

IMPACT OF FORCED EVICTIONS IN NAVI MUMBAI



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBD	Central Business District
CIDCO	City and Industrial Development Corporation
LIG	Lower Income Group
MIDC	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation
NMMC	Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation
PAP	Project Affected People
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SBA	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
SRA	Slum Rehabilitation Authority
TTC	Trans Thane Creek

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I. INTRODUCTION

Navi Mumbai is one of the few planned, modern cities of India. It was established with the objective of reducing the burden on Greater Mumbai and to create an urban alternative to attract Mumbai's growing population. People from different parts of the country migrated here and contributed towards the creation and development of this city. Decades later, migration has continued, adding to the growth in population of Navi Mumbai which has crossed over 1.1 million as per the Census 2011 estimates. Rapid development and population growth has been

accompanied by challenges of urbanisation. One of the biggest unresolved issues is that of housing for the urban poor, who are primarily engaged in the informal sector. Due to the lack of reserved land for housing the urban poor and inadequate access to affordable housing, people have been living in slums¹ since the inception of the city. These slums continue to undergo forced evictions. This study explores the impact of forced evictions on the lives of the people living in these settlements in Navi Mumbai.

CONCEPTUALISING A SLUM

Building the right definition of a slum is essential in trying to understand the challenges of living in informal settlements and the impact of eviction on the lived realities of its residents. Even if the definition is restricted to concentrate on the housing quality, it is not easy to demarcate slum dwellings or slum areas. The UN Habitat report of 2003 operationalised the definition of a slum as follows:

'An area that combines, to varying extents, the following characteristics (restricted to the physical and legal characteristics of the settlement): inadequate access to safe water, inadequate access to sanitation and other infrastructure; poor structural quality of housing, overcrowding and insecure residential status.'

This broad definition focuses on housing and living conditions strictly, ignoring the non-residential spatial functions of a slum. The Government of Maharashtra has defined a slum as, 'Any area that is or may be a source of danger to the health, safety or convenience of the public of that area or of its neighbourhood, by reason of the area having inadequate or no basic amenities, or being insanitary, squalid, overcrowded

or otherwise; or the buildings that are unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors, detrimental to the health, safety or convenience of the public of that area' (Government of Maharashtra, 1971).

There is a variation within the way slums are described in terms of the legality, size, spatial configuration and imagination of boundaries. When the Government does not recognise the slum as a legal entity, it results in the non-availability of utilities in this area, such as water or electricity, forcing the slum dwellers to organise themselves, so that they may come under the ambit of and benefit from Government schemes.

Appadurai calls for a fuller continuum under the aegis of the 'housing conditions', which covers the posh mansions of Malabar Hills down to the homeless (Appadurai, 2000). The spaces within the spectrum, for instance, are covered by *chawls* (single room dwellings that had originally been built for the mill

1 | Though we prefer to use the word 'basti' in place of slum, we have kept to this terminology as it is more commonly used.

workers), more permanent slums like Ambedkar Nagar in the Turbhe industrial belt, the temporary makeshift houses along the roads, railway tracks and barren grounds. Davis (2006) puts forth the point that 'the five great metropolises of South Asia alone contain about 15,000 distinct slum communities'. It thus remains difficult to accurately describe the conception, definition and counts of informal settlements as any semblance of mapping the areas and slum communities often does not exist.

The question that then arises is whether the territorial extent of a slum should be based on the basis of community. For an outsider, slums appear as continuous pieces of land that are made of bare minimum housing structures with little thought given to internal compartmentalisation. But for those that live in these settlements, the question of territory is intimately connected to ideas of identity, belonging, community, safety, status and political organisation (Nijman, 2010).

Within local usages, what is to be considered a slum is both a question of context as well as politics. While trying to make sense of the spatiality of urban slums in Navi Mumbai, the existing conceptual frameworks which are borne out of urban studies in the west are not very helpful but their imaginations are useful with regard to providing new ways of seeing and visualising urbanity altogether. There are two specific conceptual nodes that need to be interrogated. Firstly, the importance of and the lack of the concepts of 'segregation', 'enclave' and 'ghetto'. Secondly, to understand the strong predilection in western contexts, it is necessary to separate the economic and residential urban functions.

On the topic of urban segregation in America, Marcuse (2005) makes use of the following definitions for ghettos and exclusionary enclaves:

'A *ghetto* is an area of spatial concentration used by forces within the dominant society to separate and to limit a particular population group, externally defined as racial or ethnic or foreign, held to be, and treated as, inferior by the dominant society. An *enclave* is an area of spatial concentration in which members of a

particular population group, self-defined by ethnicity or religion or otherwise, congregate as a means of protecting and enhancing their economic, social, political and/or cultural development.

An *exclusionary enclave* is an area of spatial concentration in which members of a particular population group, defined by its position of superiority in power, wealth, or status in relation to its neighbors, cluster as a means of protecting that position'.

What Marcuse is really aiming to do here is to create a distinction between the segregations of intention and inadvertence to ascertain whether 'segregation that is socially acceptable may be differentiated from that which is undesirable'. In other words, according to Marcuse, voluntary segregation that does not intend to exclude others is deemed acceptable whereas forced segregation where people are deemed of an inferior nature is unacceptable.

In Navi Mumbai's slums, such differentiations get even more complicated as such conceptual schemes are completely out of place. Firstly, within slums, communities are formed on the basis of necessities of security, comfort, or social and economic networks. In a more general sense, slums are formed because the poor and the marginalised are kept out of the housing market. In other words, they don't seem to have a choice when it comes to living in slums.

Secondly, slum communities as enclaves are often labelled as exclusionary as they include people from similar social locations but this can hardly be a position of superiority. It is more a position of necessity—a basic survival strategy to survive in an otherwise hostile urban environment.

Thirdly, processes of segregation in the first world tend to revolve around conceptions of both desirability and undesirability of social groups organised on the basis of identities. In slums of Navi Mumbai and, broadly in India, the formation of spatial communities is seen to be a function of both identity and the space itself. It can be considered a distorted version of the 'gated community'—smaller community clusters within larger settlements, the slum areas are

sometimes gated in the way that territory is marked and social traffic is controlled. This is indicative of an intense competition for space along with identity-based concentration and segregation. The social control exerted within these microcosms can be quite high. This is why the settlements in Navi Mumbai are neither enclaves nor urban ghettos in the American sense.

The second hitch in western conceptualisations of urbanity is in regards to spatial separation and the consequent urban function. Marcuse puts forth the view that within American cities segregation is guided by the logic of either cultural, economic or (power) political capital—‘they fall into three quite separate and distinguishable ... divisions by culture, by functional economic role, and by position in the hierarchy of power’. This cannot be applied to the informal settlements in Navi Mumbai. Firstly, the question of caste in the Indian context is far from resolved, and in urban areas the professional status is often decided on the basis of one’s location within the caste hierarchy. The Banjaras, the Masan Jogis, the Chamars, the Mahars or the Kolis, have an occupational status attached to their caste positionalities. Marcuse’s argument of economic functional segregation ‘essentially independent of cultural differences’ thus cannot be applied under this circumstance.

Within America and more broadly Western contexts, urban ghettos occur as inner city blocks where, as a result of economic structures, employment has vanished and decay prevails as a result. The settlements in Navi Mumbai are, on the other hand, buzzing with economic activity. Settlements like Hanuman Nagar or Panchasheel Nagar can be characterised as densely packed working class neighbourhoods, with services and a whole range of functions provided.

The importance of social networks cannot be emphasised enough. The element of the local cultural milieu can be conceptualised in terms of social capital. As Bourdieu states, ‘social capital is formed in the context of a “durable network” and provides each of its members with the backing of the collectivity-owned capital, a “credential” that entitles them to credit in the various senses of the word’ (Bourdieu, 1986). The central significance of social capital is not lost on community members and migrants—one of the reasons why the population within these new settlements have risen over the last few years is that workers consistently migrated from similar religious, ethnic, geographic or caste origins, as these communities are protective in nature (Gruber et al. 2005, p. 34).

FORCED EVICTIONS

Forced eviction constitutes ‘the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection’ (UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1997).

Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognised human rights, including rights to adequate housing, food, water, health, education, work, security of the person, freedom from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, and freedom of movement. (United Nations Human Rights,

1997). They violate fundamental rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution that guarantees the right to freedom, right to equality and right against exploitation.

It is estimated that 22.4 per cent of India’s urban population currently resides in slums (Census, 2011), designated as either notified, recognised or identified. The category of ‘identified’ slums, making up almost a third of the slum population, are denied access to any legal protection or basic municipal services. The people living in these settlements either experience repeated forced evictions or live in constant threat of it (YUVA, 2017).

Currently in India, the discourse on low-income housing, focuses primarily on 'affordable housing for all', even though it features as only one of the seven other minimum requirement indicators to realize the right to adequate housing. This has resulted in the commodification of housing, shifting emphasis from the 'use value' of housing to its 'exchange value', completely relegating its social purpose (Harvey, 2014). With increasing emphasis on 'developmental projects', 'beautification' and 'gentrification', the attention has further shifted from the populations residing in informal settlements to the projected

profitability from the occupied land. As a result, evictions have become a part of the process of urbanisation. Thus the cycle of denial of access to adequate housing and perpetuation of poverty has kept repeating itself.

'While India's commitment to achieving the targets of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 and implementing the New Urban Agenda is strong, each eviction and each person rendered homeless or without work takes us a step back from achieving these international development goals' (YUVA 2017).

ABOUT THE STUDY

The study is divided into three parts. The first part looks at Navi Mumbai as a city—its history and current situation, with a focus on housing. This is followed by the survey findings from 1,487 households in 15 settlements and community profiles of 11 of these settlements that highlight the issue of forced evictions. The third part highlights findings and recommendations that emerge from this context.

The report is a mix of both qualitative and quantitative reportage and makes use of descriptive indicators as well as a survey method that is a result of fieldwork-based information generated from the communities and secondary data and reflections of social workers and residents.

II.

NAVI MUMBAI: A PLANNED CITY AND ITS 'SLUMS'

While looking at the slum profiles in Navi Mumbai, we come across a cross-section of social, geographic and economic realities. The urban slum here, holds an over deterministic significance to those who call it their homes. It defines the material realities of those who live within it, their occupations, their identities, and their social networks. In contrast to the west and elsewhere in the world, where the different aspects of one's social and cultural life is separated by a matter of space, here they seem to be interconnected. For instance, we present the cases of the slum settlements in Navi Mumbai where slums denote a sense of space that is both cultural and economic. This is the case in a number of areas in India and Navi Mumbai's story is a particularly striking example. A city with many faces, Mumbai has enormous diversity in terms of its people and the ever widening gap

between rich and poor presents a new challenge for the marginalised within the city everyday (Grant & Nijman, 2010).

Through a geographical perspective, we find that the potential for understanding these slums works based on where the people have come from and how they live within the larger imagination of the city. It is this kind of a theory of space that helps us understand the concepts of urbanity in the global 'south'. What we consider the west's idea of the city and modern urban spaces needs to be interrogated through empirical observations in South Asian urban centres, which have been the site of much theoretical ambiguity and anxiety. It would be useful to start with a brief summary of the history of Navi Mumbai and the historical geography of its slums.

THE BIRTH OF NAVI MUMBAI

Navi Mumbai was planned as a centre that would generate tertiary employment, comprising primarily of white collar jobs but not as a typical industrial centre. It was agreed that the Government would transfer its offices from the southern parts of Bombay to Navi Mumbai. The parallel development of the Nhava Seva port on the mainland was also justified to decongest the island city. However, the drive to shift the offices has been minimal. The Government instead has followed a policy of reclamation in the southern parts and the simultaneous development of the Bandra Kurla Complex located within the old city as a new financial centre. The office jobs within Navi Mumbai have risen slowly in the region driven by the private sector. Central Business District (CBD) Belapur has become a central node for the offices.

The knowledge based economy lacks the capability to employ the marginalised. Shaw (2004) asks, 'If Navi Mumbai's raison d'être was to be its ability to attract migrants who would otherwise go to Mumbai, there would have to be similar types of jobs in Navi Mumbai ... as a tertiary centre with a weak industrial base, how are these jobs to be forthcoming?'. The socio-economic survey conducted by City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) in the year 2000, points to the fact that Navi Mumbai's population is engaged in higher income jobs within managerial, professional, supervisory, business and consultancy capacities. This could be the justification of the slow rise of the city until a few years ago.

