

Unpacking Urban Inequalities

Overview of PhD
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Intro

- Focus on the sociological aspects of inequalities
- Understand the rules, relationships, and dispositions (mechanisms) which propel dynamics of inclusion, exclusion, privilege and adverse incorporation
- Provides hypothetical content for an inequality reducing SII/SDI

Methodology

- Index of Multiple Deprivation (Mapping)
 - Followed by ground-truthing
- Key interviews with:
 - Ward Councilors
 - City Officials
 - Retired Officials
 - Officials at higher scales of Govt
- Focus Group Discussions

Methodology

- **Geographies of Provision**
- **Spatial Analysis** (where are the providers, what do they provide and how, and who/where do they target)
- **Socializing & Contextualizing Geographies**
 - Relationships between providers and households
 - Vertical and Horizontal Relationships among providers
- **Deconstructing Geographies of Provision**
 - Dispositions (indifferent, fatalistic, innovative, hopeful...)
 - Ideologies which inform targeting and modes of delivery or exclusions
 - Implicit and Explicit views on poverty and inequality

Methodology

- Mapping of **political space**
 - All spaces where people can contest, negotiate or protect their classification and related entitlements.
 - How does the breadth and depth of political space differ across our 7 electoral wards?
- **Household Surveys**
 - Utility of Resources
 - Social Network Analysis
 - Livelihood Strategies
 - Agency
- Follow-up Interviews with key providers and intermediaries

Issues

- To what extent are urban inequalities a local issue rather than an emergent aspect of larger forces? (Fiddling while Rome Burns? Missing the forest for the trees?)
- What space is there for this type of information—to what extent are inequalities tied to information deficits?
- Capacity, Dispositional, and Political Hurdles

Site

- Kalyan-Dombivli
 - Suburb of Mumbai
 - Kalyan was an important port and market place dominated by Agris but fairly high population of Migrants from Bihar and Utter Pradesh
 - Dombivli came about from 1960s-mostly Middle-Class people from Mumbai, mostly Brahmins**
 - Population of area at time of independence around 5,000 now it is 1.2 million. Cities joined together (administratively) in 1983 with the formation of the municipal corporation.
