

# Candidate evidence

## Research Findings and Conclusions:

14 marks

For this section you must

- (i) Describe and explain, in detail, the main findings of your research. You must include reference to the Processed Information you have brought into the assessment.
- (ii) State what conclusions you have reached about your topic or issue.

Mumbai is located on the North-West Coast of India as shown in Figure 1. It is home to more than 20 million people. It is a city of great poverty and great wealth. Dharavi is one of the biggest slums in the world and is certainly the biggest in India (Figure 1.A). Many people live in these slums. People who ~~are~~ ~~have~~ cannot live in the slum buildings, have no choice but to live on the outskirts. These are squatter camps. You can see in Figure 5A how the conditions are of lower level than a slum as they are made out of sticks and poles which is not suitable for human survival and does not provide any protection from the harsh weather like the raining season. Squatter camps do not even have the most basic needs such as water whereas in Figure 6B you can see Marine Lines in South Mumbai which has tall buildings and wide open spaces in comparison to Figure 5B where all the shelters are crammed together. Figure ~~6A~~ 6 shows low density populations and lives of luxury. You can see that it has a much nicer and cleaner environment as opposed to Figure 5 where the people have to live under bridges or as this picture shows, in bushes and dirt.

**Research topic/issue:**

To Investigate The Differences In Housing Conditions Within Mumbai

**Research methods:****6 marks**

Describe two research methods you used to collect information about your topic or issue.

I used two different methods of secondary research that are all relevant to my aim and are dependable data and evidence.

Source 1 - I used the "Mumbai Human Development Report 2009" because it is a government report, therefore it is reliable and has the correct figures and statistics (as shown in Figure 7).

I also used the "Praja Foundation Report on The state of Affordable Housing In Mumbai." This was relevant to my aim as it is another government report, therefore it is reliable. I used graphs and charts from this (Figure 4) and I took notes. I used two different websites to cross check my information. Other websites on the subject quote these reports, however, not always accurately.

Source 2 - I used a TV programme called "Kevin McClaud: Slumming It" as it showed the conditions in Mumbai, relating to my aim. He went to both parts of Mumbai to show the contrast and he interviewed people living in the slum to get their opinions and views of living in Mumbai. This is

reliable as it clearly shows the real housing conditions in Mumbai.

\* Up to date as it was produced in November 2014.

Q. 1

In Marine Lines (Figure 6A) one of these tall buildings for one family can cost over \$1 billion. These buildings can be as tall as 27 stories which is more than enough room whereas in Figure 2 in the slum, the houses are crammed together. Figure 2C shows how close the slum buildings are which can be less than 2 metres apart. These are the more permanent buildings as they have had improvements over time as they are <sup>owned by the</sup> government. In Figure 5, these shelters are set up on illegal land and are not approved by the government.

Figure 2 shows Dharavi. There are around 1 million people crammed in per square mile. Around 20 live in each home with 5 people living in each 12'x12' room whereas in South Mumbai (Figure 6A), some people have a huge skyscraper for one family each.

You can see the households by number of dwelling rooms in Figure 4. 57% of people in Mumbai live in one ~~dwelling~~ room dwellings whereas only 3% live in four room dwellings which is a huge difference of 54%. This shows how many people live in crowded conditions as opposed to the small amount who live in luxury.

In the slums in Mumbai (Figure 2A), crowded conditions can lead to the spread of disease which can be fatal. Because of this, doctors in Dharavi see to around 4,000 cases of sickness per day which shows how many people

Q 2

are liable to disease in these poor conditions. However, in South Mumbai (Figure 6) there are many more hospitals than in the slum which means that people get seen to more easily and can be treated right away. There is also a significantly lower amount of cases of sickness in South Mumbai as they live in cleaner environments and do not live in crowded areas.

Figure 2B shows what the slums in Dharavi are made out of. They have tin metal roofs and are constructed out of brick and wood. This means that they are liable to catch fire very easily and due to the fact that ~~there~~ the dwellings are so close together, many other houses could catch fire and burn down, resulting in a large part of the slum being burnt down. ~~The~~ Fires are very dangerous in the slum if not taken care of. Whereas, in Figure 6 the buildings are constructed out of more substantial materials therefore will not burn down so easily and will not spread as fast because they are further apart.