In the sequence of events related to the land acquisition by state agencies, the first instance of exploitation of villagers in the Navi Mumbai region can be traced back to when the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) acquired land within the Trans Thane Creek (TTC) and Taloja without compensating the village artisans, fishermen and landless labourers who were dependent on the village agricultural economy. The caste and class bias within the policy was clearly evident from the fact that it was only the big farmers who were compensated. There was a clear lack of recognition of small and marginal farmers on the land. The MIDC's Eight Annual Report 1969–1970 stated, 'the percentage of landowners having less than one acre of land is high. It would therefore be incorrect to say income from agriculture was their principal means of livelihood. It is only that class of agriculturalists who own more than 5 acres of cultivable land and above who are really affected and they need all the help for resettlement' (pp 195–96). This resulted in a lot of anger against the MIDC policies amongst the villagers and it was against the backdrop of such events that CIDCO began to acquire land. The rehabilitation plan did figure in the 'New Bombay: Draft Development Plan 1973' which assured the project affected peoples (PAPs) of access to non-agricultural jobs that would have returns in proportion to their family lands. Promises were made for assimilation into the new urban environment and skilling them for better employment opportunities, yet land acquisition proved to be difficult. Many villagers lost their lives protesting against the land acquisition. Only after the declaration was made in

1986 that farmers were to be given 12.5 per cent of the developed land that the protests subsided. In the history of the conflict between CIDCO and the farmers, the only beneficiaries were the middle-classes and upper-classes which can be clearly seen by the fact that 'till March 1988, expenditure on land and rehabilitation together accounted for only 2.64 per cent of total project expenses by CIDCO, by 1995–96 this expenditure had risen slightly to 3.24 per cent' (Shaw, 2004, p. 223). The acceleration in development of Navi Mumbai came after the development of the railway link between the old city and the new city in 1992, along with the simulated liberalisation of the market that led to the growth of private businesses and offices. However, when it comes to unskilled work the new city seems to offer very little besides work in construction sites, which is not sustainable in the longer run.

CIDCO's plan of providing housing to lower income groups (LIGs) was comparatively better in the newer city. By 1995, housing stock in Navi Mumbai had risen to 1,00,689 units and CIDCO built 84 per cent of these houses. Out of this, 49 per cent was meant for the LIGs, with wide differences within areas. As of 1988, Belapur had only 10.67 per cent of the housing units for LIG, while at Airoli and Koparkhairane it stood at 69.35 and 100 per cent, respectively. The policy shift that we witness now is geared towards providing more housing for the higher-income groups and middle-income groups while the affordability of housing itself has worsened due to the infusion of private builders entering the market since the mid-1990s.

NAVI MUMBAI AND THE CENSUS 2011: AN OVERVIEW

The population of the city of Navi Mumbai, according to the 2011 Census, was 11,20,547 with a sex ratio of 837 females per 1,000 males. The slum population during the same period was slated to be 2,07,128

residents living in 45,709 households. The city's slum data showed 47 slums in Navi Mumbai and one slum pocket in Panvel city.

Sl. No.	NAVI MUMBAI	Is it notified Yes (1)/ No (2)	No. of Households (approximate)
1	Front Of Ayappa Temple, CBD, Belapur	2	30
2	Jaidurga Mata Sec.8B, CBD	2	59
3	Pachshilnagar Belapur Gaon	2	48
4	Ramabai Ambedkar Nagar, CBD	2	360
5	Sambhaji Nagar, CBD	2	47
6	Adivashpada Sec. 9, Nerul	2	75
7	Adivashpada Sec. 11, Nerul	2	25
8	Bonsari	2	483
9	Near Mehta Co., Nerul	2	161
10	Slum Near Mauli Stone Crasher	2	354
11	Shivaji Nagar	2	965
12	Ambedkar Nagar & Ganeshnagar	2	1473
13	Hanumannagar	2	2475
14	Indira Nagar	2	2996
15	Turbhe Store	2	7766
16	Waralipada	2	71
17	Hanuman Nagar	2	533
18	Rabada - Bhimnagar - Katkaripada	2	3835
19	Saibaba Nagar	2	889
20	Sambhaji Nagar	2	288
21	Talavali Nocil Naka Slum	2	1703
22	Cha. Shivajinagar / Deshmukhwadi / Vitbhatti	2	198
23	Chcihpada Ganesh Nagar	2	3181
24	Divanaka Ambedkar Nagar	2	1344
25	Ganpati Colony	2	193
26	Gavatewadi Baliram Nagar	2	465
27	Jaibhimnagar	2	92
28	Sainathwadi	2	328
29	Samatanagar	2	1703
30	Sanjay Gandhinagar	2	1069
31	Shiv Colony	2	867
32	Yadav Nagar	2	420
33	Ambedkarnagar Ganeshnagar	2	405
34	Bindu Madhav Nagar	2	971
35	Ganpatipada / Savitrinagar	2	350
36	Ilthanpada	2	526

37	Ishwarnagar / Valinagar	2	1129
38	M. Phule Nagar	2	346
39	Namdev Nagar	2	337
40	Pandhari Nagar	2	340
41	Patilwadi	2	305
42	Ramnagar	2	778
43	Sathe Nagar	2	456
44	Subhash Nagar	2	355
45	Vishnu Nagar	2	1062
46	Vijay Nagar	2	208
47	Dahisar	2	3645
Sl. No.	PANVEL	Is it notified Yes (1)/ No (2)	No. of Households (approximate)
1	Bavanna Bangla, Valmiki Nagar, June Thana Naka	2	1820

Table 2.1 | Household data of slums in Navi Mumbai and Panvel

Ownership status	Total number of households	Percent of households
Owned	29,929	64%
Rented	15,459	33%
Any Other	1,297	3%
Total	46,685	100%

Table 2.2 | Number of households in slums of Navi Mumbai as per Census 2011

The slums are concentrated in around twenty locations. Two-thirds of them live in either *kuccha* or *pucca* houses while 3 per cent were found to be residing on either the premises of work or on the street.

	Residence	Residence-cum-other use	Total
Good	25,837	743	26,580
Liveable	17,828	543	18,371
Dilapidated	1,701	33	1,734
Total	45,366	1,319	46,685

Table 2.3 | Living conditions in households

The three percent population in Navi Mumbai that stays at work premises or on the streets is mostly composed of a floating migrant population. The slum households are mostly concentrated in the three nodes of Turbhe, Belapur and Panvel. The other nodes have scattered population clusters.

Household size (members)	No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms and above	Total number of households
1	399	1,975	158	38	7	3	15	2,595
2	545	4,337	465	63	10	4	27	5,451
3	656	5,837	766	115	19	14	28	7,435
4	799	8,823	1,429	185	34	12	40	11,322
5	647	7,243	1,292	147	22	12	36	9,399
6-8	610	6,820	1,556	184	39	14	34	9,257
9+	57	767	302	65	20	4	11	1,226
All Households	3,713	35,802	5,968	797	151	63	191	46,685

Table 2.4 | Size and number of dwelling rooms in Navi Mumbai slums

About two-thirds of the households within the slum clusters have four to eight members per family and out of these 90 per cent of these houses do not have more than one dwelling room. Only about 5 per cent of the households have one family member and these are mostly seasonal migrant workers.

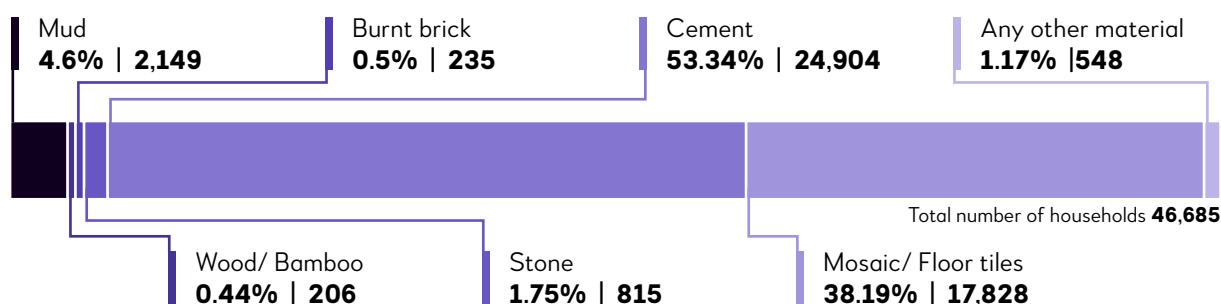


Table 2.5 | Material of floors in Navi Mumbai slums

With a climate that is humid with heavy rainfall, Navi Mumbai requires a specific combination of building materials. Mud and organic materials are not advisable for making the flooring of the hut and only 5 per cent of the houses have mud flooring. More than 90 per cent of the households in the slums have cement and mosaic floor tiles.

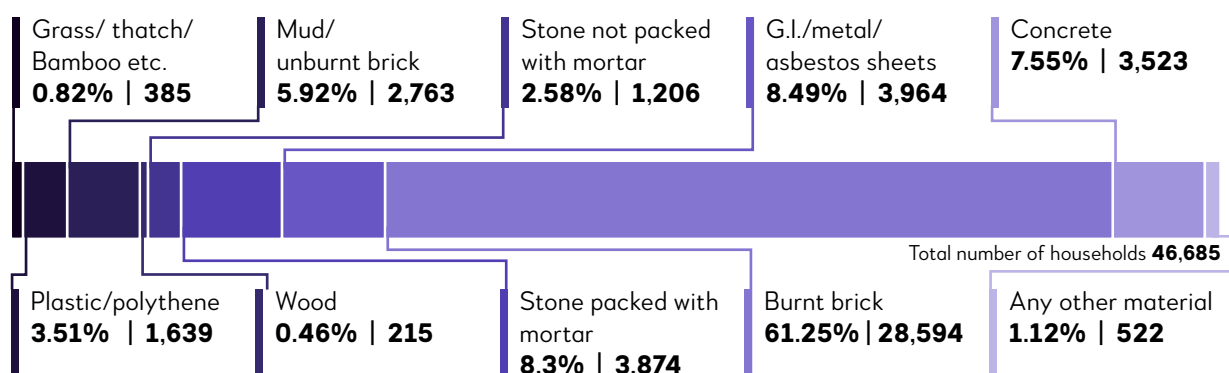


Table 2.6 | Material of walls in Navi Mumbai slums

About 70 per cent of the households have walls made of bricks and concrete. 10 per cent of the household structures are made up of plastic, mud and bamboo.

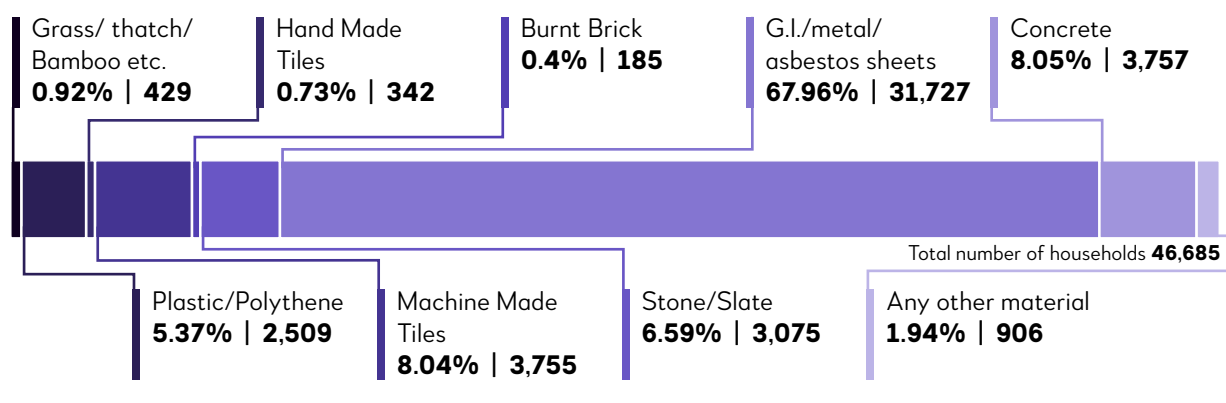


Table 2.7 | Material of the roof in Navi Mumbai slums

As stated earlier, Navi Mumbai experiences heavy rainfall in the rainy season. Households need to have strong roofs to survive the monsoons. The rooftops in slum households are generally made up of durable materials, where 68 per cent of the households have roofs which are made up of GI/metal or concrete. The qualitative difference between GI sheet and asbestos is quite high and the households with asbestos roof are much better off than houses with GI/metal roof. The metal sheets cause more discomfort and sickness due to the local humid weather. 7 per cent of the slum households have roofs made up of plastic, grass or mud.

