

# Taj Hotels: Building Sustainable Livelihoods

## Fact-file:

- A peninsula surrounded by the Arabian Sea.
- India's largest city.
- Financial capital of the country.
- Modern infrastructure and vast, skilled human resources.
- Contributes 10% of all factory employment and 40% of India's foreign trade.

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## PROBLEMS

In a developing city like Mumbai, there are several problems. Therefore, I will be discussing only the main issues.

### Environmental issues

### Social issues

### Air Pollution

## solutions and strategies

### POPULATION GROWTH AND SLUMS



### Solutions for air pollution

The Honorable Mumbai High Court by their order dated 27th October 2001 directed for phasing out of all commercial vehicles within city limits. It directed for phasing out of all commercial vehicles within city limits. It directed for phasing out of all commercial vehicles within city limits. It directed for phasing out of all commercial vehicles within city limits.

### The MCGM

### Air Quality



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## PROBLEMS

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### Regulation

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### Environmental issues

### Social issues

### Air Pollution

## solutions and strategies

### TOPS (TOWNSHIP) AND SLUMS



### Solutions for air pollution

The Honorable Mumbai High Court for the order dated 17th October 2001 directed for phasing out of old commercial vehicles unless they are converted to run on LPG/CNG. More efficient types of fuel (CNG) should be used for transport. The Honorable Court also directed that the number of private vehicles and in turn, CO2 emissions should be reduced.

### The MCGM



### AJAY CHAVAN



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**PR**  
In a developing  
problems. The  
issues.

**Population growth**  
**Thecasesolution**

Mumbai attracts immigrants from rural areas seeking employment and attempts to discourage the influx of people; the city's population grows 10 percent a year. Many newcomers end up in poverty, often living in slums. An estimated 42 percent of the city's inhabitants live in slums, and the population density is around 46,000 per square kilometer—among the highest in the world. As a result of Mumbai's size and high growth rate, urban sprawl, traffic, and pollution, serious threats are posed to the quality of life in the city. For example, contribute to serious air pollution, which causes respiratory problems among the population. Breathing Mumbai's air, 20 cigarettes a day. With a population of just over 20.6 million in 2007, projections Mumbai's population predicts it to reach 27.4 million by 2020.

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Mumbai, India  
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Mumbai is located on the West coast of the country



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Map of Mumbai

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some pictures of  
the city



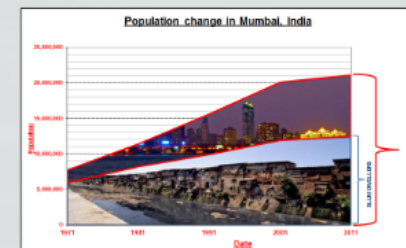
# Population growth

## Thecasesolutions.com

Mumbai attracts immigrants from rural areas seeking employment and a better life. Despite government attempts to discourage the influx of people, the city's population grew at an annual rate of more than four percent a year. Many newcomers end up in poverty, often living in slums or sleeping in the streets. An estimated 42 percent of the city's inhabitants live in slum conditions. Some areas of Mumbai city have population densities of around 46,000 per square kilometer—among the highest in the world.

As a result of Mumbai's size and high growth rate, urban sprawl, traffic congestion, inadequate sanitation, and pollution, serious threats are posed to the quality of life in the city. Automobile exhausts and industrial emissions, for example, contribute to serious air pollution, which is reflected in a high incidence of respiratory problems among the population. Breathing Mumbai's air has been likened to smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day. With a population of just over 20.6 million already, a United Nations (UN) report that projects Mumbai's population predicts it to reach 27.4 million by the year 2015.

paraphrased-  
<http://daisukeyabuki.blogspot.co.uk/2005/08/population-growth-and-urban-problem-in.html>

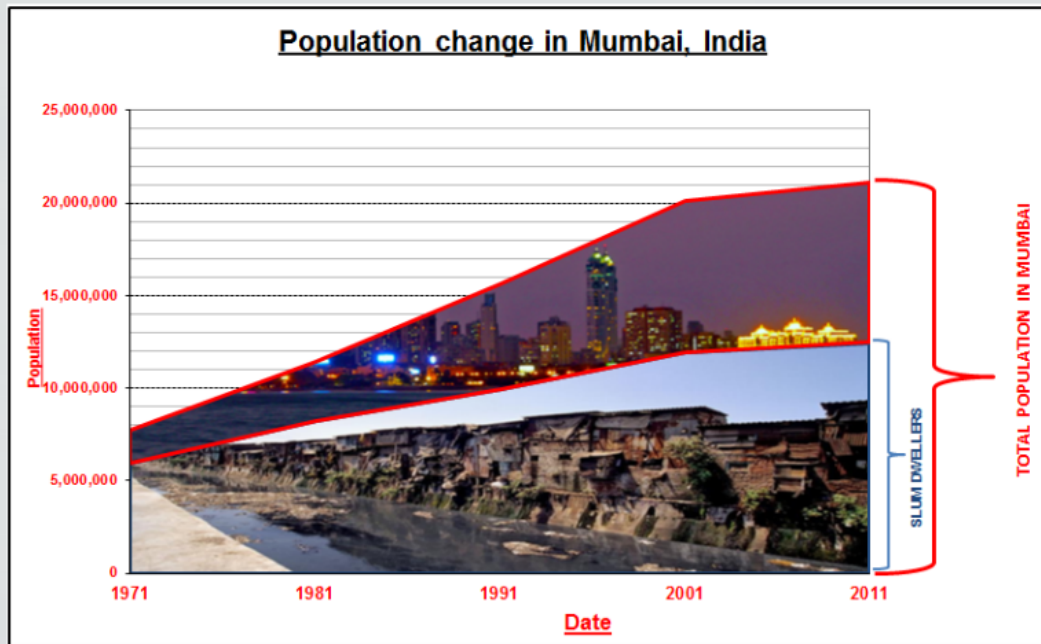


google images

Graph showing the population in Mumbai (Difference between population in slums and the modern city region)

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...dy, a United Nations (UN) report that  
...e year 2015.



Graph showing the population in Mumbai (Difference between population in slums and the modern city region)

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## Slums Thecasesolutions.com

India's and Mumbai's biggest slum, spread out for over 557 acres is known as Dharavi. There are a million people crammed into one square mile in Dharavi. "At the edge of Dharavi the newest arrivals to the city come to make their homes on waste land next to water pipes in slum areas." They set up home illegally amongst waste on land that is not suitable for habitation. In the wet monsoon season these people have huge problems living on this low lying marginal land. In the slum people have to live with many problems. People have to go to the toilet in the street and there are open sewers. Children play amongst sewage waste and doctors deal with 4,000 cases of diphtheria and typhoid a day.

Dharavi slum is not a planned settlement and the inhabitants have no legal rights to the land. There are also toxic wastes in the slum including hugely dangerous heavy metals. Dharavi is made up of 12 different neighbourhoods and there are no maps or road signs. The further you walk into Dharavi from the edge the more permanent and solid the structures become. People live in very small dwellings (e.g. 12X12ft), often with many members of their extended families.



*paraphrased- <http://upsc-civil-services-ias.blogspot.co.uk/2013/07/urbanization-problem-or-solution.html>  
<http://www.un.org/cyberschoolbus/habitat/profiles/bombay.asp>*