

DHARAVI COMPILED MEDIA REPORT

14 Apr, 2025

 Total Mention 49

 Print	Financial	Mainline	Regional	Periodical
20	N/A	4	15	1
 Tv	Business	English	Hindi	Regional
12	N/A	N/A	N/A	12
 Online				
17				

 Print

No	Newspaper	Headline	Edition	Pg
1.	The Times of India	Affidavit OK for top-floor Dharavi tenants if no docus are available	Mumbai	4
2.	The Indian Express	FORCED RELOCATION	Delhi + 2	11
3.	The Indian Express	Govt begins process to involve upper-floor tenement residents	Mumbai	5
4.	Free Press Journal	Affidavits sought only to verify upper-floor residents: DRP	Mumbai	5
5.	Open	The Unbearable Lightness of Being Rahul Gandhi	National	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38
6.	Divya Bhaskar	Most of the upper floor residents in Dharavi do not have official records	Mumbai	12
7.	Hamara Mahanagar	Affidavit to determine eligibility of Dharavi residents	Mumbai	2
8.	Sakal	An affidavit is required for verification.	Mumbai	1
9.	Navshakti	Affidavits for verification of upstairs residents	Mumbai	2
10.	Navbharat	Good days for Dharavi slum dwellers!	Mumbai	1
11.	Maharashtra Times	Dharavi Affidavits for verification	Mumbai	3
12.	Nav Rashtra	Upper floor residents eligible	Mumbai	11
13.	Janmabhumi	In Dharavi, only the residents of the upper floors are asked to sign an affidavit	Mumbai	2
14.	Lokmat	Tenants on the upper floors will be eligible through affidavits	Mumbai	1, 4
15.	Prahar	Now those who have two-storey houses will get two houses	Mumbai	7
16.	Sangbad Pratidin	Bhagade rehabilitation, 100000 people at risk	Kolkata	5
17.	Mumbai Chauffer	Affidavits are being sought only to verify the residents of the upper floors	Mumbai	3
18.	Dainik Bhaskar	Affidavits being taken from residents for relocation outside Dharavi	Mumbai	2
19.	Navbharat Times	House to the upper floor owner with the affidavit of the lower floor owner	Mumbai	3
20.	Mumbai Tarun Bharat	Affidavits sought from Dharavi residents living on upper floors	Mumbai	3

The Times of India • 14 Apr • Dharavi

Affidavit OK for top-floor Dharavi tenants if no docus are available

4 • PG

153 • Sqcm

862318 • AVE

3.52M • Cir

Middle Center

Mumbai

Affidavit OK for top-floor Dharavi tenants if no docus are available

ManthanK.Mehta@timesofindia.com

Mumbai: Survey teams working on the Dharavi Redevelopment Project (DRP) are collecting affidavits from upper-floor residents to establish eligibility for rehabilitation, as per a govt resolution (GR) dated Oct 4, 2024. The move aims to fast-track verification in cases where occupants lack documentary proof of residence.

Under the GR, all upper-floor tenement holders in Dharavi as of Nov 15, 2022, are eligible for 300 sqft homes outside Dharavi but within Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), through a hire-purchase model. Traditionally, such units were considered illegal and excluded from Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) projects.



Surveyors marking houses in Dharavi

Navbharat Mega Developers Pvt Ltd (NMDPL, the special purpose vehicle executing the project, said the affidavit is just one of many documents accepted to prove residence. Others include electricity bill, registered rent or sale agreement, Aadhaar card, ration card, and passport indicating floor number.

"Most upper-floor occupants do not

have official records. In such cases, affidavits certified by eligible ground-floor residents serve as a practical alternative," said an NMDPL spokesperson.

The govt scheme allows eligible residents to pay for the allotted flat over 12 years, after which ownership will be transferred. A lump-sum payment option is also available any time during the period. The govt will determine and collect the unit cost and rent.

The state govt approved allocation of around 256 acres of salt pan land in Mulund, Kanjurmarg, and Bhandup for the Dharavi Redevelopment Project.

Adani Properties, awarded Dharavi Rehabilitation Project, has engaged a private agency for the survey. The surveyors are accompanied by Maharashtra Security Force and DRP officials.

The Indian Express • 14 Apr • Dharavi FORCED RELOCATION

11 • PG

30 • Sqcm

49974 • AVE

388.5K • Cir

Middle Right

Delhi • Mumbai • Chandigarh

FORCED RELOCATION

THIS REFERS TO the report, 'Adani-Maharashtra road map Dharavi: State clears move to shift over 50,000 people to waste dump' (IE, April 11). Kudos to *The Indian Express* team for exposing the violation of the Central Pollution Control Board's guidelines and the bypassing of the environmental impact assessment. The concerned agencies's responses are evasive. And if relocating people to the still-active Deonar landfill isn't bad enough, , it is in close proximity to the waste-to-energy plant approved in 2018, which emits ash and smoke. The human cost of development can't be ignored.

L.R Murmu, Delhi

The Indian Express • 14 Apr • Dharavi
Govt begins process to involve upper-floor tenement residents

5 • PG

127 • Sqcm

363252 • AVE

625K • Cir

Top Right

Mumbai

DHARAVI REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Govt begins process to involve upper-floor tenement residents

SIDDHANT KONDUSKAR

MUMBAI, APRIL 13

THE MAHARASHTRA government has begun involving upper-floor tenement residents – who were considered ineligible for rehabilitation – in the Dharavi Redevelopment Project (DRP), providing them an opportunity for homeownership in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR).

Upper floors in slum buildings have traditionally been considered illegal under the Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) guidelines. But a government resolution (GR) passed on October 4, 2024, has brought upper-floor residents in Dharavi within the ambit of rehabilitation, as long as they have been living there since November 15, 2022.

These occupants are eligible for 300 sq ft houses outside Dharavi but within MMR under a hire-purchase agreement. The units will be priced nominally and can be paid for in instalments over 12 years. An option of making a lump-sum payment has also been provided.

"It's a first of its kind drive in

SRA history... Recent fears that there were attempts to force people to give affidavits... were misplaced," said Dharavi Redevelopment Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), NMDPL, spokesperson. "Affidavits are being procured strictly in accordance with the GR, and affidavits are just one among several documents being accepted to document occupation," the spokesperson added.

Acceptable proofs include electricity bills, registered rent or sale agreements, Aadhaar cards, ration cards, passports with floor details, or affidavits verified by the ground-floor residents.

This clarification comes amid growing concerns among Dharavi residents that some ground-floor residents were being coerced into signing affidavits to disqualify upper-floor residents.