III.

FINDINGS ON HOUSING AND FORCED EVICTIONS

The increased costs of living, coupled with low per capita income, lack of affordable housing, and large family sizes has meant that there is a continuing housing crisis in different development nodes of Navi Mumbai. For instance, the historical trajectory of Anand Nagar, a slum located in Turbhe, Navi Mumbai, is interesting to look at. Coming up in the 1980s and made up mostly of the Masan Jogi community hailing from Karnataka and Telangana, the slum has developed around the water pipeline that passes through the community. The land that they live on had previously been held by the City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) but after the development of the railway network here had become part of railway land. The State, in the form of countless surveys and development plans, has tried to invisibilise the slum, which has resulted in a complete lack of basic utilities, such as electricity, sanitation, or health centres. The slum has only two taps for water. The railway tracks behind the slums have become the common site for numerous accidental deaths that generally go unnoticed due to a lack of will to register the deaths, lest this is an additional reason to demolish the slum.

The overwhelming majority of the population living in slums in Navi Mumbai and more generally India are from historically marginalised groups. As per the Census 2011, 20.4 percent slum residents are Scheduled Castes. A cross-section of material poverty and social stigma, seen through a generally exclusionary politics that plays out with these populations. The community clusters are tight and based on regional origin and profession. This can particularly be seen in Ambedkar Nagar, Hanuman Nagar and Jai Durga Mata slum clusters in Navi Mumbai. This kind of an organisation results in a social and cultural residential mosaic which means

that people are identified in terms of where they belong. Getting out of this territory means that there would be an accompanying apprehension, stress and feelings of insecurity (Pendse, 1995).

The patterns of spatial dynamics in the settlements of Navi Mumbai, as seen in the settlements like Ganesh Nagar and the Jharkhandi Basti in Baltubai Nagar, are a function of the immigration dynamics (cultural origins), industrial and commercial clustering and external access. The differentials of mobility within these settlements are affected by the kind of arterial roads that cut through these areas. Most of the settlements do not have wide roads (less than 15 ft and 30 ft or lesser).

The archaeology of the space is directed by the roads and they surround the historical materialities of these spaces. For example, the geographical features within these settlements like a raised contour, like that found in Andhra Basti in Juinagar, cut through the social markings of the settlements and populations are continually mobile along the contours in accordance to their cultural location in the slum. Shade, exhaust fumes, dirt, noise and the intimate environs control populations and traffic within the communities. The core zones, within the communities, although not clearly demarcated spatially in all the settlements, can be felt nonetheless. It takes the form of a relief from the external environment that is characterised by the main motorable roads. Although the social control here is much more apparent, behaviours are routinised, coded, and outsiders are immediately made note of. Looking at the core of the settlement, in areas like Shiv Mandir and Sanpada, it gets further difficult to distinguish the inside from the outside, public from private and inaccessible from accessible.

In settlements like Sanpada or Seawood, as seen from the sky above, it is difficult to make out any kind of spatial organisation, apart from the *kutchra* roads that cut through the space, making the use of space more deliberate than what is usually expected. Every bit of space is allocated and the knowledge relating to this is available with the locals—they know what belongs to whom, who stays where, what is private and who are the individuals with rights of ownership. There is tolerance in terms of human density and movement,

but simultaneously there is an existence of a strong sense of territory that is central to survival and identity.

In the following sections, we highlight findings from the household survey in 15 settlements and detail the eviction profiles of 11 settlements in Navi Mumbai and Panvel. Together they highlight the reality of forced evictions and the impact of the same on the lives of the working poor.

FINDINGS FROM THE SURVEY

The survey method was used for data collection. The data was collected from 1,487 families in 15 slums. Of these slums only 2 had not faced evictions. The

first section reflects the demographic trends, followed by a few housing related indicators and eviction-related impacts and losses.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The sex ratio of the surveyed population is extremely skewed with only 713 females for 1,000 males (see Annexure Table 1). The migratory population mostly comprises of men and lesser females migrate with them, which may be the cause for low sex ratio in the slums. As seen in Annexure Table 2, among the surveyed respondents over 53.2 per cent heads of households are in the age group of 31–50 years. In over 33.5 per cent households, the head of the household was young, less than 30 years.

In terms of religious composition, the largest reported were Hindus (69.9 per cent), Muslims (19.2 per cent) and Buddhists (10.9 per cent) are also present above the national average of their population size. There are few families of Jains and Christians. The Buddhist population comprises Scheduled Castes who have embraced Buddhism (see Annexure Table 3). With regard to caste composition, (see Annexure Table 4), 36.4 per cent of the households did not mention their caste. This was followed by 26.4 per cent who mentioned they were upper castes. 23.7 per cent mentioned they were Scheduled Castes. Over 10 per cent reported themselves as belonging to denotified/non-notified tribes (DT/NT). In a few slums, namely Baltubai Nagar, Tata Nagar, Mota Khanda, Amrai Nagar and Sarsole Gaon, the population of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes was seen to be relatively higher than those from upper castes.

Majority of the respondents (58.3 per cent) reported being construction workers, followed by domestic workers (18 per cent). Only in Karjuai Co-op., 66.7 per cent of the respondents reported being salaried employees (see Annexure Table 5). Over 57 per cent earn less than INR 6,000 per month. Among them, 10.4 per cent earn less than INR 3,000 per month. The concentration of the earning members was high at the lower side of the income quintile, from INR 3,000–10,000. Only 5.7 per cent respondents earned over INR 10,000 per month. In Mota Khanda, none of the respondents had an income over INR 10,000 per month. 4.6 per cent respondents did not disclose their income (see Annexure Table 6).

In most localities, the work areas of the respondents were not far away from their residence. Nearly 43 per cent of the respondents were working within their ward or adjacent to their wards and 15 per cent mentioned that they don't have a fixed area of work, but they often work in nearby areas. Over 11 per cent respondents work within one-hour distance from their homes and their commute to work is paid by their employer. Respondents mentioned they wanted to work near their households and they prefer coming home early in the evening (see Annexure Table 7).

INVESTMENT IN HOUSING

The demolition of slums has been a frequent phenomenon in recent years. For this reason, most slum households have a *kutchra* structure with a plastic sheet roof and makeshift walls. More than 66 per cent households have a plastic-sheet or tarpaulin roof and 17.1 per cent had a tin roof. Only 2.6 per cent respondents mentioned inhabiting a *pucca* structure. In eight out of the 15 slums surveyed, no *pucca* housing structures were reported at all. 13.7 per cent respondents did not mention their housing structure (see Annexure Table 8). With regard to size of the house, 29.1 per cent respondents did not mention the area, while 41.6 per cent reported living in households with an area of less than 150 sq. ft. (see Annexure Table 9). Over 41 per cent of the respondents did not mention since when they have

been staying in the slum (see Annexure Table 10). This could be because they want to establish that they are staying prior to 2000, as households established before 2000 were given legal approval to not be demolished.

71.8 per cent of the households were constructed in less than INR 15,000 and almost 49 per cent of them were constructed within INR 10,000 (see Annexure Table 11). All residents from Karjuai Co-op., reported spending more than INR 20,000 on constructing their houses. 8.3 per cent of the households' expenses were not mentioned by respondents. This may be owing to the rental nature of accommodation. The expenses of the households were given as estimated and at the time of building the households.

FORCED EVICTIONS

The threat of forced evictions always loomed in Navi Mumbai. Many times, respondents face multiple eviction drives in a year. 42.6 per cent respondents faced eviction since 2011 and more than 52 per cent have experienced it since 2006. Respondents mentioned not having faced eviction belonged to Panchasheel Nagar and Ambedkar Nagar. 21.1 per cent did not mention any date (see Annexure Table 12).

Respondents mentioned that, in earlier years of eviction, the authorities used to give notice to vacate the slums. Since the last 10 years they have not been giving any type of notice as the people used to rush to court and to local leaders to demand that the eviction be stopped. The authorities would come and destroy houses and sometimes dig pits in the land. The respondents mentioned how they always live in fear of getting evicted and losing their assets. In 87.4 per cent cases no notice was given before eviction (see Annexure Table 13).

IMPACT OF FORCED EVICTIONS

Police force is often used by the civic authority to stop retaliation from the people. Over 61 per cent respondents reported the presence of police during eviction. 4 per cent mentioned the use of bulldozers to demolish their settlements (see Annexure Table 14).

Respondents try and stay away during eviction and only collect their assets in time. They hardly confront the police and confrontation occurs mostly in rare and isolated cases. 17 per cent of the respondents mentioned that they were beaten during eviction. There were stray cases of *lathicharge* by police

and 17.1 per cent did not answer the question (see Annexure Table 15). 46.3 per cent had done nothing to fight against forced evictions with 3.4 per cent stating that they lacked the knowledge on how to do so. 3.9 per cent respondents have filed RTIs against it and only 0.7 per cent have filed a court case against the eviction, all from Ekta Nagar Sector 19 (see Annexure Table 16). Cases against the respondents were filed by evicting authorities for opposing eviction. 14.8 per cent respondents have been booked under such cases (see Annexure Table 17).

COSTS OF REBUILDING LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS POST EVICTIONS

Over 64 per cent respondents have incurred loss of property up to INR 15,000 and some (2.5 per cent) have incurred losses in lakhs of rupees. Almost 6 per cent were not able to estimate the loss and 7.5 per cent stated this was 'not applicable' (see Annexure Table 18). Even though they have faced eviction many times and are living under the constant threat of further demolition 85.3 per cent respondents mentioned that they are staying in the same place. The people often end up staying in the same place as their place of work is often located nearby. 7.5 per cent respondents mentioned that they have changed their area of stay after an eviction (see Annexure Table 19). Over 77 per cent respondents lost their income for 15 days to one month due to eviction in

a year. Only 4.9 per cent respondents reported not experiencing such loss while 7.3 per cent respondents reported losing over a month's income due to eviction (see Annexure Table 20).

52 per cent respondents mentioned spending up to INR 15,000 on house construction after eviction. 25.3 per cent respondents mentioned spending up to INR 25,000 on house construction. Residents from Kajurai Co-op. mention spending more than INR 1 lakh. 9.5 per cent respondents did not mention their answers to this (see Annexure Table 21).

FINDINGS FROM COMMUNITY EVICTION PROFILES

1. AMRAI NAGAR, NERUL

Amrai Nagar developed as a slum in Sector 9, Nerul, as people from Vidarbha, Maharashtra, began to migrate to Navi Mumbai in search of jobs, and to escape the drought-like conditions in their villages. As people kept migrating, by about 2003 this slum consisted of around 2,000 houses. Many of the houses were given survey numbers, but not receipts. They were given a notice to move out in 2007, and on the said date City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) representatives and around 1,000 policemen, many of them armed, led the eviction. The police also beat up a few women when they resisted, and destroyed all their household goods. The people were told that they would be given another place to stay in. In reality, CIDCO officials separated the people, sent them in trucks to different places of Navi Mumbai, with no provision of alternative shelter.

After doing so, in a period of 8 days, a park was constructed in the area where the slum was located. Many families then fled to find rented houses, or settle in other slums. However some families came back and

settled on the footpath around the park. They lived there for two years. However, they were removed again, after which they went to settle in open spaces nearby. In May 2017, they were evicted and removed again, forcing around 20 families to come back and live on the footpath, with very small houses built of tarpaulin and sticks, and with no basic services. To access water, they have to go to a nearby temple, and walk a distance to use municipal toilets in the area.

The families continue to face regular evictions on this footpath, as CIDCO constantly tries to remove them. During a recent eviction, CIDCO representatives arrived and took away their tents, utensils, cooking stoves, etc. In the process of constant evictions, the people have lost most of their possessions and documents, and have become homeless and extremely vulnerable. They have no support of their local corporators; residents nearby also have issues with them and consider them to be filthy. In such a situation, they have lost all hope, but this is their community and their home, leaving them with no other place to go.



