

Housing discrimination in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region - a spatial analysis of caste-based segregation

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1. Introduction

Mumbai, India's financial and commercial capital, is both its wealthiest city and its most diverse. The current capital of Maharashtra and the former headquarters of the Bombay Presidency during British rule - which at its peak extended as far as present-day Sindh in Pakistan - the city has long been home to large minority communities, but was always dominated by Maharashtrians and Gujaratis, who comprised a bulk of the natives of the region. Post-independence, however, the city was (and continues to be) shaped by waves of immigration from across the state and the country, exponentially growing its population and consequently its urbanized area to accommodate these new residents. Large swathes of land to the north of the city, previously independent towns or villages, were annexed by administration, with sprawl oriented around the three major railway lines emanating from the historic city. Mumbai is no stranger to expansion - indeed, the city owes its mere existence to land reclamation by the British - but its scale and scope in the past few decades has been unprecedented. In 1951, the city covered 231.5 km^2 and housed 2.3 million people. By 2011, the city's metropolitan region (henceforth shortened as MMR) spanned $6,328 \text{ km}^2$ with 22.8 million people, with the city proper housing 12.2 million over a mere 603 km^2 . Today, Maharashtrians and Gujaratis only make up 42% and 19% of the city's population respectively, the rest being natives of other states.

These rapid changes in demography have brought with them a significant rise in ethnic, religious, and caste tension.

At the same time, real estate prices tend to decrease as one moves north and east, effectively pricing out and incentivizing those shut out of the city's restrictive market to seek housing

Daily commutes of three hours or more are common

The state was the center of the caste movement

Combined with rising real estate prices, these have manifested in social segregation

Lower-caste Hindus, especially non-Brahmin Maharashtrians, are more likely to be non-vegetarian

The existence of widespread discrimination in Mumbai’s housing market has been well-established in the literature (Shaban and Aboli 2021), despite recent laws that have attempted to curb the practice (Koppikar 2023). However, little analysis has been conducted on segregation in the wider metropolitan region, outside the boundaries of the city proper.

This project aims to explore to what extent Dalits and other lower caste groups have been pushed to the margins

using smaller areal units

(see Bharathi, Malghan, and Rahman 2023)

2. Data

The data used in this study comes from The Socioeconomic High-resolution Rural-Urban Geographic Platform for India Project (abbrv. SHRUG). SHRUG is an open access repository that aims to link hundreds of Indian datasets comprising socio-economic surveys, censuses, and environmental studies with common geographic identifiers. Owing to the nation’s size and diversity, Indian record-keeping is notoriously inconsistent, with formats, naming conventions, and even languages often differing within the same state; SHRUG circumvents this issue through its standardization process. It also obtains a level of geographic granularity that cannot be found in any single government dataset - by splitting the nation into 576,153 uniform areal units termed “shrids” and reaggregating all variables to these, it provides a largely consistent framework by which to analyse different regions at a deeper level than states, districts and sub-districts. It is for this reason that the project utilizes **2011 Population Census Abstract (PCA) and Socio-Economic and Caste Survey (SECC) Data** (Registrar General and Census Commissioner 2011; Ministry of Rural Development 2011; Asher et al. 2021) over more recent data like the National Family Health Survey from 2019-21 - cleaning the latter to a level acceptable for analysis would have been a months-long project, as it is not currently available in SHRUG. Yielding the granularity desired for our purposes would indeed be an even more Herculean task.

The 2011 PCA and SECC datasets are the most current census data available for India; although usually conducted decennially, the 2021 census was postponed due to COVID and other political reasons. As stored at the shrid-level in SHRUG, they contain a multitude of variables on employment, occupation, literacy, property ownership, and consumption, as well as demographic information like gender, caste, income, and education status. Key variables of interest were the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) population in each shrid and

SC/ST are Indian government designations for Dalits and Adivasis

Surprisingly missing from the dataset was religious breakd

2.1 Data Cleaning

As SHRUG stores district/sub-district data separately from shrid-level data, with no linking variables between the two, finding the specific shrids that comprised the MMR outside of the city proper proved a challenge. This was compounded by the fact that the MMR is defined by the Municipal Corporation and Councils that comprise it, the exact boundaries for which occasionally span multiple state-level districts or include very small portions of specific sub-districts. To rectify this problem as much as possible, the spatial intersection (using the `st_intersects` predicate) between the most relevant sub-districts of the MMR and all shrids in the PCA data was computed. This, however, missed out on a few areas of interest, most notably the majority of the municipal council of Khopoli, while including a few parcels of rural land that were not relevant. The cleaned dataset contained 1273 shrids with a population totaling roughly 22.1 million - this was deemed an acceptable enough difference from the true population of 22.8 million.