The survey work under DRP has gained momentum with one lakh structures in Dharavi physically surveyed, and more than 94,500 been given unique IDs. Around 88,000 buildings have been scanned digitally through LiDAR technology, and household surveys of almost 70,000 tenements have been completed.

Free Press Journal • 14 Apr • Dharavi

Affidavits sought only to verify upper-floor residents: DRP

5 • PG

207 • Sqcm

164302 • AVE

251.68K • Cir

Middle Center

Mumbai

Affidavits sought only to verify upper-floor residents: DRP

SWEETY ADIMULAM

MUMBAI

In a bid to fast-track the ongoing survey and with the government's commitment to provide homes for every Dharavikar, survey teams are engaging with upper-floor tenement holders – considered the beneficiaries under the Dharavi Redevelopment Project (DRP).

Traditionally, upper floor tenements in slums are considered illegal and excluded from SRA projects. However, according to a Government Resolution (GR) dated October 4, 2024, all upper-floor residential tenement holders in Dharavi residing there as of November 15, 2022, are eligible for rehabilitation under a hire-purchase scheme.

Under the scheme, beneficiaries will receive 300 square feet homes outside Dharavi, but within the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), at a nominal cost.

Recently, Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis announced in the assembly that these tenement holders would have to pay this cost over 12 years. Ownership of the unit will be transferred

Most upper-floor occupants lack official data, making affidavits a practical alternative, as shown in GR of last year

after the payment period. Residents may also opt for a lump-sum payment at any point during the 12 years to obtain legal ownership. The rent and unit cost will be determined and collected by the government.

However, as per reports it has been alleged that affidavits are being forcefully obtained from ground-floor residents to disqualify them from eligibility. This has sparked concerns and confusion among Dharavi residents.

Navbharat Mega Developers Private Limited (NMDPL), the special purpose vehicle (SPV) formed to carry out the project, clarified the issue. "Affidavits are being collected strictly in accordance with the GR dated October 4, 2024. These are meant to establish the eligibility of upper-floor residents for rehabilitation outside Dharavi," a spokesperson said.

As per the GR, upper-floor

residents must furnish at least one of the following documents to prove their occupancy: Electricity bill, registered sale or rent agreement, Aadhaar card, ration card, passport showing the floor number, or an affidavit certified by the eligible ground-floor resident.

According to DRP tender conditions, it is the SPV's responsibility to rehabilitate all qualified ineligible tenement holders outside Dharavi, but within MMR.

As per the latest survey data, nearly one lakh structures have been physically mapped. Of these, approximately 94,500 have been assigned unique identification numbers, around 88,000 have been digitally mapped through LiDAR, and household surveys have been completed for nearly 70,000 tenements.

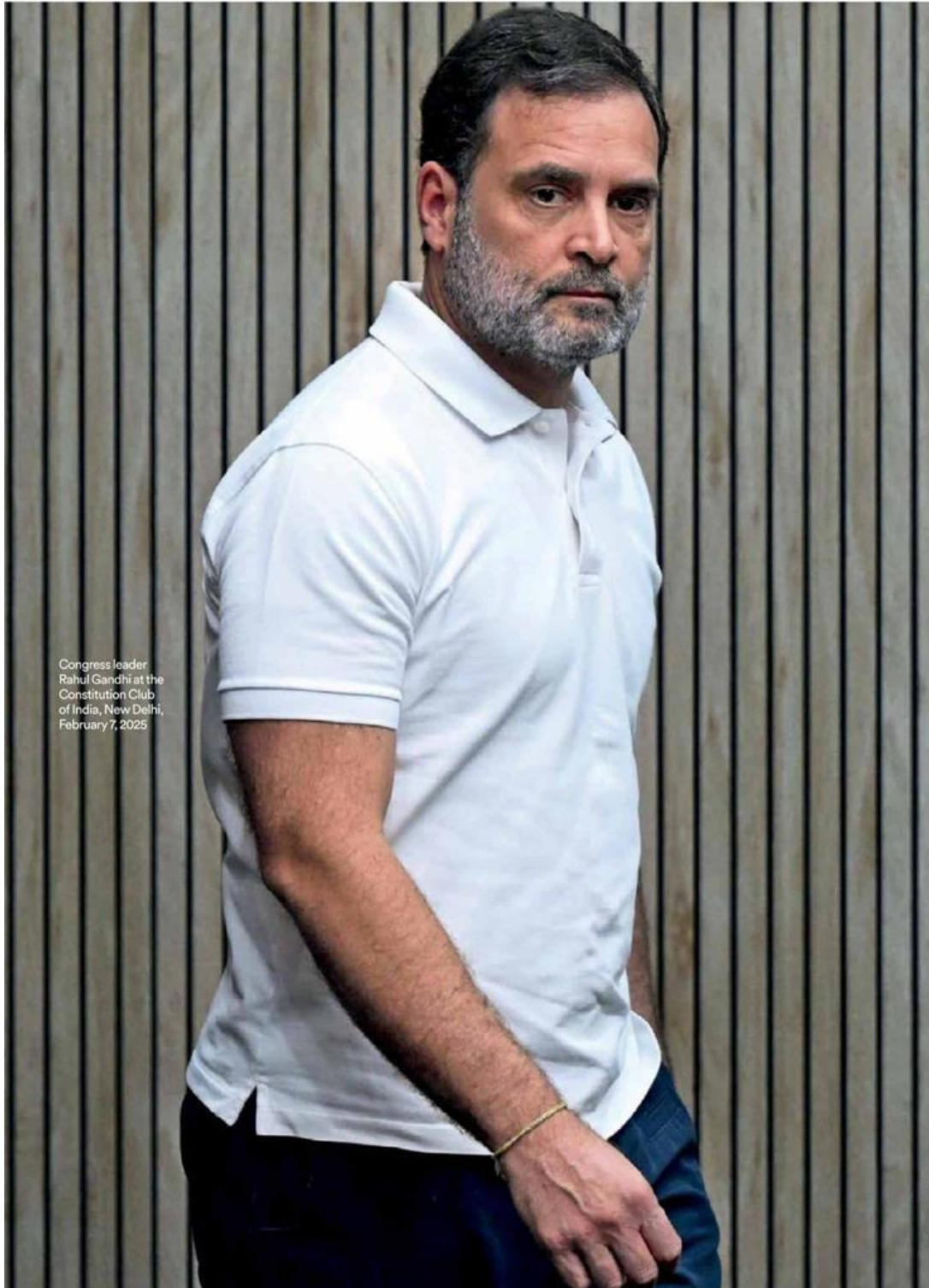
As per the eligibility criteria, ground-floor residents who settled in Dharavi before January 1, 2000, will be eligible for a 350sqft home within Dharavi at no cost. Those who settled between January 1, 2000, and January 1, 2011, will receive a 300sqft home outside Dharavi at a cost of Rs2.5 lakh, under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).