Pic 3.1 | Demolished settlements in Amrai Nagar, Nerul

2. RAMJI NAGAR

Ramji Nagar is a slum located right next to the Kopar Khairane railway station, which has been settled for around 25 years. Most people in this slum are from different districts of Maharashtra, i.e., Parbani and Aurangabad, and some from Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. The people living in this slum, earlier lived in another slum called Durga Mata, from where they had been evicted. Land in this area is owned by CIDCO. However, there was a conflict between CIDCO and Railways about this land, which was settled in a court case won by CIDCO.

The people living in the slum have good connections with their local corporator, who has helped them in getting access to basic services, such as getting a water connection. All the residents of the slum also managed to pool in their resources, and buy a motor, along with the connection. They have received

15 pipes, with the combined efforts of local social workers. They have electricity by rent, and have a meter installed in their slum. They use a nearby public toilet, and have even been able to construct toilets in their slum.

Before 2005, they were only evicted once, but after 2005 they have been evicted around six times, with a rise in evictions over the past two years. Evictions are always conducted by CIDCO. The residents of the buildings nearby also register complaints against the slum dwellers, leading to evictions. Recently a temple in the slum was broken by CIDCO, and a boundary between the slum has also been created. There was a fire that occurred recently, which burnt about 9 houses in the slum and led to their meter being cancelled. The people are now scared that there may be another round of evictions soon.



Pic 3.2 | The slum community of Ramji Nagar

3. GANESH NAGAR

This slum has been around for about 12 years. The original settlers were all quarry workers, living in houses provided by the quarry nearby. But after the quarry shut down, around 30 families came and settled here. They are settled in the Turbhe MIDC area, and living on MIDC land, next to some steel factories. After the quarry shut down, the people of the slum had to find other livelihoods and now work as drivers, sweepers, domestic workers or work in the factories and companies in the area.

Water is provided to them in the morning and evening by the factory nearby. They are allowed

to use municipality toilets, but to do so each house has to pay INR 100 every month. There are no legal electrical connections in Ganesh Nagar.

This slum has received protection from Ganesh Naik, the ex-MLA of Navi Mumbai, after whom the slum itself has been named. It is due to his efforts that this slum has remained protected from eviction and he has continued to offer them support over the years. However, the people have faced conflicts from *adivasis* living nearby in rehabilitated houses in Warlipada, who claim that the land they live on is theirs, and thus should be returned to them.



Pic 3.3 | Houses in Ganesh Nagar

4. EKTA NAGAR

This is a slum that was settled in 1995, but as it grew it was divided into five parts, due to the increasing number of evictions they faced, forcing the families to keep shifting backwards. It is located in an industrial area. Most of the people living in Ekta Nagar are vendors and drivers working in the nearby APMC market, on the Turbhe Vashi Road. People belong from different states here, but are mostly from Maharashtra.

Access to basic services is different in all five parts of Ekta Nagar. There is a water tap and meter in Ekta Nagar 1, which is used only by residents of that area. The other parts of Ekta Nagar have to get water from nearby localities. Ekta Nagar 1 is also the only community with an electricity meter, providing electricity to each house. The rest of the communities

have to procure electricity illegally. None of the parts of Ekta Nagar have toilets, and the people have to use toilets in the nearby markets, for which they have to walk a distance.

This area has faced many evictions, around two–three each year, with CIDCO conducting the evictions without any notice, but just a vocal intimation a day before. However, recently the people of Ekta Nagar have been associated with Khajamiya Patel from Republican Party and the community-based organisation *Ghar Hakka Sangharsh Samiti*, after which they have been protected from evictions, and these groups have been working on getting a proper water connection in the area, and toilets installed. No eviction occurred in 2017.



Pic 3.4 | Community members in Ekta Nagar

5. JAI DURGA MATA NAGAR

This is a slum located on top of a hill in CBD Belapur. This slum was settled in 1983, by families of contract labourers who worked in the nearby *naka* and were from Andhra Pradesh. Over time, more people settled here from different parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, till around 2009. Currently, there are 395 houses in the area, out of which 141 have been given survey receipts from Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC). One half of the land they have settled on belongs to CIDCO, the other half belongs to the Forest Department.

The houses with survey receipts have water meters installed by NMMC, whereas the non-surveyed houses access water through an NMMC pipe in the area, which only has water once in a day, so they face

water issues often. The community has had a history of good relations with the local corporators, who have helped them access basic services. With their help, they have managed to get an electricity meter in the area, which provides electricity to all houses. There were community toilets built by NMMC 12 years ago, and recently some new toilets were constructed under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA). NMMC has also constructed a footpath in the slum.

Evictions were not as regular earlier. However, since 2006, evictions have occurred once every year, where the non-surveyed houses have been demolished. The last round of evictions took place in May 2017. Evictions are conducted by CIDCO and NMMC, even on areas under forest land.



Pic 3.5 | Residents Welfare Association in Jai Durga Mata Nagar

6. TATA NAGAR

Tata Nagar is a slum situated near the Belapur railway station, and behind Kokan Bhavan. The people of Tata Nagar have been living here for about 25 years, and settled here before the construction of the Belapur Railway station and the Metro Bridge.

These are mostly people who migrated from the drought affected parts of Maharashtra, in search of jobs. They settled in Tata Nagar and created a community for themselves. Today there are people living here from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, among other states, and most of them have been living in Tata Nagar for more than 20 years. They work as contract labourers, domestic workers, street vendors, construction workers, etc., earning a meagre wage.

Over time, the people also developed small community organisations consisting of women and youth of the community, for the betterment of the slum, and have been actively involved in community

activities, working towards provision of basic facilities in the slums, ensuring entitlements of all slum dwellers, and also in prohibiting the use of alcohol amongst the men residing in the community.

This community has faced frequent evictions in the past, with evictions happening earlier in 2003, 2009 and then in 2013. About two years ago, a metro bridge was constructed near the slum, this led to a fresh spurt of evictions, with the first round of evictions on 24 May 2016, which was done without any prior intimation and in the process, people lost many of their belongings. Another eviction took place on 16 January 2017. However, this time the slum-dwellers went to talk to the Joint Managing Director of CIDCO regarding how the education of their children will be affected with the demolition as it was exam season, and the eviction was held off. Post the monsoon ban on evictions; the eviction took place on 7 November 2017. This time around, CIDCO created a wall compound that runs in between the slum.



Pic 3.6 | Children playing near the iconic landmark, Jai Bhim flagpole, in Tata Nagar

7. ANAND NAGAR, TURBHE

Anand Nagar is a slum located near Turbhe railway station, and has been in existence for more than 25 years with approximately 350–400 households.. The ownership of the land the people live on is under NMMC and the Railways. Most of the people in Anand Nagar are Scheduled Castes and Notified Tribes, and belong the nomadic community of 'Masanjogis'. Traditionally, their work was to beg and feed their families and therefore, they used to keep migrating, and never settled anywhere. However, over the past few years, they have been involved in construction work and domestic work and have begun to settle down. One half of the slum lives on a footpath, which is CIDCO land, and the other half lives on the railway land right next to it. The families living on the footpath have been provided with survey receipts by NMMC, hence they face lesser evictions than the families on the railway land.

All the houses here are made of tarpaulin and sticks. They don't have access to electricity. They have to cross the tracks to access water, and use the municipality toilets nearby. Being right next to the railway track, this slum has regularly been demolished by Central Railways, at least once a year on the premise that it is not safe for people to stay near

the railway tracks. Alongside, NMMC has also been planning to develop a garden near the tracks. Two evictions were held in 2017, one before the monsoons, where a notice was sent before the evictions and the houses were only pushed behind. However after the monsoons, another round of evictions was held on 21 November 2017, in which the houses were entirely demolished. The authorities came with bulldozers to remove the houses and then began working on leveling the land, in order to start working on creating a garden. Due to this, the families on the railway land have now shifted to the footpath.



Pic 3.7 | Board outside Anand Nagar outlining details of the residents' organisation



Pic 3.8 | Children's play area in Anand Nagar

8. MATA RAMAI NAGAR, PANVEL

This is a settlement that was settled in between CIDCO and Railway land. It was established around 1996, with migrant labourers from different states, but mostly Maharashtra and Karnataka. By 2000, there were about 400 houses in this slum. Out of these, around 150 houses received survey numbers from Panvel Municipal Corporation.

In this slum, there were no provisions of water, or any constructed toilets. People had to walk a distance and cross the railway track to get water from a pipe nearby, and also went to defecate in the bushes next to the tracks. This led to a number of deaths and accidents while crossing the tracks. There were also no provisions of electricity in the area. Over the past year, the people have managed to get a meter to access electricity in a few houses, and are also working on constructing toilets under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

The community is located in a residential area, with a school and apartments in the vicinity. The residents of these apartments have also often complained to CIDCO to remove the slum dwellers, as they consider their existence among their surroundings as 'filthy and unsafe' for the residents and children of the area.

Evictions began in 2003, and another round of evictions happened in 2007. Both times, the people received a notice regarding the evictions in advance. With the start of 2017, the frequency of evictions has increased, with this community being evicted three times in one year. This has also reduced the number of families living in the area, as many families decided to flee due to the sudden increase in the frequency of evictions.

However on 7 November 2017, Panvel Municipal Corporation came with its bulldozers to completely demolish the slums and evict the people from the area, this time not giving them a chance to come back. Furthermore, they used the tin sheets from the houses of the residents to make a wall around the area, started levelling the land and preparing it for construction. There was no demolition order given,

and thus the community members were taken by shock when it happened. After this recent round of eviction, the 150 remaining houses were forced to settle on a small piece of land right next to the railway track. They then got threats from Panvel Municipal Corporation and Central Railways to empty the place as soon as they can. Panvel Municipal Corporation then went on to conduct a round of evictions, without any notice on 13 December 2017, which led to the demolition of 50 houses by hand, and they threatened to come back again and break the rest of the slum with bulldozers. After this, the slum dwellers with help of YUVA sent letters to the Municipal authorities, and they got word from the Municipal Commissioner that they will allow them to stay in the area for some time. However on 27 December 2017, CIDCO came with bulldozers to demolish all the houses.



Pic 3.9 | Mata Ramai Nagar near Panvel

9. BALTUBAI NAGAR, BELAPUR

Named after their local deity, which forms the central point in the community, Baltubai Nagar once boasted of a population strength of 110 to 120 individuals. But a lot has changed in the past year or so. With two rounds of evictions happening within a short gap, the community has been ravaged and now only 50 to 60 people of the original 120 remain. Baltubai Nagar is a small cluster of informal settlements located near the railway bridge in Seawood, Navi Mumbai.

‘Where will go from here? We have nowhere to go’, seems to be a common refrain across the community. The recent spate of hurried evictions have created a sense of insecurity amongst the community members.

Baltubai Nagar consists of migrants who have mostly come from the three states of Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Karnataka. These migrants are employed varyingly. Some have government jobs while others work as informal labourers in the adjacent Belapur town. Initial residents were the ones who constructed the income-tax buildings in Seawood. Most of the residents have legal electricity and water connections, although the

number of survey receipts are comparatively sparse. The complaint that seems to ring through the community is that CIDCO and the municipality demolish settlements irrespective of the availability of survey receipts. This has created a confrontational relationship between the villagers and the migrants.

The residents contend that there has been a lot of development that has taken place in the past two to three years. Toilets have come up and so have better electricity and water facilities. But evictions have also followed suit. ‘Lots of money is spent in rebuilding houses. It is very natural for people to leave’, contends a resident.

The last eviction drive brought about important changes in the community. ‘There was definitely more unity. The police had come to evict us. But this time we would not let them enter. We formed a human chain. There was stiff resistance. One of the women from the community was kicked. But our determination did not falter. We had to protect our houses’, says Riya Masi Yoja, a resident of the settlement who hails from Jharkhand.



Pic 3.10 | Common toilets outside Baltubai Nagar



Pic 3.11 | Housing structures in Baltubai Nagar

10. SEAWOOD BASTI

A relatively new settlement, the Seawood *basti* has come up owing to the recent spate of evictions in the old settlements around the Seawood Darave highway. The narrow stretch of land, where this small community of 15 to 20 households lives belongs to CIDCO. This is an invisible settlement. The residents have no survey receipts, nor do they have any local entitlements. Therefore, when the authorities come

to demolish their houses, the residents have no legal recourse. This has resulted in a large proportion of people leaving the settlement, following two demolition drives in April and August 2017. There is neither any electricity nor is there any kind of water or sanitation facilities. Most of the residents are migrant workers, from Telangana. 'Where will the poor people go?' says a dreary-eyed community member.



