TRIBAL- GLOBAL IMPASSE AND AN IMAGE OF THE CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL CITY MUMBAI

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‘BOMBAY SYMBOLIZES INDIA TO THE EXTERNAL WORLD’ - PRIME MINISTER MANMOHAN SINGH (2004)
• Kolis of Mumbai are of a pre-Aryan descent

• Prehistory of Mumbai dates back to the Stone Age

• 14th century *Mahikavatichi Bakhar* lists 336 villages in the region

• Colonial designation as a tribe, continued in the post independence period on the grounds of social and educational backwardness

• Livelihood: Fishing, horticulture and agriculture

• Rare land rights or land ownership allocation records

• Records of village boundaries and revenues are available

• 43 Koliwadas and 108 gaothans in Greater and Suburban Mumbai

• Not the villages but the city is developed on the village peripheries.
EVOLUTION MAP

Bombay before reclamation

Bombay after reclamation

Location of the original villages
• Situated 14 meters above sea level
• As per Marine Fisheries Census 2010, the Koli population in greater Mumbai counts 40,953
• Located along the 167 km long coastline
• Approximate size of Koliwadas (excluding surrounding open land) about 125 to 150 acres
• Under the ownership of a single community
• Land acquired/ grabbed by State and private developers/ citizens
• Large open spaces
• Dilapidated built environment
• Tenants population is greater
The Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) notification 2011 was issued, “to ensure livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, its unique environment and its marine area and to promote development through sustainable manner based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas, sea level rise due to global warming”.

COASTAL ENVIRONMENT, AUTHORITIES AND THE LEGISLATIONS

- **Housing**: Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA)
- **Environment**: Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) and the Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries (DADF)
- **Urban Development**: Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA)
- **Transportation**: Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) and Brihanmumbai Electric Supply and Transport (BEST)
- **Defence**: Ministry of Defence and Indian Coast Guard

Legislations
- The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904
- Development Control Regulations for Mumbai Metropolitan Region, 1999
- Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 1994
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- Maritime Zones (Regulation) of Fishing by Foreign Vessels Act, 1981
- The Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and another Maritime Zones Act, 1976
- Indian Ports Act, 1908
- Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy, 2004
- Indian Fisheries Act, 1897
- Coast Guard Act, 1978
- The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004
- Shipping and navigation on inland waterways (the Seventh Schedule).
- Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991
Given that the coastal communities often have established experience and practices to manage local ecosystems sustainably, in many cases assigning exclusive rights to local communities can also help to protect the coastal ecosystems (Ostrom, 1990; Purohit & Markus, 2013).
CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS: MAHUL AND TROMBAY KOLIWADA

Survay Map of Mahul Gaon 1962
Satellite image of Mahul Gaon
Self demarcation of village boundaries

Cricket ground as per the standards set by BCCI
Discarded fishing nets utilised for ‘net practice’
Community’s Electric funeral ground
900 Meters long jetty for Ganpati immersion
CHALLENGES: WORLI KOLIWADA, MUMBAI

Survey Map 1959 (Not to scale)
Survey Map 1964
Satellite image of Worli Koliwada
Proposed Development Plan 2012
FACTS, OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Main Components:
• Water Edge Dynamics
• Transformations
• Policy and Governance
• Inclusions and Exclusions

• The water edge should be defined as a separate entity.
• Realistical approach towards the original villages rather than rational.
• Responsible development
• Skill development
• Strict Monitoring

• Multiple ownership of the coastal landscape
• Two major ports within the distance of 12 nautical miles and a largest container terminal in India
• Urbanised Zone: No-development reduced from 500 meters to 100 meters from high tide line
• Low FSI
• Metaphysical imaginary of seeing the original villages of the city within the urban context and designating them as urban villages
• Adequately documented but never integrated ecological landscape
• Artisanal fishing: only within the territorial waters of up to 12 nautical miles
• Thick stretches of mangroves and several estuaries
• Unique marine ecology and the highly productive fishing ground: Mumbai district ranks highest in fish production of Maharashtra State
• Lack of fish storage and processing units