Open • 14 Apr • Dharavi

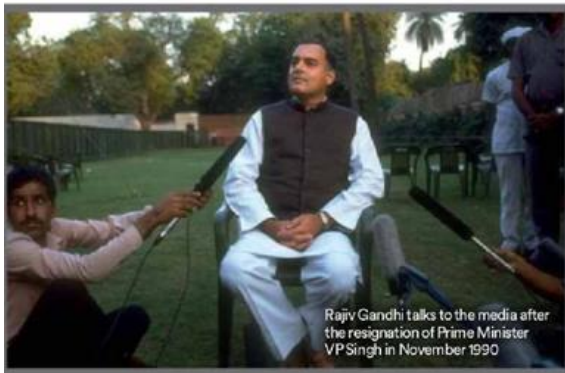
The Unbearable Lightness of Being Rahul Gandhi

29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 • PG 5310 • Sqcm 1417647 • AVE 645K • Cir Inside Page (Magazine only)

National



Congress leader
Rahul Gandhi at the
Constitution Club
of India, New Delhi,
February 7, 2025



PHOTOS: BETTY IMAGES

has been a long haul and a paradigm shift. doing exactly what Rajiv Gandhi had warned against in 1990

first time a slum development plan took not just ground floor residences (typically eligible for free housing) but also the top floors into consideration in its surveys, existing Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) buildings, slum dwellers on Rail Land Development Authority land as well as all religious structures.

Adani's DRP is now conducting an eligibility survey which is in its final leg. According to latest survey figures, lane recte has been completed for more than 97,000 tenements, more than 91,000 tenements have been numbered, and door-to-door surveys have been completed for more than 65,000 tenements. The final number of eligible tenements will be determined after a GoM survey and under it all Dharavikars will receive 300-350 square feet modern homes under the Housing for All scheme, with private toilets and kitchens. Under the project, ground-floor residents who settled before 2000 will receive 350 square feet homes inside Dharavi free of cost; ground-floor residents who settled between January 1, 2000 and January 1, 2011 will get 300 square feet homes outside Dharavi at a subsidized cost under PM Awas Yojana (PMAY); all upper-floor residents till November 15, 2022 and those ground-floor residents who settled after 2011 till November 15, 2022 will get 300 square feet homes outside Dharavi on a hire-purchase scheme.

Unlike conventional slum rehabilitation projects, all residents, even those who settled after 2011 or live on upper floors, will be given housing, although outside Dharavi. Other projects would have rendered them homeless by outright displacement. Every home will have 24/7 water and electricity along with private toilet and kitchen with proper drainage and sanitation systems that reduce health risks. The modern townships will have wide roads, green spaces, modern hospitals, educational institutions, sports facilities, parks, playgrounds, and recreational spaces. Residents will have access to retail shops, malls, restaurants, and movie theatres within the township. Public transport connectivity is expected to be

facilitated, including Metro services. No financial burden is envisaged on Dharavikars as the buildings will be maintained by the developer for 10 years after rehabilitation. Moreover, 10 per cent of the built-up area will be converted into commercial spaces. The revenue from monetising these commercial spaces is expected to cover maintenance costs in the long term. In addition, statutory corpus fund pertinenment will be deposited to the competent authority.

The DRP goes beyond housing, aiming to create a modern, inclusive city that integrates Dharavi into Mumbai's future. This project is seen by most as a step towards a slum-free Mumbai in a megapolis where nearly 40 per cent of the population lives in slums. A 40-acre plot in Matunga belonging to Indian Railways has been identified to relocate those families whose homes are being redeveloped and will be transferred to the Mumbai Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA). But guess who had repeatedly tried to throw a spanner in the works? Rahul Gandhi and his allies. Just before the last Maharashtra state election, he linked the July 2022 toppling of the Uddhav Thackeray-led Maha Vikas Aghadi (MVA) government to the contract for the lucrative housing project in Dharavi being awarded to Adani.

At a rally before the elections, then Chief Minister Eknath Shinde (now deputy chief minister) took on Rahul Gandhi and chastised MVA for misleading people although the original talks with Adani for redeveloping Dharavi were started by the Uddhav Thackeray government. "Some even drove their cars, things were hunky dory between them then but now that we have actually gone ahead with the project, they are attacking us for the same thing. They live in bungalows, but they want the poor of Dharavi to live in slums with no facilities, not in modern homes. They were planning homes only for the traditionally eligible under slum development projects, we are going to re-home two lakh people," Shinde shot back.

Political gambits like those Rahul Gandhi used on the DRP may not have worked at the hustings in Maharashtra but the Congress leader believes in multiple arrows in his quiver in the desperate hope that one of them will hit bull's eye. In August last year, he rubbished as "insensitive thinking" the Modi government's decision to impose 18 per cent Goods and Services Tax (GST) on health and life insurance, allegedly making it unaffordable or at least less affordable to poorer sections of society. The LoP in Lok Sabha, posting on X, demanded the removal of 18 per cent GST on life and health insurance premiums. He said the Modi government collected ₹24,000 crore from millions of Indians who pay health insurance premium every year by saving every penny.

RAHUL GANDHI'S INABILITY to coherently spell out his positions on bread-and-butter issues that resonate with ordinary people has worked to the advantage of his political opponents. That is the signature of Rahul Gandhi and the incredible lightness, futility and desperation of his being in politics. ■

COVER STORY

The Unbearable Lightness of Being Rahul Gandhi

THE CONGRESS LEADER IS YET
TO BECOME A SERIOUS POLITICIAN

By PR RAMESH

GETTY IMAGES

COVER STORY

IN 280 BCE, KING PYRRHUS OF EPIRUS DEFEATED THE ROMANS IN THE Battle of Heraclea. He emerged victorious once again in the Battle of Asculum in 279 BCE, during the Pyrrhic War. After the latter battle, Greek historian Plutarch says, one soldier brought the king word of his victory. To which a despondent Pyrrhus reportedly replied, "If I achieve such a victory again, I shall be forced to return to Epirus without a single soldier." Despite the victory, his best generals were dead, his friends vanquished, his army demolished, the morale of the few still standing destroyed, and with no new soldiers to recruit. The Romans, on the other hand, had reserves to recruit from and new zeal to energise their army. The term 'Pyrrhic victory' is derived from this event where the technically victorious army was razed to the ground, with costs so heavy that the victory seemed meaningless.