Pic 3.12 | Seawood basti, in close proximity to the Seawood Station

11. PANCHASHEEL NAGAR

Panchasheel Nagar, located near the Belapur bridge, is one of the larger and older settlements in Navi Mumbai. It has about 400 houses and is neatly divided into two parts.

'I have been here longer than most, the fear still remains. Just last week, some people came and told us that we were going to be evicted', says Champadevi, an octogenarian resident of the settlement. Fear surrounds the settlement. Most residents have their legal entitlements, which includes survey receipts, voting cards, Aadhaar Cards or water receipts, the latter being the primary source of land identification during evictions.

'They (politicians) only visit us at the time of elections. Promises are made. Then money exchanges hands and all those previous promises become

useless. That is the state of affairs here. But we praise Ganesh Naik for providing us with water and electricity. During his tenure there was a bit of peace of mind', says another resident. The residents talk of controversies surrounding the land on which their homes are built. One Baburao Patel is said to own the land, but the matter is now subjudice with CIDCO, challenging Mr. Patel's claims. Many people in Panchasheel Nagar have arrived from the nearby Turbhe settlement of Hanuman Nagar.

The residents speak of their experiences of eviction while living in the settlement. Days have changed now. 'They don't really take our things away anymore. They just demolish and dig the ground. That is much more effective. This land is ours and cannot belong to either CIDCO or the Metro', quips Champadevi.



Pic 3.13 | Panchasheel Nagar in Belapur Village area

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

IN CONCLUSION

The survey findings reveal how over 58 per cent of the respondents are engaged in the construction sector as informal workers. Nearly 43 per cent of the respondents were working within their ward or adjacent to their wards and 15 per cent mentioned that they don't have a fixed area of work, but they often work in nearby areas. Most respondents (57.8 per cent) earn less than INR 6,000 per month. Among them, 10.4 per cent earn less than INR 3,000 per month.

In Navi Mumbai, there are not many established slums. The average size of houses was estimated to be less than 150 sq. ft. Forced evictions have been a frequent phenomenon in recent years. While 5 per cent households were evicted prior to 1995, this has spiked to 42.6 per cent households that have been facing eviction since 2011. In 87.4 per cent cases no notice was given before eviction. As most residents end up rebuilding their homes often, most slum households have a *kutcha* structure with a plastic sheet roof and makeshift walls. More than 66.5 per cent households didn't even have a tin roof and 17 per cent were *zopadis* with tin sheds. 71.8 per cent of the households were constructed in less than INR 15,000 and almost 49 per cent of them were constructed within INR 10,000.

Maximum respondents did not know how they could resist forced evictions legally and almost 46.3 per cent had not done anything in this regard in the past. 3.9 per cent respondents have filed RTIs against it and only 0.7 per cent have filed a court case against demolition. Over 61 per cent respondents reported the presence of police during eviction. 4 per cent mentioned the use of bulldozers to demolish their settlements. Respondents mentioned how they try to stay away during eviction and just focus on collecting their belongings. They hardly confront the police and the confrontation happened mostly as isolated cases. 17 per cent of the respondents mentioned that they have been beaten during evictions. 14.8 per cent respondents have been booked under cases filed by evicting authorities for opposing eviction.

Over 77 per cent respondents reported less than 15 days to a months' wage loss due to evictions. In addition, 64.2 per cent respondents reported incurring loss of property up to INR 15,000 and some (2.5 per cent) have incurred losses in lakhs of rupees. Almost 6 per cent were not able to estimate the loss. 85.3 per cent households continued to stay in the same place post eviction, as it was near their place of work and they did not have much choice in terms of where else to stay.

CORRELATION WITH THE NAVI MUMBAI BASELINE STUDY BY YUVA

The household data of the slums was collected by YUVA social workers from 17 different slums spread across Navi Mumbai and Panvel city. The data was collected for 1,582 families and the universe of data collection was Turbhe, Belapur CBD, Belapur village, Seawood, Juinagar, Sanapada, Pavane MIDC, Kalamboli, and Panvel city. Findings of the study are based on the primary data collected in the form of household interviews and profiles of the communities and secondary data from Census 2011. Additionally, qualitative data was collected from the reflections of social workers and field coordinators. Geographic proximity has been used to categorise slums into five areas in which the 17 slums have been subdivided. These are as follows:

1. **Turbhe:** Anand Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Ganesh Nagar
2. **Belapur Seawood:** Baltubai Nagar, Jai Durga Mata Nagar, Panchasheel Nagar, Sambhaji Nagar, Seawood, Tata Nagar
3. **Panvel Kalamboli:** Jai Sevalal Nagar, Mata Ramai Nagar, Jadhav Wadi
4. **Juinagar Sanpada:** Andhra Basti Sanpada,
5. **Pavane MIDC:** Krishna Steel, Shiv Mandir

Migrancy in Navi Mumbai is rampant and is both intra-state as well as inter-state. Maharashtra's hinterlands attract the maximum number of workers, with more than 50 per cent of them from within the state, followed by 20 per cent from Karnataka, 10 per cent from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, 7 per cent from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and 12 per cent from the rest of the country, mainly from West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Navi Mumbai is unique in the way that there is presently no slum development scheme in place. Rehabilitation and resettlement is scarce with the exception of Ganesh Nagar, where the Warli

community cluster was rehabilitated under the Valmiki Awas Yojana. The Slum Rehabilitation Authority and Rajiv Awas Yojana are also not applicable in Navi Mumbai.

The boom in construction work in Navi Mumbai has attracted many workers to the city, especially from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. This is evident from the fact that majority of the people surveyed currently work in the construction industry. This is followed by domestic workers, who are predominantly women providing an essential service to a large working middle-class of the city. Residents are also seen to work in private companies, and as street vendors and drivers. However, the number of persons employed in government jobs is the least amongst the households surveyed, highlighting the high level of informal employment.

As per the Census 2011 report, 64 per cent of the slum dwellers have ownership of their own structure. In such a case, the land's structural ownership lies with the state institutions while the functional ownership lies with the individuals. Out of the 48 slums that are mentioned in the 2011 census, not one is notified. Further, out of the 17 slums studied, 10 have gone through demolitions within the year itself which has resulted in the dehousing of a number of its residents. 72 per cent of the households surveyed consist of single earning members, 24 per cent with two earning members, while only 3 per cent have three earning members. Households with single earning members were seen to suffer from acute poverty, barely managing to make ends meet.

The primary issue with land in Navi Mumbai is the multiple points of ownership, which makes advocacy difficult. Land is largely owned by the Railways, NMMC, MIDC or private subjects. There is no coordination between these institutions and each follows their own cycle of demolition with police assistance. Tenancy becomes a complicated exercise

as the people residing in these informal settlements themselves put their structures on rent, and demolitions become complex legal acts.

As per the Census data, a majority of the households are structurally better than those in Mumbai, but this comparison does not hold true in the case of authorised dwelling structures where more than 70 per cent of the houses have semi-*pucca* roof, walls and floors.

Informal settlements exist within unhygienic conditions with most slums lacking basic drainage systems to carry water from houses. Drinking water is available in the authorised slums, serviced by the NMMC and although the taps are common, they are serviced only at certain times of the day. On the other hand, the unauthorised slums lack any kind of water facilities, and the incidence of the residents breaking the main water supply line is quite high. In certain slums like Baltubai Nagar, residents purchase water from the outside.

Slums mostly have makeshift mobile toilet facilities. The authorised slums have *pucca* toilet structures but there is a lack of maintenance. Paid toilet facilities are available but usage is expensive, which restricts access. Most of the unauthorised slum dwellers go for open defecation or unpaid makeshift toilets. Due to the lack of hygiene in the vicinity of the slums coupled with dismal sanitation facilities, there is a high prevalence of diseases in the settlements. Although Navi Mumbai has a comparatively better civic hospital, day-to-day health needs are still dependent on costly general practitioners.

Electricity is an important hinge in the game of legitimacy as it serves as a proof of continuation of residency in the slum. Most of the authorised slums have a regular electric connection, with the majority getting the lines post 2000. Within the informal settlements, access to electricity is more based on social networks, with electricity bartering and illegal connections being widespread.

With more than 60 per cent of women having never attended an educational institution and the figure being 45 per cent for men, the dimension of literacy in slums is quite abysmal. The current enrollment rates are equally concerning, with almost 57 per cent of the children in the age group of 7–14 years not attending school, and 87 per cent completely dropping out by the time they turn 15.

The survey receipt is the key document for establishing entitlement for the slum residents as the receipt is an acknowledgment by the civic authority. Unfortunately, the cut-off date for entitlement of schemes under rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) and Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) is December 2000 and only 6.3 per cent of the slum residents reported to have a survey receipt prior to the year 2000. The electricity bill is another document which is a proof of continuation of stay in the settlement but only 7.3 per cent of the residents have electricity bills prior to the year 2000.

The ration card is an essential document for the residents as it is not only used for provisioning of food to ensure food security but is also considered as a proof of nationality. 46 per cent of the residents reported having no ration cards and the 38 per cent who do possess ration cards have received it only after 2000. Only 16 per cent of the residents had ration cards dated before the year 2000. The families without voter ID cards are 38 per cent and 41 per cent of those who do have it received it after the year 2000.

Aadhaar cards, PAN cards and bank account passbooks are essential documents that serve as proof of identity and are also used to access several welfare schemes. As a part of the survey, families were asked whether all members in the family or at least the head of the household possessed these documents. 86 per cent families reported having Aadhaar cards, followed by 81 per cent head of the households with PAN cards and 66 per cent of the residents with bank accounts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the report endorses the following recommendations to secure people's right to adequate habitats in Navi Mumbai:

- The NMMC should ensure all land under slums be reserved for 'public housing' with reservations for amenities in the revised Navi Mumbai Development Plan.
- The NMMC/CIDCO should implement land tenure security, *malki patta*, for all slum households (Maharashtra GR 3/1/2017).
- The in-situ upgradation option should be provided for slum households through the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).
- CIDCO should develop a rehabilitation policy for all infrastructure project affected people (PAP).
- CIDCO/NMC should develop community land trusts to ensure continuous affordable housing for the urban poor.
- CIDCO/NMC should develop rental housing stock for migrant workers.

The report also endorses the following recommendations towards people's right to adequate habitats in a more holistic sense. This has also been articulated in YUVA's 2017 report *Unequal Realities: Forced Evictions in Five Indian Cities, 2016*.

- People's participation in urban governance (for instance, as part of Mohalla Sabhas mandated under the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act),

should be encouraged so they can be a part of decisions that affect them.

- Informal living and work spaces should be incorporated as part of the city Master Plan.
- There needs to be a stronger implementation of laws to protect the poor. Each city outlines legal and policy safeguards for adequate housing and livelihood, yet there remain stark gaps in guaranteeing these safeguards. The Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance And Redevelopment) Act, 1971 in Navi Mumbai should be enforced.
- There needs to be access to justice for people harmed during eviction. These violations must end. The UN Guidelines on Forced Evictions must be enforced and fair compensation in the cases of loss of property and physical injury must be made compulsory.
- There is an urgent need for implementation of law for rehabilitation of slums on railway land. A separate law for slums on railway land would ensure right to adequate housing, basic services and the right to compensation in case of evictions for the thousands living in slums on land belonging to the Indian Railways.
- We need to ensure people's right to adequate housing and livelihood. A law that guarantees the right to habitat would ensure that Indian cities are smart, clean, house all and ensure development for all.

THE CITY UNINTENDED

Cities in the third world have a genealogy of spatial fragmentation in relation to planned and unplanned areas, informal settlements and redevelopment projects (Nijman, 2010). Focusing on the growth of informal settlements, the existence of slums itself in the developing world, can be considered a contradiction in relation to the state. On the one hand, the state persists for the lack of effective housing policy mechanism and structural inefficacies, and on the other, it itself tries to eradicate these settlements in order for the urban imagination to be free from any kind of unsanitary conditionalities.

In Navi Mumbai's case, the rapidly changing economy since the 1970s has made informal settlements a constant in a continually changing environment. This divides the city into two parts—a desirable and an undesirable. The undesirable within the imagination is the informality, the working class, the unorganised, the invisible as they do not characterise the ideals of what the urban represents.