~~Whereas in the slums~~

Disease is very high in the slums (Figure 3A). You can see how there is a child walking on a pipe surrounded by toxic waste. If the child were to fall in, they would most likely catch a disease such as TB, Polio or Typhoid which can lead to death. Children have no choice but to play in these areas as there is nowhere

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(Figure 3B)

Clean in the slums. These toxic wastes can be ~~man~~ from liquids chemicals, sewage, waste and rubbish: ~~in Figure~~ However, in Figure 6 you can see no rubbish in the clean and safe environment where children are free to play in the open. ~~Children in the slums~~ People in the slums also defecate in the open which adds to the spread of disease and the unsanitary conditions. Another hazard is that ~~these~~ water pipes run through these chemical wastes in the slums. If these pipes were to burst or leak in these deep fatal liquids then the water would be contaminated which is extremely dangerous to human health whereas in South Mumbai in figure 6, pipes run underground and there are no open sewers or toxic wastes lying around the city.

Water is another big problem in Mumbai as in Dharavi (Figure 2), there are standpipes which carrying cold, running water. ~~That~~ The problem with this is that they only run for 2 hours per day which means that people have to collect enough water to last them 24 hours. However, in Figure 6 ~~you~~ the people who live in Marine Lines have unlimited access to water where they can use it all throughout the day and night for 24 hours. These ~~poor~~ people are lucky enough to have proper showers whereas in the slums the people have to be careful with what they use their water for. In Figure 6B, you can see that the people in South Mumbai are even lucky enough and rich enough to afford private pools. This would never be seen

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### In the slums in Dharavi (Figure 2)

There are huge differences in life expectancies between ~~the~~ the different parts of Mumbai. In Figure 7, you can see that Marine Lines has a total slum population of 0.00% and an average life expectancy of around 60 years of age whereas in somewhere extremely polluted such as East Chembur, you can see that there is a total slum population of 77.55% and an average life expectancy of under 40 years of age. There is a difference of over 20 years which shows just how much the living conditions can affect ~~the lives of people~~ people's lives.

In conclusion, I have shown from my findings and evidence that there are huge differences between the rich parts of Mumbai and the poor parts where people live in poverty. The people who live more ~~luxurious~~ glamorous lives have clean running water, live in non crowded conditions and can afford anything that they would want whereas the people who live in the slums and squatter camps have to live on limited supplies of water, live altogether in cramped spaces and cannot afford even the most basic needs. There should be more done to help prevent and control these poor conditions in India as no one should have to live in such horrible ~~the~~ areas.

What Are the Differences in Housing Conditions in Mumbai?

Figure 2



Figure 1



Figure 5

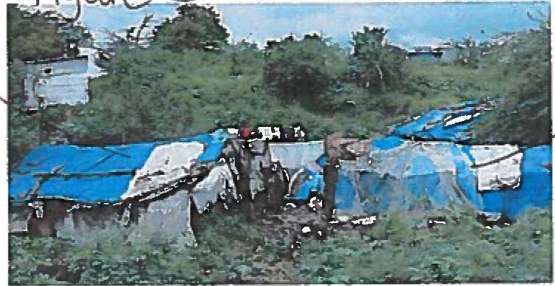


Figure 6



Figure 3



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Figure 7

What Are the Differences in Housing Conditions in Mumbai?

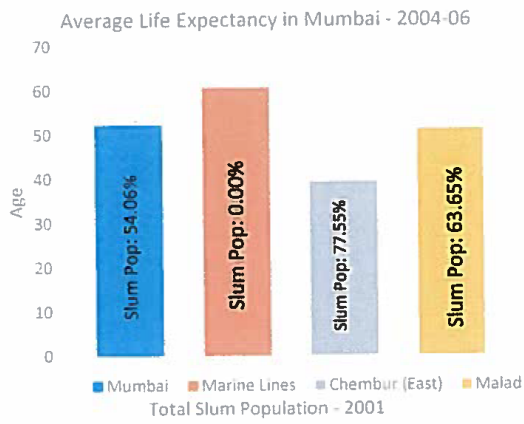
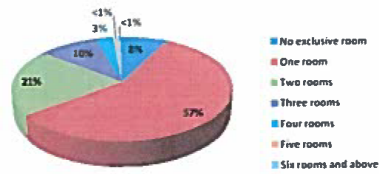


Figure 4

Chart 2: Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms (2011)<sup>8</sup>



- 57% households live in one room dwellings
- 8% households do not have an exclusive dwelling room i.e. one dwelling room is shared by more than one household

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