Congress leader Rahul Gandhi is emerging as a virtuoso of Pyrrhic victories in politics, dedicated to a revisionist worldview that entails heavy costs on his party and society so that his woke ideas can prevail. That often translates to naïve opinions and a superficial politics, erasing nuances and complexities. His worldview has the appeal of a Mickey Mouse to a kindergarten audience. Yet Gandhi has little of Mickey Mouse's ability to take a reality check in consonance with the current socio-political



OPEN 32

21 APRIL 2025

circumstances, surrounded as he is by his similar thinking coterie.

Addressing the Samajik Nyay Sammelan in Delhi recently, Gandhi said, "They say I'm not serious, I'm not interested in politics. Land Acquisition Bill, MGNREGA, Niyamgiri, Bhatta Parsaul are not serious. When people talk about the larger population, they deem us non-serious. When you don't have the loudspeaker in your hand, everything that you say is non-serious to them." But the first family of Congress has been scoring self goals on this count and in public view.

Before the Lok Sabha vote in Kerala last year, Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan, whose CPM is part of the I.N.D.I.A. bloc, made a jibe at Gandhi, saying, "Many times when serious political developments happened in the country, Gandhi was not there. It is the experience of ordinary people that he is inexperienced and not a serious politician." Gandhi's trip to Vietnam during the Budget Session drew flak recently. The trip came months after he had left for the Southeast Asian country during the seven-day mourning period for former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh last December, with BJP saying the Congress leader left for New Year's

During the recent debate on the Waqf Bill, Rahul Gandhi chose to vent on social media but his reluctance as Leader of the Opposition to speak on the subject, or even stay through the key debate while his younger colleagues took the floor, came under fire

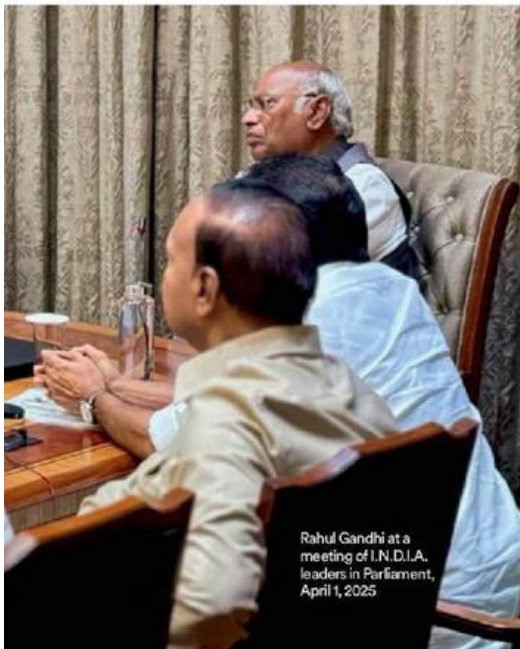
celebrations when the "country is mourning Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh's demise."

That approach to politics was evident during the recent debate on the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025 too, with the sole objective of elevating the Nehru-Gandhi family's political ratings. Gandhi chose to hyperventilate on social media on the issue but his reluctance as Leader of the Opposition (LoP) to speak on the subject, or even stay through the key debate while his younger colleagues took the floor, came under fire. Worse, his sister and Wayanad MP Priyanka Gandhi absented herself from the vote despite a party whip. Wayanad has a significant Muslim population that voted for her and a regional newspaper, *Suprabhaatham*, run by the Samastha Kerala Jamiyyathul Ulama, a prominent Muslim organisation in Wayanad, criticised the passage of the Waqf Bill in Parliament and the notable absence of influential Congress leaders. "Wayanad MP Priyanka Gandhi, whom the country looks up to with great expectations, did not come to Parliament despite the party whip. That will remain a blot. The question of where she was when the Bill was debated will remain forever," an editorial in the newspaper said. But the first family's fan club ignored

the criticism and took to social media to celebrate the arrival of Sonia Gandhi in Parliament to vote on the Bill in Rajya Sabha at midnight.

Former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Raghuram Rajan had joined Rahul Gandhi on his Bharat Jodo Yatra, triggering speculation that he could join Congress. In a 2022 interview, he had outdone the Nehru-Gandhi fan club by claiming that "India would be lucky to do 5% GDP growth next year (FY 2022-23)." India registered a 7.2 per cent GDP growth in fiscal 2022-23. In another interview in May last year, Rajan clarified that his family did not want him to enter politics. That was the start of his de-hyphenating from Congress and the Nehru-Gandhi family. By September, he had noticeably changed his opinion on economic growth under the Narendra Modi government, its achievements in the infrastructure sector and Make in India, and even on manufacturing where he said the government should not focus. No prizes for guessing the reasons for disassociating from Rahul Gandhi's economics and politics.

With economists like Rajan out of the picture, the Rae Bareilly MP chose to give an interview recently to Sukhadeo Thorat, economist, educationist and writer. Gandhi attacked India's merit system, rubbishing it as "completely flawed". Commenting on the struggles of Dalits, Other Backward Classes (OBCs), and Adivasis in accessing education and the benefits of governance, he questioned the fairness of the current system, saying, "There is a completely flawed concept of merit where I confuse my social position with my capabilities. For anybody to say that our education system or our bureaucratic entry systems are fair to Dalits,



Rahul Gandhi at a meeting of I.N.D.I.A. leaders in Parliament, April 1, 2025

21 APRIL 2025

www.openthemagazine.com 33

COVER STORY

OBCs, and tribals... that's just utter fallacy."

Rahul Gandhi's caste campaign is an egregious superimposition of Critical Race Theory (CRT)—pioneered by Derrick Bell among others and propagated from the seminar halls of Harvard University during the 1970s and 1980s—on the Indian milieu as 'Critical Caste Theory'. This is despite the vast chasm between the cultural and civilisational trajectories of the two countries. The attempt to draw a specious parallel between the historical subjugation of African Americans and the socio-religious dynamics involving Dalits and OBCs in India is nothing short of an intellectually disingenuous exercise. But Gandhi's advisers are fascinated by these theories and insist on using him as a vehicle for propagating them. So obsessed is he with caste that in recent discussions with students on drug abuse, he brought in caste and Brahmanism to discuss the penchant among youth for jobs in engineering and medicine, leaving the interviewers flummoxed.