The bourgeoisie and the policymakers have never accepted the visibility of the slum settlement and Navi Mumbai surveying and planning is no stranger to this. The imagination that Navi Mumbai offers is that of a modern city, of London, Paris or New York, with a particular emphasis on aesthetics of grandeur rather than its very own local structural issues. The rhetoric of creating a global city in the image of Shanghai or Singapore is evident in policy statements and from the efforts to build a kind of western appearance of the city with the inclusion of public-private programmes, involving road and

pavement maintenance, removal of street vendors, and general cleaning up. The consequent process is followed by sterilisation and regulation which has been a characteristic of developing cities in the west, along with what Edensor (1998) calls 'the erasure of much social, sensual and rhythmic diversity in urban space'. However, it remains impossible to view urban transformation isolated in modernist principals and requires an understanding of the actual development of cities apart from their imagined outcomes.

This can be understood by Prakash & Kruse (2008) who question the idea of the European metropolis and urge to reimagine urban modernity and transformation, which involves expanding the focus beyond Europe and North America, to include the experiences of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It entails approaching the historical experiences of modern urban forms and transformations as ineluctably global, specific, diverse, and divergent. Informal settlements in newly developing regions like Navi Mumbai also tend to exhibit a hybrid social structure that is comprised of both urban and rural, which allows the slum residents to be a part of the city in terms of work while they still continue to have connections to the village (Sen, 1975). Maintaining ancestral social networks and cultural identities is an adaptive conditionality in the city. For instance, social networks like the extended family have not broken down within these informal settlements but rather flourished in contradiction to most modernisation theories. Therefore, the promise of a modern Navi Mumbai based solely on ideas of modernity is nothing but a false image.

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ANNEXURE

TABLE 1: SEX WISE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Sex		Total
		Female	Male	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	12	14	26
		46.2%	53.8%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	32	102	134
		23.9%	76.1%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	20	37	57
		35.1%	64.9%	100%
	Tata Nagar	66	62	128
		51.6%	48.4%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	13	26	39
		33.3%	66.7%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	100	106	206
		48.5%	51.5%	100%
	Ram Nagar	65	49	114
		57%	43%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	39	26	65
		60%	40%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	25	35	60
		41.7%	58.3%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	2	7	9
		22.2%	77.8%	100%
Seawood	Seawood-Darave	25	40	65
		38.5%	61.5%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	59	101	160
		36.9%	63.1%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	80	114	194
		41.2%	58.8%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	8	7	15
		53.3%	46.7%	100%
	Anand Nagar	73	142	215
		34%	66%	100%
Total		619	868	1,487
		41.6%	58.4%	100%

TABLE 2: AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Age						Total
		Below 25 years	26–30 years	31–40 years	41–50 years	51–59 years	60 years and above	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	4	4	8	7	1	2	26
		15.4%	15.4%	30.8%	26.9%	3.8%	7.7%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	11	27	50	35	10	1	134
		8.2%	20.1%	37.3%	26.1%	7.5%	0.7%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	2	8	23	15	6	3	57
		3.5%	14%	40.4%	26.3%	10.5%	5.3%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	15	23	31	39	9	11	128
		11.7%	18%	24.2%	30.5%	7%	8.6%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	4	10	9	8	5	3	39
		10.3%	25.6%	23.1%	20.5%	12.8%	7.7%	100%
	Ram Nagar	53	40	50	40	8	15	206
		25.7%	19.4%	24.3%	19.4%	3.9%	7.3%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	15	22	34	25	13	5	114
		13.2%	19.3%	29.8%	21.9%	11.4%	4.4%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	4	7	11	23	6	14	65
		6.2%	10.8%	16.9%	35.4%	9.2%	21.5%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	0	3	25	21	8	3	60
		0%	5%	41.7%	35%	13.3%	5%	100%
Seawood	Seawood–Darave	1	0	3	3	1	1	9
		11.1%	0%	33.3%	33.3%	11.1%	11.1%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	16	12	14	16	4	3	65
		24.6%	18.5%	21.5%	24.6%	6.2%	4.6%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	28	36	48	40	6	2	160
		17.5%	22.5%	30%	25%	3.8%	1.3%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	30	44	42	57	7	14	194
		15.5%	22.7%	21.6%	29.4%	3.6%	7.2%	100%
	Anand Nagar	0	5	3	3	3	1	15
		0%	33.3%	20%	20%	20%	6.7%	100%
Total		29	44	53	55	12	22	215
		13.5%	20.5%	24.7%	25.6%	5.6%	10.2%	100%
Total		212	285	404	387	99	100	1,487
		14.3%	19.2%	27.2%	26%	6.7%	6.7%	100%

TABLE 3: RELIGION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Religion				Total
		Hindu	Muslim	Buddhist	Christian/ Other	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	13	6	7	0	26
		50%	23.1%	26.9%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	122	5	7	0	134
		91%	3.7%	5.2%	0%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	48	9	0	0	57
		84.2%	15.8%	0%	0%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	83	15	29	1	128
		64.8%	11.7%	22.7%	0.8%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	38	0	1	0	39
		97.4%	0%	2.6%	0%	100%
	Ram Nagar	169	31	6	0	206
		82%	15%	2.9%	0%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	94	19	1	0	114
		82.5%	16.7%	0.9%	0%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	52	1	12	0	65
		80%	1.5%	18.5%	0%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	17	0	43	0	60
		28.3%	0%	71.7%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood–Darave	8	0	1	0	9
		88.9%	0%	11.1%	0%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	45	14	6	0	65
		69.2%	21.5%	9.2%	0%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	66	73	21	0	160
		41.3%	45.6%	13.1%	0%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	105	71	18	0	194
		54.1%	36.6%	9.3%	0%	100%
	Anand Nagar	12	3	0	0	15
		80%	20%	0%	0%	100%
Total		168	37	10	0	215
		78.1%	17.2%	4.7%	0%	100%
Total		1040	284	162	1	1,487
		69.9%	19.1%	10.9%	0.1%	100%

TABLE 4: CASTE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Caste						Total
		Caste not mentioned	Upper caste	SC	OBC	NT	DT	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	0	8	15	3	0	0	26
		0%	30.8%	57.7%	11.5%	0%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	58	11	18	5	42	0	134
		43.3%	8.2%	13.4%	3.7%	31.3%	0%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	48	9	0	0	0	0	57
		84.2%	15.8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	41	25	55	4	0	3	128
		32%	19.5%	43%	3.1%	0%	2.3%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	0	0	38	0	1	0	39
		0%	0%	97.4%	0%	2.6%	0%	100%
	Ram Nagar	91	51	13	0	12	39	206
		44.2%	24.8%	6.3%	0%	5.8%	18.9%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	94	19	1	0	0	0	114
		82.5%	16.7%	0.9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	0	3	57	4	1	0	65
		0%	4.6%	87.7%	6.2%	1.5%	0%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	1	1	53	3	2	0	60
		1.7%	1.7%	88.3%	5%	3.3%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood-Darave	0	8	1	0	0	0	9
		0%	88.9%	11.1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	0	23	13	2	0	27	65
		0%	35.4%	20%	3.1%	0%	41.5%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	20	88	41	2	9	0	160
		12.5%	55%	25.6%	1.3%	5.6%	0%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	49	93	21	8	23	0	194
		25.3%	47.9%	10.8%	4.1%	11.9%	0%	100%
	Anand Nagar	12	3	0	0	0	0	15
		80%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Total		128	50	27	7	3	0	215
		59.5%	23.3%	12.6%	3.3%	1.4%	0%	100%
Total		542	392	353	38	93	69	1,487
		36.4%	26.4%	23.7%	2.6%	6.3%	4.6%	100%

TABLE 5: OCCUPATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Occupations									Total
		Construction Work (Begaari)	Construction Work (Labour)	Driver	Domestic Work	Employed	Waste-collector	Vendor/Hawker/Business	Self employed	Other	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	6	2	8	7	1	1	0	1	0	26
		23.1%	7.7%	30.8%	26.9%	3.8%	3.8%	0%	3.8%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	51	15	5	27	20	0	2	13	1	134
		38.1%	11.2%	3.7%	20.1%	14.9%	0%	1.5%	9.7%	0.7%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	2	21	1	22	5	0	2	3	1	57
		3.5%	36.8%	1.8%	38.6%	8.8%	0%	3.5%	5.3%	1.8%	100%
	Tata Nagar	15	43	3	36	3	1	22	4	1	128
		11.7%	33.6%	2.3%	28.1%	2.3%	0.8%	17.2%	3.1%	0.8%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	1	3	0	2	0	28	1	0	4	39
		2.6%	7.7%	0%	5.1%	0%	71.8%	2.6%	0%	10.3%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	26	113	1	42	8	0	6	8	2	206
		12.6%	54.9%	0.5%	20.4%	3.9%	0%	2.9%	3.9%	1%	100%
	Ram Nagar	2	60	0	36	4	2	1	5	4	114
		1.8%	52.6%	0%	31.6%	3.5%	1.8%	0.9%	4.4%	3.5%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	5	3	2	14	4	31	1	3	2	65
		7.7%	4.6%	3.1%	21.5%	6.2%	47.7%	1.5%	4.6%	3.1%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	0	24	9	20	4	0	2	0	1	60
		0%	40%	15%	33.3%	6.7%	0%	3.3%	0%	1.7%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	2	9
		0%	0%	0%	11.1%	66.7%	0%	0%	0%	22.2%	100%
Seawood	Seawood–Darave	22	25	0	8	9	0	0	1	0	65
		33.8%	38.5%	0%	12.3%	13.8%	0%	0%	1.5%	0%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	5	112	13	8	5	8	4	3	2	160
		3.1%	70%	8.1%	5%	3.1%	5%	2.5%	1.9%	1.3%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	0	150	7	14	15	0	1	1	6	194
		0%	77.3%	3.6%	7.2%	7.7%	0%	0.5%	0.5%	3.1%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	15
		6.7%	66.7%	0%	6.7%	0%	0%	0%	6.7%	13.3%	100%
	Anand Nagar	21	128	4	37	3	1	10	10	1	215
		9.8%	59.5%	1.9%	17.2%	1.4%	0.5%	4.7%	4.7%	0.5%	100%
Total		157	709	53	275	87	72	52	53	29	1487
		10.6%	47.7%	3.6%	18.5%	5.9%	4.8%	3.5%	3.6%	2%	100%

TABLE 6: MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Monthly household income					Total
		Less than INR 3,000 per month	INR 3,000–6,000 per month	INR 6,000–10,000 per month	Over INR 10,000 per month	Income not mentioned	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	4	10	8	4	0	26
		15.4%	38.5%	30.8%	15.4%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	16	56	53	3	6	134
		11.9%	41.8%	39.6%	2.2%	4.5%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	8	34	9	4	2	57
		14%	59.6%	15.8%	7%	3.5%	100%
Khandeshwar	Tata Nagar	10	55	45	14	4	128
		7.8%	43%	35.2%	10.9%	3.1%	100%
	Mota Khanda	26	12	1	0	0	39
		66.7%	30.8%	2.6%	0%	0%	100%
	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	18	102	60	17	9	206
		8.7%	49.5%	29.1%	8.3%	4.4%	100%
Koparkhairane	Ram Nagar	20	70	15	0	9	114
		17.5%	61.4%	13.2%	0%	7.9%	100%
	Amrai Nagar	13	41	4	3	4	65
		20%	63.1%	6.2%	4.6%	6.2%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	5	41	11	1	2	60
		8.3%	68.3%	18.3%	1.7%	3.3%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	0	1	3	3	2	9
		0%	11.1%	33.3%	33.3%	22.2%	100%
Seawood	Seawood–Darave	13	32	7	6	7	65
		20%	49.2%	10.8%	9.2%	10.8%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	7	73	74	4	2	160
		4.4%	45.6%	46.3%	2.5%	1.3%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	6	49	120	6	13	194
		3.1%	25.3%	61.9%	3.1%	6.7%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	0	11	1	0	3	15
		0%	73.3%	6.7%	0%	20%	100%
	Anand Nagar	9	115	65	20	6	215
		4.2%	53.5%	30.2%	9.3%	2.8%	100%
Total		155	702	476	85	69	1,487
		10.4%	47.2%	32%	5.7%	4.6%	100%

