacturing. An increase in tertiary sector jobs such as IT and financial services means it has become a major centre for out-sourced work. It also has one of the largest film industries in the world located there.

## Pull and Push Factors:

### RURAL PUSH FACTORS:

- Lack of investment
- Lack of services
- Lack of opportunities
- Low wages
- Drought and flooding is now common
- Rural poverty

### URBAN PULL FACTORS:

- Better quality of life
- Growth and outsourcing jobs available
- Better services e.g. education and healthcare
- Better housing
- Better paid jobs
- Better opportunities

## Impacts - Dharavi:

60% of the population are still living in poverty and are not benefitting from the growth that is occurring in central Mumbai. One million reside in just 1 square mile of space here, which used to be a mangrove swamp! The slum is situated between two main railways, and therefore provides cheap accommodation for low skilled workers which arrive in the city in search of a better life.

## Life in Dharavi:

- Homes have a solid look, and many have an electricity supply.
- Small-scale workshops are present which produce cheap pottery, plastic toys (the type in Christmas crackers), embroidered clothes and leather handbags for the export market.
- Average incomes are low, A leather worker can earn around £40 a month, with the rent of a flat being £12 a month.
- Many families cannot afford to move out of the slum because the rest of Mumbai is too expensive. Due to this many acquire building materials and self-improve their homes.



### Sustainability in Dharavi:

<u>Transport</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Employment</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the amount of public transport available</li> <li>- A 25km bridge linking the city to settlements across the Bay of Mumbai</li> <li>- Investing in energy efficient trains in order to earn carbon credits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the housing availability to reduce the number of people living in slums</li> <li>- Making housing more affordable</li> <li>- The land where the Dharavi slum is located is worth an estimated \$10 billion. In return of the land they must allocated at least 20% of the development to affordable housing</li> <li>- Slum dwellers are given apartments with 21m<sup>2</sup> of space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aims to create 200,000 high end service sector jobs in healthcare, financial services – raising GDP by 3% per year</li> <li>- 500,000 jobs in construction, retail, tourism and recreation – raising GDP by 2% a year</li> <li>- 200,000 jobs in Special Export Zones around the port and airport</li> </ul>

### Vision Mumbai:

This is plan to tackle problems created by the rapid population growth and turn the city into a world class location by 2013. Work for this began in 2004, however in order for this to be successful they would have to remove the Dharavi slum, home to 1 million residents. By 2007, 200,000 people had been moved and 45,000 homes demolished as 300 hectares of land were cleared for development.