The critical race theorists based their political strategy on the work of Antonio Gramsci, the Italian Marxist who pioneered the concept of cultural hegemony and argued that modern leftwing revolutions could succeed through a "war of position" against the establishment. "Critical scholars derive their vision of legal ideology in part from the work of Antonio Gramsci," wrote Kimberlé W Crenshaw, American civil rights advocate and CRT scholar, in *Critical Race Theory: The Key Writings That Formed the Movement*. In examining domination as a combination of physical coercion and ideological control, Gramsci articulated the concept of hegemony, the means by which a system of attitudes and beliefs, permeating both popular consciousness and the ideology of elites, reinforces existing social arrangements and convinces the dominant class that the existing order is inevitable.

In the US, Crenshaw maintains, the existing hegemony was the regime of "white supremacy" which, even after the fall of slavery and the Jim Crow laws, had "been submerged in popular consciousness," and still provided the basic structure of racial domination. According to the narrative of CRT, American institutions perpetuated this invisible white supremacy while mystifying it through appeals to merit, neutrality, colour blindness, and equal protection under law—all of which were illusions designed to protect the "racist ideology" and material interests of the ruling class.

In *America's Cultural Revolution: How the Radical Left Conquered Everything*, Christopher F Rufo outlines how the final key element of CRT is actually critical race praxis, or the application of the theory to practical politics. Crenshaw and her colleagues explicitly adopted Karl Marx's dictum in the 'Eleventh Thesis on Feuerbach' that the purpose of philosophy is not to interpret the world but to change it. "Unlike some academic disciplines, critical race theory contains an activist dimension. It tries not only to understand our social situation but to change it," Richard Delgado and Jean Stefancic announced in the opening of *Critical Race Theory: An Introduction*.

"Street activists, for their part, need new theories to challenge a social order that treats minorities and the poor so badly. By the same token, theorists need the infusion of energy that comes from

exposure to real-world problems, both as a galvanizing force for scholarship and as a reality test for their writing. As for criticizing the existing system, the critics respond that they are indeed at work developing a vision to replace it," wrote Mari Matsuda, academic and CRT activist.

RAHUL GANDHI APPEARS to be driven by this transposed agenda that aims to systematically dismantle India's socio-political fabric, without a clue as to what coherent vision would replace it and how. For him, the pursuit of victory—no matter how Pyrrhic—seems an end in itself, even if it entails the ruination of India as a nation.

The lenses through which Gandhi views a progressive India stand in sharp contrast to the prism through which his great grandfather Jawaharlal Nehru had seen the country's future. In a letter he wrote to chief ministers on June 27, 1961, Nehru emphasised the need to empower backward groups by giving them access to good and technical education, not by reserving jobs based on caste and creed: "I dislike any kind of reservation, more particularly in services. I react strongly against anything which leads to inefficiency and second-rate standards. I want my country to be a first-class country in everything. The moment we encourage the second-rate, we are lost. The only real way to help the backward group is to give opportunities of good education, especially technical education..."

Nehru was also concerned about the consequences of communal reservations. "But if we go in for reservations on a communal and caste basis, we swamp the bright and able people and remain second-rate or third-rate," he had cautioned. "I am grieved to learn of how far this business of reservation has gone based on communal considerations. It has amazed me to learn that even promotions are based sometimes on communal and caste considerations. This way lies not only folly, but disaster. Let us help the backward groups by all means but never at the cost of efficiency." (*Letters For A Nation: From Jawaharlal Nehru to His Chief Ministers, 1947-1963* edited by Madhav Khosla.)

While highlighting his lack of support for both communal and caste-based quotas in jobs, Nehru, however, asserted the need for affirmative action in the new nation. "It is true that we are tied up with certain rules and conventions about helping Scheduled Castes and Tribes. They deserve help but, even so, I dislike any kind of reservation, more particularly in services," he had added.

Nehru's grandson Rajiv Gandhi did not stray too far from that path either. In 1990, as LoP, he told Lok Sabha, "The Congress is for all assistance to 'Socially and Educationally Backward Classes' (SEBCs). But we are not in favour of having such measures being cornered by one particular group within the SEBCs." On September 6, 1990, in a discussion on the Mandal Commission Report and Measures for Promotion of Employment for Youth in Addition to Reservations for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Rajiv Gandhi accused then Prime Minister VP Singh of implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission report in a tearing haste that triggered



Rahul Gandhi and former RBI Governor Raghuram Rajan on the Bharat Jodo Yatra, Rajasthan, December 14, 2022

widespread strife in society and without due diligence, solely in order to keep his government from being toppled by the withdrawal of support by the chief ministers of two states.

Rajiv Gandhi punched holes in the Mandal Commission report itself: On what basis had the commission defined caste? How did the commission reinterpret the Constitution and change backward "classes" to backward "castes"? He also accused BP Mandal of basing his conclusions on flawed methodology, his personal views and a negligible sample survey of villages, of recording statements of only OBC respondents and those only from the Hindu community, practically ignoring the views of the other panel members while drawing his conclusions.

Raghuram Rajan had joined the Bharat Jodo Yatra. Later, he changed his opinion about the Modi government. No prizes for guessing why Rajan disassociated himself from Rahul Gandhi's economics

revocable manner. Rajiv Gandhi asserted, "[T]here has been, after a very long time, a caste tension like the one that has developed and the caste tension that we have seen today is on two levels—the first wave of caste tension was caused by the formula used by the National Front to get together, the AJGAR formula." The AJGAR formula (Ahir, Jat, Gujjar, Rajput caste combination) is a casteist formulation and it brought back casteism as an electoral ploy after a break of approximately 10 years.

The BP Mandal panel had concluded that OBCs formed 52 per cent of India's population and recommended a job quota percentage based on this. It was a decisive moment in independent India's political history—Mandalisation would fuel caste-based divisions in society in a never-before and ir-

COVER STORY

The Mandal Commission report was submitted to Indira Gandhi in 1980 when she returned to power after the 1977 debacle. The report had been ordered by the Janata Party government. Indira Gandhi, however, chose to put it on the backburner and instead coined a slogan to counter the resurgence of caste-based politics. That slogan from 1980 was '*Na jaat par na paat par, mohar lagegi haath par*' (Not on community, not on caste, seal your trust with Congress' hand').