TABLE 7: DISTANCE FROM HOME TO WORKPLACE AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Distance from home to the workplace											Total
		Within same ward	At adjacent ward	Less than half an hour	1 hour	2 hours	5–10 km	11–20 km	More than 20 km	In different city	Anywhere (not fixed)	Not mentioned	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	7	7	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	1	2	26
		26.9%	26.9%	0%	0%	0%	7.7%	7.7%	0%	19.2%	3.8%	7.7%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	6	54	1	0	0	57	7	0	0	3	6	134
		4.5%	40.3%	0.7%	0%	0%	42.5%	5.2%	0%	0%	2.2%	4.5%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	27	19	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	7	57
		47.4%	33.3%	0%	0%	0%	3.5%	1.8%	0%	0%	1.8%	12.3%	100%
	Tata Nagar	43	20	0	1	0	1	1	0	8	49	5	128
		33.6%	15.6%	0%	0.8%	0%	0.8%	0.8%	0%	6.3%	38.3%	3.9%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	1	7	0	0	0	12	16	1	1	1	0	39
		2.6%	17.9%	0%	0%	0%	30.8%	41%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	0%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	55	29	2	9	2	27	19	20	7	4	32	206
		26.7%	14.1%	1%	4.4%	1%	13.1%	9.2%	9.7%	3.4%	1.9%	15.5%	100%
	Ram Nagar	80	9	3	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	16	114
		70.2%	7.9%	2.6%	0%	0.9%	0.9%	0%	1.8%	1.8%	0%	14%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	12	35	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	13	65
		18.5%	53.8%	0%	3.1%	1.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.1%	20%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	1	24	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	28	60
		1.7%	40%	0%	0%	0%	3.3%	6.7%	0%	1.7%	0%	46.7%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	9
		11.1%	22.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33.3%	0%	33.3%	100%
Seawood	Seawood–Darave	10	12	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	29	8	65
		15.4%	18.5%	0%	1.5%	0%	1.5%	4.6%	0%	1.5%	44.6%	12.3%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	75	21	13	31	1	8	0	0	0	1	10	160
		46.9%	13.1%	8.1%	19.4%	0.6%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0.6%	6.3%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	7	3	19	120	13	0	2	2	3	0	25	194
		3.6%	1.5%	9.8%	61.9%	6.7%	0%	1%	1%	1.5%	0%	12.9%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	15
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93.3%	100%
	Anand Nagar	38	32	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	132	10	215
		17.7%	14.9%	0%	0.9%	0%	0%	0.5%	0%	0%	61.4%	4.7%	100%
Total		363	274	38	166	18	114	56	25	31	223	179	1487
		24.4%	18.4%	2.6%	11.2%	1.2%	7.7%	3.8%	1.7%	2.1%	15%	12%	100%

TABLE 8: TYPE OF HOUSE CONSTRUCTION AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Types of households					Total
		Zopadi with tin shed	Zopadi with plastic shed	Zopadi with tadpatri shed	Pucca house	Not mentioned	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	0	26	0	0	0	26
		0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	13	118	1	1	1	134
		9.7%	88.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	4	47	3	1	2	57
		7%	82.5%	5.3%	1.8%	3.5%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	34	85	0	3	6	128
		26.6%	66.4%	0%	2.3%	4.7%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	0	22	0	0	17	39
		0%	56.4%	0%	0%	43.6%	100%
	Ram Nagar	66	45	0	0	95	206
		32%	21.8%	0%	0%	46.1%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	51	21	27	1	14	114
		44.7%	18.4%	23.7%	0.9%	12.3%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	0	62	0	0	3	65
		0%	95.4%	0%	0%	4.6%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	1	59	0	0	0	60
		1.7%	98.3%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood-Darave	0	0	0	9	0	9
		0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	3	17	0	1	44	65
		4.6%	26.2%	0%	1.5%	67.7%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	76	32	49	0	3	160
		47.5%	20%	30.6%	0%	1.9%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	2	161	1	23	7	194
		1%	83%	0.5%	11.9%	3.6%	100%
	Anand Nagar	0	11	0	0	4	15
		0%	73.3%	0%	0%	26.7%	100%
Total		4	203	0	0	8	215
		1.9%	94.4%	0%	0%	3.7%	100%
Total		254	909	81	39	204	1,487
		17.1%	61.1%	5.4%	2.6%	13.7%	100%

TABLE 9: AREA OF HOUSEHOLD AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Area of household						Total
		Less than 100 sq. ft.	100-150 sq. ft.	150-200 sq. ft.	200-300 sq. ft.	More than 300 sq. ft.	No area mentioned	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	0	4	4	3	12	3	26
		0%	15.4%	15.4%	11.5%	46.2%	11.5%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	1	70	31	24	5	3	134
		0.7%	52.2%	23.1%	17.9%	3.7%	2.2%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	0	50	0	1	0	6	57
		0%	87.7%	0%	1.8%	0%	10.5%	100%
Khandeshwar	Tata Nagar	0	39	0	0	0	89	128
		0%	30.5%	0%	0%	0%	69.5%	100%
	Mota Khanda	0	2	13	15	4	5	39
		0%	5.1%	33.3%	38.5%	10.3%	12.8%	100%
	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	22	55	34	13	42	40	206
		10.7%	26.7%	16.5%	6.3%	20.4%	19.4%	100%
Koparkhairane	Ram Nagar	4	40	19	36	11	4	114
		3.5%	35.1%	16.7%	31.6%	9.6%	3.5%	100%
	Amrai Nagar	0	6	1	0	1	57	65
		0%	9.2%	1.5%	0%	1.5%	87.7%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	0	0	21	39	0	0	60
		0%	0%	35%	65%	0%	0%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	0	0	0	8	0	1	9
		0%	0%	0%	88.9%	0%	11.1%	100%
Seawood	Seawood-Darave	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	4	62	8	15	0	71	160
		2.5%	38.8%	5%	9.4%	0%	44.4%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	18	110	32	29	1	4	194
		9.3%	56.7%	16.5%	14.9%	0.5%	2.1%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	0	2	0	5	7	1	15
		0%	13.3%	0%	33.3%	46.7%	6.7%	100%
	Anand Nagar	0	129	1	2	0	83	215
		0%	60%	0.5%	0.9%	0%	38.6%	100%
Total		49	569	164	190	83	432	1,487
		3.3%	38.3%	11%	12.8%	5.6%	29.1%	100%

TABLE 10: YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN THE SLUM AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Years of residence in the slum						Total
		Less than 5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	Over 20 years	Year not mentioned	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	26	26
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	4	22	30	54	6	18	134
		3%	16.4%	22.4%	40.3%	4.5%	13.4%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	0	0	5	6	10	36	57
		0%	0%	8.8%	10.5%	17.5%	63.2%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	14	47	18	45	3	1	128
		10.9%	36.7%	14.1%	35.2%	2.3%	0.8%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	39	39
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
	Ram Nagar	6	19	25	58	11	87	206
		2.9%	9.2%	12.1%	28.2%	5.3%	42.2%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	0	1	11	22	1	79	114
		0%	0.9%	9.6%	19.3%	0.9%	69.3%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	0	3	1	39	19	3	65
		0%	4.6%	1.5%	60%	29.2%	4.6%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	0	0	0	2	58	0	60
		0%	0%	0%	3.3%	96.7%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood-Darave	0	7	0	0	0	2	9
		0%	77.8%	0%	0%	0%	22.2%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	16	8	49	14	17	56	160
		10%	5%	30.6%	8.8%	10.6%	35%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	0	11	0	0	1	182	194
		0%	5.7%	0%	0%	0.5%	93.8%	100%
	Anand Nagar	0	0	0	1	2	12	15
		0%	0%	0%	6.7%	13.3%	80%	100%
Total		0	2	6	185	15	7	215
		0%	0.9%	2.8%	86%	7%	3.3%	100%
Total		40	120	145	426	143	613	1,487
		2.7%	8.1%	9.8%	28.6%	9.6%	41.2%	100%

TABLE 11: EXPENSE INCURRED IN BUILDING HOUSE AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Expenses						Total
		Up to INR 5,000	INR 5,001–10,000	INR 10,001–15,000	INR 15,001–20,000	More than INR 20,000	Not mentioned	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	2	0	3	13	8	0	26
		7.7%	0%	11.5%	50%	30.8%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	47	84	0	0	0	3	134
		35.1%	62.7%	0%	0%	0%	2.2%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	3	48	1	1	3	1	57
		5.3%	84.2%	1.8%	1.8%	5.3%	1.8%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	3	14	54	40	16	1	128
		2.3%	10.9%	42.2%	31.3%	12.5%	0.8%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	11	23	0	0	0	5	39
		28.2%	59%	0%	0%	0%	12.8%	100%
	Ram Nagar	19	48	65	35	9	30	206
		9.2%	23.3%	31.6%	17%	4.4%	14.6%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	8	29	51	18	7	1	114
		7%	25.4%	44.7%	15.8%	6.1%	0.9%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	48	12	1	0	1	3	65
		73.8%	18.5%	1.5%	0%	1.5%	4.6%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	60	0	0	0	0	0	60
		100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood–Darave	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	20	96	30	12	2	0	160
		12.5%	60%	18.8%	7.5%	1.3%	0%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	4	102	50	8	21	9	194
		2.1%	52.6%	25.8%	4.1%	10.8%	4.6%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	1	1	1	11	1	0	15
		6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	73.3%	6.7%	0%	100%
	Anand Nagar	2	42	84	72	10	5	215
		0.9%	19.5%	39.1%	33.5%	4.7%	2.3%	100%
Total		228	499	340	210	87	123	1,487
		15.3%	33.6%	22.9%	14.1%	5.9%	8.3%	100%

TABLE 12: FORCED EVICTIONS PER YEAR AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Forced evictions								Total
		From 2011 till date	From 2006 – 2010	From 2000 – 2005	From 1995 – 1999	From 1990 – 1994	Before 1990	No eviction	Not mentioned	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
		100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	4	31	29	59	8	0	0	3	134
		3%	23.1%	21.6%	44%	6%	0%	0%	2.2%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	8	1	0	0	0	11	34	3	57
		14%	1.8%	0%	0%	0%	19.3%	59.6%	5.3%	100%
	Tata Nagar	40	42	3	0	2	0	0	41	128
		31.3%	32.8%	2.3%	0%	1.6%	0%	0%	32%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	39
		17.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	82.1%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	75	9	16	6	3	1	64	32	206
		36.4%	4.4%	7.8%	2.9%	1.5%	0.5%	31.1%	15.5%	100%
	Ram Nagar	110	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	114
		96.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0%	0%	0.9%	0%	0.9%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	1	62	0	0	0	0	0	2	65
		1.5%	95.4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.1%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	60
		0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
		100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood–Darave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	157	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	160
		98.1%	1.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.6%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	193	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	194
		99.5%	0.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	0	15
		0%	0%	0%	6.7%	0%	93.3%	0%	0%	100%
	Anand Nagar	4	0	75	0	2	0	0	134	215
		1.9%	0%	34.9%	0%	0.9%	0%	0%	62.3%	100%
Total		634	149	124	66	75	27	98	314	1,487
		42.6%	10%	8.3%	4.4%	5%	1.8%	6.6%	21.1%	100%

TABLE 13: NOTICE BEFORE EVICTION AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Notice before eviction			Total
		Yes	No	No data	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	0	26	0	26
		0%	100%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	48	83	3	134
		35.8%	61.9%	2.2%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	0	57	0	57
		0%	100%	0%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	0	23	16	39
		0%	59%	41%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	3	182	21	206
		1.5%	88.3%	10.2%	100%
	Ram Nagar	0	113	1	114
		0%	99.1%	0.9%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	1	63	1	65
		1.5%	96.9%	1.5%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	6	54	0	60
		10%	90%	0%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	0	9	0	9
		0%	100%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood-Darave	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	100%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	0	160	0	160
		0%	100%	0%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	12	181	1	194
		6.2%	93.3%	0.5%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	0	15	0	15
		0%	100%	0%	100%
	Anand Nagar	0	210	5	215
		0%	97.7%	2.3%	100%
Total		71	1300	116	1487
		4.8%	87.4%	7.8%	100%

