

Name of the Research Scholar: Jaiffer Ali Arackal

Supervisor: Dr. Nasir Raza Kahan

Title: Ethnic Residential Pattern and Identity Negotiations: A Comparative Study of Mumbai and Toronto

Department: MMAJ Academy of International Studies.

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Almost Forty Five percent of the world population live in urban areas. Urbanisation is a process considered as mutually related to development and modernization. City is one of the place where people contest for identity, space, culture and above all for resources. This thesis tries to examine the reciprocal relationship between cities and socio-ethnic identity of the people. Cities are no more space of inclusive experience of culture, housing and achieved identities. Ethnic and cultural identities also influence social interaction of the city. Exclusive nature of the city and discrimination of cultural ethnic identities reflect in spatial arrangement of the city and subsequently on the housing sector. Housing is one of the basic need of human being. Quality of life and social aspirations are related to space and quality of housing. Land is one of the scarce resources and population explosion and defragmentation of the land and concentration of the land in few hands make it extreme scarce and matter of contest for housing and shelter.

This work enquires about the factors that influence housing choices and opportunities of the people. Housing sector is mainly working based on affordability and marketing rules. Socio-cultural features and identity of people are also essentially related to housing. Based upon socio-cultural identity of people, a city has been divided into differential concentrated and segregated zones. Slums, ethnic enclaves, ghettos, ethnoburbs, gated communities are examples of distribution of a city based on cultural and economic identity of people.

The thesis is a comparative study of socio-cultural and economic residential category of Mumbai and Toronto. It is a comparative analysis of two cities and their residential areas. A field work was conducted for Mumbai in the selected areas, with residents of ethnic specific residential areas and their residents welfare associations. A semi structured in-depth interview was conducted as part of the study along with the relevant reports, articles published in the journals, magazines and newspaper. In case of Toronto, the study was completely depending upon secondary materials like census reports and previous studies conducted on the topic.. Two

of the cities are economic capital and having largest number of people in the concerned countries. From each city four area of ethnic and economic residential was selected and analysed.

This work constitutes six chapters. The first chapter is introduction which gives rational base of the study along with methodology of the research. Second chapter deals with how 'Ethnic residential pattern' is emerged out of continuous and repeated contact of different ethnic communities and their interactions. There are voluntary and coercive factors behind ethnic residential pattern. Attachment to the proximity cultural similarities result in concentration of socio-cultural communities. Discrimination and segregation leads into involuntary settlements.

The Second chapter deals with the concept of identity and residential patterns in a city. It focuses on major identities. Meeting of different identities leads to negotiation process. The major argument of the chapter is that in every city there is hierarchical and spatial differentiation of services and amenities and certain ethnic and migrant communities are vulnerable to such areas. The Third chapter deals Ethnic Residential pattern of Mumbai: Mumbai's administrative and demographic history are also discussion of Identity of the city and its contribution to the diversification of the city. Diversities of the city is reflected in the residential pattern. From Mumbai, Matunga (Brahmin colony), Dadar Parsi Colony (Zoroastrians), Dharavi (slum and residential areas of Dalits) and Shivaji Nagar were analysed. Mumbai's people are socially and economically divided vertically and horizontally. Identities of the people can be identified spatially. Toronto is one of the most diverse city in the world. China Town (Chinese, Taiwane and Vietnam settlements in Toronto), Gerrard Street (south Asian Commercial and residential hub), The Ward (the abandoned slum) and Little Mogadishu (settlements of Somalians) and little Portugal are analysed in the chapter Four.

Fifth chapter summarises the similarities and difference between ethnical residential areas of Mumbai and Toronto. Mumbai was having large a multi ethnic space which getting shrinked in recent years due to emergence of ethnic and majoritarian space. Communal riots and emergence of *Shiva Sena* intensified ethnic specific areas of Mumbai. In Case of Toronto the Justine Trude Government has elaborated the idea of multiculturalism. Ethnic identities are being identified, recognised and respected in Toronto, with the several incidents racism and unequal treatment of 'marginalised' people. The thesis also summarise that recent incidents of Mumbai shows violent identification process of social cultural identities (including beef ban), however, Toronto is accelerating the acceptance of differences.