Stressing that all political parties would concur that eradicating backwardness and poverty and ending casteism were key national goals, Rajiv Gandhi maintained that the first step towards this would be to ensure equal opportunity to all sections. He also maintained that civil strife along caste lines would prevent India, which was at a critical juncture in its development journey, from harnessing the energies of all sections in order to move the country forward. Rooting for comprehensive, well-thought-out and well-executed affirmative action that

he claimed the Mandal Commission report was not, Rajiv Gandhi said that only reservations in jobs, only financial assistance or only education would not work in isolation. Decrying the report and its implementation as "political manipulation", he made out a case for benefiting SEBCs and the most disadvantaged among different social groups.

He asserted that Mandal was treading a dangerous path by recommending caste-based electorates. Quoting from the recommendations, he had thundered: "Does the Government subscribe to the Mandal Commission view that political constituencies

should be carved out on the basis of caste? Are we going back to the Round Table Conference for having separate electorates? That was designed to break our country." The report says: "With a view to giving better representation to certain backward sections of OBCs like the Gaddis in Himachal Pradesh, neo-Buddhists in Maharashtra, fishermen in the coastal areas, Gujjars in J&K, it is recommended that areas of their concentration may

Rahul Gandhi's choreographed interaction with workers on the lower rungs of society is a calculated political game to attack the image of a young Narendra Modi selling tea at a railway station. Once the social media PR is done, the bags are packed and Rahul Gandhi moves on to the next section to wring out political dividends



36

21 APRIL 2025

be carved out into separate constituencies at the time of delimitation."

From father Rajiv Gandhi to son Rahul Gandhi it has been a long haul and a paradigm shift. Three and a half decades later, the Congress leadership is doing exactly what Rajiv Gandhi had warned against in September 1990. Back then, the issue was one of giving a modicum of justice to socially and educationally backward groups; today it is part of a series of attempts to put the government on the mat and inflame political opinion by calling for a nationwide caste census, with little to do with affirmative action or social justice. That the biggest beneficiaries of the Modi government's pro-poor schemes are Dalits, OBCs and tribals, pulling 25 crore people out of poverty, seems to be a technical glitch in Rahul Gandhi's worldview.

Speaking after inaugurating 1.3 lakh houses under the PM Awas Yojana (PMAY) via video conference in February 2024, Modi had said that having his own house is a guarantee of a better future for any poor person. In Gujarat alone, the state government allocated 1.3 lakh houses for the eligible poor, rubbing the Opposition's allegation that SCs, STs and OBCs were being ignored by BJP. Much of the heat over demands for higher reservations for different castes is actually political opportunism and reflects an unprincipled position. Rajiv Gandhi's 1990 speech serves as the best exposé of Congress' current duplicity on the issue of caste-based quotas. But that is not the only bit of opportunism in sight.

When I.N.D.I.A. bloc leaders met in Bengaluru on July 17 and 18, 2023 and then later in Mumbai, Nitish Kumar, who was then a key mover of the Opposition alliance, had pitched for a caste census. But his demand came to naught. Lalan Singh, a key leader of JD(U) and a Union minister who was privy to these developments, later told reporters in Patna, "Rahul Gandhi is simply shedding crocodile tears over the caste census issue... He is trying to confuse people. When the Bihar government conducted a caste-based survey in the state, we were part of the I.N.D.I.A. bloc and we kept asking him to pass a resolution on this in the coalition's meeting. Two meetings were held, but Rahul Gandhi turned down our request under pressure from West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee."

This was not the first time Congress developed cold feet on the matter. In 2011, the UPA 2 government ordered the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) that was done through door-to-door enumeration in June of that year. The survey was not carried out by the Census authorities but by the Ministry of Rural Development. The report was not released during UPA's term but only in 2015, a year after the Modi government had come to power.

A similar exercise of this kind in Karnataka also proved to be

Survey work for the Dharavi Redevelopment Project, Mumbai, May 23, 2024



The Dharavi Redevelopment Project goes beyond housing, aiming to create a modern, inclusive city that integrates Dharavi into Mumbai's future. But guess who had repeatedly tried to throw a spanner in the works? Rahul Gandhi and his allies

a non-starter. In 2015, Chief Minister Siddaramaiah had commissioned a socio-economic and educational survey. Almost 10 years later—and Siddaramaiah is chief minister again—the survey has not been released. He was non-committal on a release date. Much of the controversy has to do with the Vokkaliga and Lingayat population numbers, the two dominant communities in the state. His ministers, too, have reportedly opposed the release of the report.

IN 1983, AMITABH BACHCHAN, Rishi Kapoor and Waheeda Rehman starred in a Manmohan Desai blockbuster called *Coolie*. 'Main Coolie No 1, saare desh ka bojh uthata hoon' became a popular song, highlighting the plight of railway porters in India. Stripped of the romanticisation, however, it also showed the underbelly of this world where porters lacked regulations, even leveraging collective action to bring entire railway stations, the hub of travel, business and personal life decisions for several lakhs of ordinary intercity and rural to urban commuters, to a complete standstill. It showed how porters fleeced unsuspecting commuters, even sold or illegally leased their trade badges with numbers on them to other needy unemployed for several lakhs, and lent muscle and drew clout from political and other patronage, something quite common before the Modi government came to power.

Three decades after the release of *Coolie*, in 2014, Rahul Gandhi landed at a railway station and, in a staged interaction, was seen listening to a porter saying, "Others call their father Babuji at home, we use that word dozens of times with strangers on the platform in order to beg for one fare a day." In 2023, at the Anand Vihar Railway

COVER STORY

Station, Gandhi once again popped up in Congress videos, Ajay Maken in attendance, donning the trademark red shirt of the porters, appearing to haul heavy (wheeled) luggage on his head. Some porters at the event said nothing much had changed for them and their work conditions since his last interaction with them.

After the stampede at the New Delhi railway station involving a train bound for the Kumbh Mela, which resulted in several deaths, Rahul Gandhi wasted no time in trying to monetise the tragedy politically. He hailed the bravery of porters during the stampede and promised to fight for their rights. He highlighted their financial struggles and emphasised their role in assisting passengers, vowing to present their demands to the government.

This was not his first choreographed interaction with workers on the lower rungs of society. But it was obvious that a calculated political game was on to attack the image of a young Narendra Modi selling tea at a railway station and his neglect of the interests of these sections, rather than any genuine concern for their rights. Earlier instances of such interaction by Gandhi had included those with long distance truck drivers; fishermen in Kerala; rural cooks; vegetable sellers; farmers, the women among whom were invited to lunch at Sonia Gandhi's home; locomotive drivers; gig workers; and so on. Once the social media PR is done, the bags are packed and Rahul Gandhi moves on to the next section to wring out political dividends.