TABLE 14: USE OF POLICE FORCE IN EVICTION AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Use of police force							Total
		No police	Yes, less than 100	100–150 police	151–200 police	More than 201 police	With bulldozer	No answer/NA	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
		0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	0	131	0	0	0	0	3	134
		0%	97.8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2.2%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	0	5	0	0	0	0	52	57
		0%	8.8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91.2%	100%
	Tata Nagar	0	4	2	26	47	0	49	128
		0%	3.1%	1.6%	20.3%	36.7%	0%	38.3%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	0	34	0	0	0	0	5	39
		0%	87.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12.8%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	105	35	0	0	0	0	66	206
		51%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	100%
	Ram Nagar	0	110	0	2	0	0	2	114
		0%	96.5%	0%	1.8%	0%	0%	1.8%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	60	5	65
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	92.3%	7.7%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	60
		0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
		0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood–Darave	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	0	0	0	156	0	0	4	160
		0%	0%	0%	97.5%	0%	0%	2.5%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	0	13	0	168	0	0	13	194
		0%	6.7%	0%	86.6%	0%	0%	6.7%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	15
		0%	33.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	66.7%	100%
	Anand Nagar	0	5	1	68	4	0	137	215
		0%	2.3%	0.5%	31.6%	1.9%	0%	63.7%	100%
Total		105	368	72	420	51	60	411	1,487
		7.1%	24.7%	4.8%	28.2%	3.4%	4%	27.6%	100%

TABLE 15: PHYSICAL VIOLENCE DURING EVICTIONS AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Physical violence during eviction				Total
		Yes	No	Lathicharge	NA	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	26	0	0	0	26
		100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	0	130	0	4	134
		0%	97%	0%	3%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	3	50	0	4	57
		5.3%	87.7%	0%	7%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	5	75	40	8	128
		3.9%	58.6%	31.3%	6.3%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	0	7	0	32	39
		0%	17.9%	0%	82.1%	100%
	Ram Nagar	6	158	0	42	206
		2.9%	76.7%	0%	20.4%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	0	112	0	2	114
		0%	98.2%	0%	1.8%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	0	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	59	1	0	0	60
		98.3%	1.7%	0%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood–Darave	9	0	0	0	9
		100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	0	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	126	32	0	2	160
		78.8%	20%	0%	1.3%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	19	163	0	12	194
		9.8%	84%	0%	6.2%	100%
	Anand Nagar	0	1	0	14	15
		0%	6.7%	0%	93.3%	100%
Total		0	210	0	5	215
		0%	97.7%	0%	2.3%	100%
Total		253	939	40	255	1,487
		17%	63.1%	2.7%	17.1%	100%

TABLE 16: NATURE OF REPLY TO AUTHORITY AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Nature of reply						Total
		No reply	RTI filed	Court case going on	Other reasons	Don't know	No data	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
		100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	127	0	0	2	0	5	134
		94.8%	0%	0%	1.5%	0%	3.7%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	3	0	0	1	50	3	57
		5.3%	0%	0%	1.8%	87.7%	5.3%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	28	14	0	0	0	86	128
		21.9%	10.9%	0%	0%	0%	67.2%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	14	0	0	0	0	25	39
		35.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64.1%	100%
	Ram Nagar	141	0	0	3	0	62	206
		68.4%	0%	0%	1.5%	0%	30.1%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	93	0	0	4	0	17	114
		81.6%	0%	0%	3.5%	0%	14.9%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	1	0	0	0	0	64	65
		1.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	98.5%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	3	0	0	3	0	54	60
		5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	90%	100%
Seawood	Seawood-Darave	0	3	0	0	0	6	9
		0%	33.3%	0%	0%	0%	66.7%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	110	0	0	0	0	50	160
		68.8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31.3%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	66	0	10	0	0	118	194
		34%	0%	5.2%	0%	0%	60.8%	100%
	Anand Nagar	1	0	0	0	0	14	15
		6.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93.3%	100%
Total		25	41	0	1	0	148	215
		11.6%	19.1%	0%	0.5%	0%	68.8%	100%
Total		638	58	10	14	50	717	1,487
		42.9%	3.9%	0.7%	0.9%	3.4%	48.2%	100%

TABLE 17: CASES FILED ON RESPONDENTS AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Cases filed			Total
		Yes	No	NA	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	0	25	1	26
		0%	96.2%	3.8%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	1	129	4	134
		0.7%	96.3%	3%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	0	53	4	57
		0%	93%	7%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	3	86	39	128
		2.3%	67.2%	30.5%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	0	22	17	39
		0%	56.4%	43.6%	100%
	Ram Nagar	4	158	44	206
		1.9%	76.7%	21.4%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	0	108	6	114
		0%	94.7%	5.3%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	63	0	2	65
		96.9%	0%	3.1%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	1	59	0	60
		1.7%	98.3%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood-Darave	9	0	0	9
		100%	0%	0%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	100%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	123	33	4	160
		76.9%	20.6%	2.5%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	16	172	6	194
		8.2%	88.7%	3.1%	100%
	Anand Nagar	0	1	14	15
		0%	6.7%	93.3%	100%
Total		0	209	6	215
		0%	97.2%	2.8%	100%
Total		220	1055	212	1,487
		14.8%	70.9%	14.3%	100%

TABLE 18: LOSSES SUFFERED DUE TO EVICTION AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Losses suffered due to eviction							Total
		Up to INR 5,000	INR 5,001 – 10,000	INR 10,001 – 15,000	INR 15,001 – 1,00,000	Above INR 1,00,000	Don't know	NA	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	1	0	5	20	0	0	0	26
		3.8%	0%	19.2%	76.9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	39	86	5	1	0	0	3	134
		29.1%	64.2%	3.7%	0.7%	0%	0%	2.2%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	4	17	14	20	0	0	2	57
		7%	29.8%	24.6%	35.1%	0%	0%	3.5%	100%
	Tata Nagar	42	10	31	44	0	0	1	128
		32.8%	7.8%	24.2%	34.4%	0%	0%	0.8%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	9	24	0	0	0	0	6	39
		23.1%	61.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15.4%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	39	25	16	20	0	86	20	206
		18.9%	12.1%	7.8%	9.7%	0%	41.7%	9.7%	100%
	Ram Nagar	4	20	46	42	0	1	1	114
		3.5%	17.5%	40.4%	36.8%	0%	0.9%	0.9%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	62	0	0	0	0	0	3	65
		95.4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4.6%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	59	1	0	0	0	0	0	60
		98.3%	1.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
		0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood–Darave	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	12	20	56	68	1	0	3	160
		7.5%	12.5%	35%	42.5%	0.6%	0%	1.9%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	7	61	62	37	27	0	0	194
		3.6%	31.4%	32%	19.1%	13.9%	0%	0%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	2	0	9	2	0	0	2	15
		13.3%	0%	60%	13%	0%	0%	13.3%	100%
	Anand Nagar	79	21	67	42	0	0	6	215
		36.7%	9.8%	31.2%	19.5%	0%	0%	2.8%	100%
Total		359	285	311	296	37	87	112	1,487
		24.1%	19.2%	20.9%	19.9%	2.5%	5.9%	7.5%	100%

TABLE 19: STAYING IN SAME PLACE AFTER EVICTION AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Staying in the same place post eviction			Total
		Yes, same place	No	NA	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	26	0	0	26
		100%	0%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	131	0	3	134
		97.8%	0%	2.2%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	53	2	2	57
		93%	3.5%	3.5%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	126	1	1	128
		98.4%	0.8%	0.8%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	34	0	5	39
		87.2%	0%	12.8%	100%
	Ram Nagar	149	36	21	206
		72.3%	17.5%	10.2%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	113	0	1	114
		99.1%	0%	0.9%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	63	0	2	65
		96.9%	0%	3.1%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	0	60	0	60
		0%	100%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood-Darave	8	1	0	9
		88.9%	11.1%	0%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	100%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	160	0	0	160
		100%	0%	0%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	183	11	0	194
		94.3%	5.7%	0%	100%
	Anand Nagar	15	0	0	15
		100%	0%	0%	100%
Total		208	1	6	215
		96.7%	0.5%	2.8%	100%
Total		1,269	112	106	1,487
		85.3%	7.5%	7.1%	100%

TABLE 20: LOSS OF INCOME AFTER EVICTION AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	Loss of income/work					Total
		No loss of work	Yes, less than 15 days	Up to a month	More than a month	NA	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	0	12	12	1	1	26
		0%	46.2%	46.2%	3.8%	3.8%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	0	54	10	67	3	134
		0%	40.3%	7.5%	50%	2.2%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	0	52	3	0	2	57
		0%	91.2%	5.3%	0%	3.5%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	0	84	28	11	5	128
		0%	65.6%	21.9%	8.6%	3.9%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	0	0	19	15	5	39
		0%	0%	48.7%	38.5%	12.8%	100%
	Ram Nagar	72	66	21	6	40	205
		35.1%	32.2%	10.2%	2.9%	19.5%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	0	93	16	3	2	114
		0%	81.6%	14%	2.6%	1.8%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	0	59	1	0	5	65
		0%	90.8%	1.5%	0%	7.7%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	0	0	59	1	0	60
		0%	0%	98.3%	1.7%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood-Darave	0	4	5	0	0	9
		0%	44.4%	55.6%	0%	0%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	0	0	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	0	91	64	2	2	159
		0%	57.2%	40.3%	1.3%	1.3%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	0	104	70	2	17	193
		0%	53.9%	36.3%	1%	8.8%	100%
	Anand Nagar	0	11	2	0	2	15
		0%	73.3%	13.3%	0%	13.3%	100%
Total		0	174	31	0	10	215
		0%	80.9%	14.4%	0%	4.7%	100%
Total		72	804	341	108	159	1484
		4.9%	54.2%	23%	7.3%	10.7%	100%

TABLE 21: NEW HOUSE CONSTRUCTION COST AFTER EVICTION AS PER LOCALITY

Area	Community	New home construction cost post eviction								Total
		Up to INR 5,000	INR 5,001 – 10,000	INR 10,001 – 15,000	INR 15,001 – 20,000	INR 20,001 – 1,00,000	More than INR 1,00,000	No expenses	Not mentioned	
Belapur	Baltubai Nagar	2	0	3	11	10	0	0	0	26
		7.7%	0%	11.5%	42.3%	38.5%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	25	101	4	1	0	0	0	3	134
		18.7%	75.4%	3%	0.7%	0%	0%	0%	2.2%	100%
	Panchasheel 2	1	10	29	9	1	0	0	7	57
		1.8%	17.5%	50.9%	15.8%	1.8%	0%	0%	12.3%	100%
	Tata Nagar	6	3	19	62	37	0	0	1	128
		4.7%	2.3%	14.8%	48.4%	28.9%	0%	0%	0.8%	100%
Khandeshwar	Mota Khanda	1	32	0	0	0	0	0	6	39
		2.6%	82.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15.4%	100%
Koparkhairane	Dr Ambedkar Nagar	24	28	24	33	16	0	57	24	206
		11.7%	13.6%	11.7%	16%	7.8%	0%	27.7%	11.7%	100%
	Ram Nagar	1	11	36	42	23	0	0	1	114
		0.9%	9.6%	31.6%	36.8%	20.2%	0%	0%	0.9%	100%
Nerul	Amrai Nagar	26	25	8	0	2	0	0	4	65
		40%	38.5%	12.3%	0%	3.1%	0%	0%	6.2%	100%
	Sarsole Gaon	53	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
		88.3%	11.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Rabale	Karjuai Co-op.	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Seawood	Seawood–Darave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Turbhe	Ekta Nagar	6	58	54	34	7	0	0	1	160
		3.8%	36.3%	33.8%	21.3%	4.4%	0%	0%	0.6%	100%
	Ekta Nagar Sector 19	6	41	69	49	0	1	4	24	194
		3.1%	21.1%	35.6%	25.3%	0%	0.5%	2.1%	12.4%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	1	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	15
		6.7%	0%	0%	80%	13.3%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Anand Nagar	2	14	43	123	26	1	0	6	215
		0.9%	6.5%	20%	57.2%	12.1%	0.5%	0%	2.8%	100%
Total		154	330	289	376	124	11	61	142	1,487
		10.4%	22.2%	19.4%	25.3%	8.3%	0.7%	4.1%	9.5%	100%

ABOUT YUVA

Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) is a non-profit development organisation committed to enabling vulnerable groups to access their rights. YUVA encourages the formation of people's collectives that engage in the discourse on development, thereby ensuring self-determined and sustained collective action in communities. This work is complemented with advocacy and policy recommendations. Founded in Mumbai in 1984, currently YUVA operates in the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Assam and New Delhi.

At the community-level, through an integrated 360-degree approach, YUVA delivers solutions on issues of housing, livelihood, environment and governance. Through research, YUVA creates knowledge that enhances capacity building. Through partnerships in campaigns, YUVA provides solidarity and builds strong alliances to drive change.