Another issue encountered was that all of the city proper was only comprised of two shrids, each spanning the Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban districts respectively. The authors of SHRUG note this as an issue in their documentation - specifically, that breaking up census data into shrids was challenging in and around major cities, given the occasional lack of detail in the census - and this hampered some of the comparative analysis that was planned with regards to segregation in the city vs. the rest of the MMR.

Finally, there were some missing shrids in the SECC datasets as compared to the PCA dataset. The rural and urban phases of the SECC were conducted separately, with survey questions slightly different for each; when attempting to merge both datasets with the MMR shrids computed from PCA data, 42 shrids were not found. As a result, only PCA variables are available for those vs. the full set of PCA and SECC variables are for the rest.

2.2 Exploration

Table 1: Caste demography of the MMR vs. India

	Region	SC Population (% of total)	ST Population (% of total)	Combined SC/ST Population (% of total)
1	MMR	6.76	3.13	9.89
2	MMR (excluding city proper)	7.12	5.56	12.68
3	India	16.60	8.60	25.20

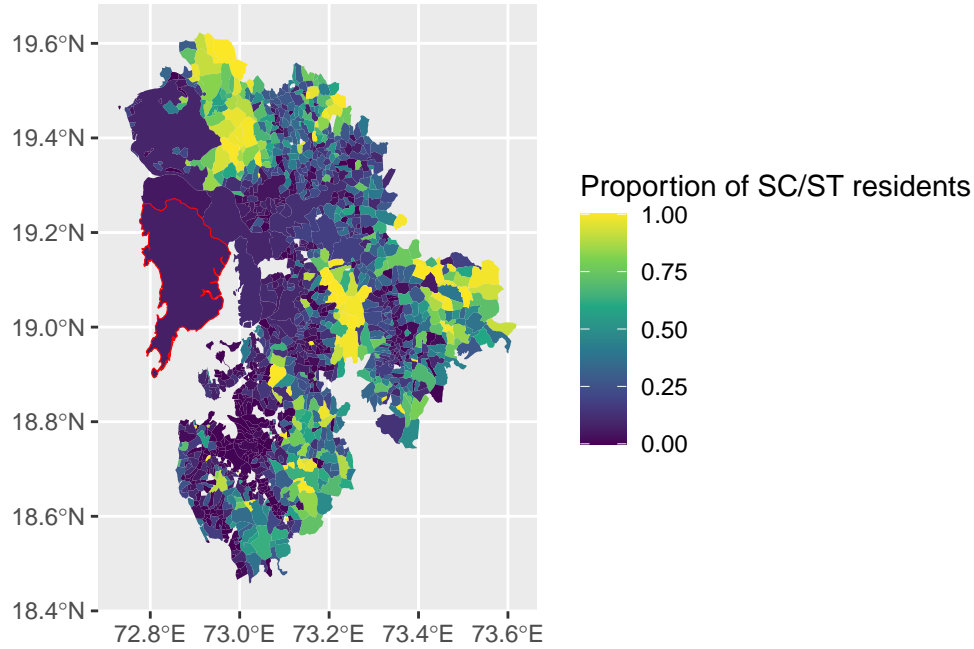


Table 1 displays a breakdown of caste percentages

This is confirmed by Figure 1, which displays a choropleth-map of all regions of the MMR (including Mumbai City/Suburban districts). As before, note that all of the city proper is a single, large shrid, outlined in red on the map. We observe a pattern of increasing SC/ST percentages as we move further from the city proper,

This indicates

Geary's C	P-value
0.543	0

Conducting Geary's C shows us clear evidence of positive spatial autocorrelation i.e. that a shrid with

3. Methodology

3.1 Primary Outcome

The primary outcome of this study is the global spatial dissimilarity index, first formalized in (Feitosa et al. 2007). This index was chosen for its prior use in the Indian context (see Haque et al. 2021, which explores spatial segregation in Kolkata and Bengaluru) as well as its ability

to mitigate the so-called “checkerboard problem” (Reardon and O’Sullivan 2004), of central importance in a city like Mumbai

Significance will be tested using a pseudo-significance “p-value” measure, computed on random permutation tests of dissimilarity across different spatial arrangements of the region (using the procedure described in Feitosa et al. 2007, 309–10).

4. Results

5. Discussion and Evaluation

The limitations of this study arose primarily from data availability and quality.

Methodologically,

References

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Appendix