IN THE 18TH CENTURY, Dharavi was an island with a predominantly mangrove swamp. Koliwada, then already populated by Koli fishermen, became more populated with the urban growth of the Bombay peninsula in the 19th century under British rule. The city's population density was already 10 times higher than that of London. After Independence, Dharavi grew into the largest slum in India and later in Asia. With the rapid growth of Bombay and skyrocketing prices for land and residential areas, especially for the poor coming into the city for work from rural areas, Dharavi, by the late 20th century, had spread over 175 hectares (432 acres), with a population density of more than 2,900 per hectare or 1,200 per acre. Living conditions were, and mostly remain, terrible. The maze-like lanes leading to precariously perched living spaces were so narrow that it was difficult to stand with arms akimbo. There were no private toilets, no separate kitchens, no fresh water supply, no green spaces, and no room even for a potted plant. Women, in particular, faced immense hardships. There were repeated outbreaks of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases. The claustrophobic living spaces reached into makeshift attics, narrow balconies, and two feet by two feet sleeping spaces. By now, Dharavi had long become home to not just the Koli folk but also poor workers from across the country, including Gujaratis, Marathis, Telugus and Tamils. More importantly, it became the hub of a massive informal economy, and tanneries, dyeing, pottery works, etc spread into the living spaces.



From father Rajiv Gandhi to son Rahul it Three-and-a-half decades later, the Congress leadership is

Satellite images showed a very crowded area with appalling living conditions for the poor, in the thick of the financial capital of the country, apparently India's most cosmopolitan and richest city. Voter turnout has been estimated by some sources to be anywhere between 3,00,000 to a million for the elections in 2019. With an estimated literacy rate of 69 per cent, Dharavi is among the most literate slums in the world. But its redevelopment plans failed to take off repeatedly for decades thanks to bureaucratic delays, failed tenders, and political concerns about displacement. The land was split between the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC), the Indian Railways, and state agencies and had witnessed unplanned growth. The state government had passed the Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance, and Redevelopment) Act, 1971 to rehabilitate the slums rather than displace them.

In 2022, for the fourth time, the Maharashtra government issued a global Request for Qualification (RFQ) and Request for Proposal (RFP), but with revised terms by which the entire redevelopment was consolidated into a single Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) allowing for integrated planning and execution. Industrialist Gautam Adani's bid won the contract through a fresh bidding process in 2023 after Adani Properties Private Limited (APPL) made a ₹5,069 crore bid. Its proposal laid out construction investments with an estimated total cost of \$2.4 billion. DRPPL, renamed Navbharat Mega Developers Private Limited, became an SPV Company (PPP model) constituted to execute the Dharavi Redevelopment Project (DRP), a first-of-its-kind initiative that aims to transform the Dharavi slum into a state-of-the-art township while preserving its legacy. The Maharashtra government holds a 20 per cent stake, with the Adani Group holding the rest and being responsible for investments and execution. For the first time in decades, Dharavi's redevelopment had moved beyond rhetoric, duplicitous concern, paperwork and politics. Lane surveys got underway. Again, for the

Divya Bhaskar • 14 Apr • Dharavi

Most of the upper floor residents in Dharavi do not have official records

12 • PG

896 • Sqcm

134390 • AVE

316.29K • Cir

Bottom Right

Mumbai

ધારાવીમાં મોટા ભાગે ઉપરના માળના રહેવાસીઓ પાસે સત્તાવાર રેકૉર્ડ નથી

■ આવા રહેવાસીઓને ચકાસવા સોગંદનામું માગવામાં આવે છે

ભાસ્કર ન્યૂઝ | મુંબઈ

70,000 ટેનામેન્ટ માટે ઘરગથ્થુ સર્વે

તાજેતરના સર્વેક્ષણ ડેટા મુજબ, લગભગ એક લાખ માળખાઓનું ભૌતિક રીતે મેપિંગ કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. આમાંથી, આશરે 94,500 ને અનન્ય ઓળખ નંબર સોંપવામાં આવ્યા છે, લગભગ 88,000 ને LiDAR દ્વારા ડિજિટલી મેપિંગ કરવામાં આવ્યા છે, અને લગભગ 70,000 ટેનામેન્ટ માટે ઘરગથ્થુ સર્વેક્ષણ પૂર્ણ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

ધારાવીમાં હાલમાં ચાલી રહેલા સર્વેક્ષણને ઝડપી બનાવવા અને દરેક ધારાવીકર માટે ઘર પૂરાં પાડવાની સરકારની દ્રઢ પ્રતિબદ્ધતાની સાથે, સર્વેક્ષણ ટીમો ધારાવી રિહેવલપમેન્ટ પ્રોજેક્ટ (DRP) હેઠળ નસીબદાર લાભાર્થીઓમાં ગણાતા ઉપરના માળના ટેનામેન્ટ ધારકો સાથે સક્રિય રીતે સંપર્ક કરી રહી છે. પરંપરાગત રીતે, ઝૂંપડપટ્ટીમાં ઉપરના પહેલા માળના રહીશો ગેરકાયદેસર માનવામાં આવે છે અને SRA પ્રોજેક્ટ્સમાંથી બાકાત રાખવામાં આવે છે. જોકે, 4.10.2024 ના રોજના સરકારી ઠરાવ અનુસાર, 15.11.2022 ના રોજ ધારાવીમાં રહેતા તમામ ઉપરના માળના

રહેણાક ટેનામેન્ટ ધારકો હાયર પરચેઝ યોજના હેઠળ પુનર્વસન માટે પાત્ર છે. આ યોજનામાં લાભાર્થીઓને ધારાવી બહાર પરંતુ મુંબઈ મહાનગર વિસ્તારમાં 300 ચોરસ ફૂટના ઘર નામમાત્ર કિંમતમાં મળશે. તાજેતરમાં મુખ્યમંત્રી દેવેન્દ્ર ફડણવીસે વિધાનસભામાં જાહેરાત કરી હતી કે આ રહેવાસીઓને આ રકમ 12 વર્ષની અંદર ચુકવવી પડશે. ચુકવણીની મુદત બાદ માલિકીનો હક્ક હસ્તાંતરિત કરવામાં આવશે. આ રહેવાસીઓ કાનૂની માલિકી મેળવવા માટે 12 વર્ષ દરમિયાન કોઈપણ સમયે ઉચ્ચ રકમ ચુકવવાનો વિકલ્પ પણ પસંદ કરી શકે છે. ભાડું અને યુનિટનો ખર્ચ

સરકાર દ્વારા નક્કી કરવામાં આવશે અને એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવશે. તાજેતરમાં, મિડિયા અહેવાલોમાં એવો આરોપ મૂકવામાં આવ્યા છે કે ગ્રાઉન્ડ ફ્લોરના રહેવાસીઓ પાસેથી બળજબરીથી સોગંદનામા મેળવવામાં આવી રહ્યા છે, જેથી તેમને પાત્રતામાંથી ગેરલાયક ઠેરવી શકાય, જેને પગલે ધારાવીના રહેવાસીઓમાં ચિંતા અને મૂંઝવણ ફેલાઈ છે.

આ મુદ્દાને સ્પષ્ટતા કરતા, એનએમડીપીએલના પ્રવક્તાએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે, “4.10.2024 ના રોજના જીઆર અનુસાર જ સોગંદનામા એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવી રહ્યા છે.

Most upper-floor Dharavi residents lack official records, prompting the use of affidavits for eligibility under the Higher Purchase Scheme. Of one million mapped structures, 70,000 tenements qualify. CM Fadnavis confirmed a 3-year payment plan for ownership. Allegations of forced affidavits have sparked concern, but NMDPL cites official government resolution.

Hamara Mahanagar • 14 Apr • Dharavi Affidavit to determine eligibility of Dharavi residents

2 • PG

146 • Sqcm

119931 • AVE

585K • Cir

Middle Center

Mumbai

धारावी निवासियों की योग्यता तय करने के लिए शपथपत्र

महानगर संवाददाता

मुंबई

धारावी में फिलहाल चल रहे सर्वेक्षण के कार्य को तेज बनाने और हर धारावीकर हेतु आवास आवंटित करने की सरकार की दृढ़ प्रतिबद्धता के साथ, सर्वेक्षण टीम धारावी रिडेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट (DRP) के तहत भाग्यशाली लाभार्थियों में शामिल ऊपरी मंजिल के टेनामेंन्ट धारकों के साथ सक्रिय रूप से संपर्क कर रही है। परंपरागत रूप से, किसी झुग्गी बस्ती की ऊपरी पहली मंजिल पर रहने वाले निवासियों को अवैध माना जाता है और SRA प्रोजेक्ट्स में से बाहर रखा जाता है। हालांकि, 4 अक्टूबर 2024 को जारी एक सरकारी संकल्प (GR) के मुताबिक, 15 नवंबर 2022 के दिन धारावी में रहनेवाले सभी ऊपरी मंजिल के आवासीय टेनामेंन्ट धारक हायर परचेज योजना के तहत पुनर्वसन हेतु पात्र हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को धारावी के बाहर, लेकिन मुंबई महानगर क्षेत्र (MMR) के भीतर 300 वर्गफुट का घर नाममात्र की कीमत पर दिया जाएगा।

हाल ही में मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस ने विधानसभा में घोषणा की कि इन निवासियों को यह राशि 12 वर्षों में चुकानी होगी। जिसमें भुगतान की अवधि के बाद युनिट की मालिकी ट्रांसफर की जाएगी। ऐसे निवासी कानूनी स्वामित्व पाने हेतु 12 साल के दौरान किसी भी समय उच्चक राशि चुकाने का विकल्प भी पसंद कर सकते हैं। किराया और युनिट का खर्च सरकार द्वारा तय किया जायेगा और एकत्रित किया जायेगा।

हाल ही में, मीडिया रिपोर्टों में ऐसा आरोप लगाया गया था कि ग्राउन्ड फ्लोर के निवासियों के पास से बलपूर्वक शपथपत्र लिया जा रहा है, ताकि उन्हें पात्रता से अयोग्य ठहराया जा सके। इससे धारावी के निवासियों में चिंता और भ्रम पैदा हो गया है। इस मुद्दे पर स्पष्टता करते हुए NMDPL के प्रवक्ता ने बताया कि, "4 अक्टूबर 2004 के GR के मुताबिक ही शपथपत्र एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं। जो धारावी के बाहर पुनर्वसन हेतु ऊपरी मंजिल के निवासियों की योग्यता तय करने हेतु है।"



Sakal • 14 Apr • Dharavi
An affidavit is required for verification.

1 • PG

97 • Sqcm

63913 • AVE

352.42K • Cir

Middle Right

Mumbai

पडताळणीसाठी लागतेय शपथपत्र

धारावी पुनर्विकास; वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांसाठी निर्णय

मुंबई, ता. १३ : धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पांतर्गत पात्र झोपडीधारकांना धारावीतच घरे दिली जाणार असून, अपात्र किंवा वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांना धारावीबाहेर घरे देण्याची तरतूद आहे, मात्र वरच्या मजल्यावरील बहुतेक रहिवाशांकडे त्यांचे निवासस्थान सिद्ध करण्यासाठी अधिकृत नोंदी नाहीत. त्यामुळे राज्य सरकारच्या निर्णयानुसार संबंधितांकडून शपथपत्र घेतले जात आहेत.

सर्वेक्षण जलद गतीने करण्यासाठी सर्वेक्षण पथके वरच्या मजल्यावरील सदनिकाधारकांशी सक्रियपणे संवाद साधत आहेत. राज्य सरकारच्या अक्टोबर २०२४ च्या निर्णयानुसार, धारावीत १५ नोव्हेंबर २०२२ पर्यंत राहणारे वरच्या मजल्यावरील सर्व निवासी सदनिकाधारक भाडेपट्टा योजनेअंतर्गत पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्र आहेत. त्यानुसार या लाभार्थ्यांना धारावीबाहेर परंतु मुंबई महानगर प्रदेशात ३०० चौरस फुटांची घरे नाममात्र किंमत भरून मिळणार आहेत.

या कागदपत्रांची गरज

वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांना त्यांचा ताबा सिद्ध करण्यासाठी वीजबिल, नोंदणीकृत विक्री किंवा भाडेकरार, आधार कार्ड, रेशन कार्ड, मजला क्रमांक दर्शविणारा पासपोर्ट किंवा तळमजल्यावरील पात्र रहिवाशाने प्रमाणित केलेले शपथपत्र यापैकी एक कागदपत्र सादर करणे आवश्यक आहे. शपथपत्र हे स्वीकारार्ह कागदपत्रांपैकी एक आहे.

Under the Dharavi Redevelopment Project, upper-floor residents without official documents can submit affidavits for eligibility verification. As per the October 1 government decision, those living in Dharavi till November 7 qualify for 400 sq. ft. homes outside Dharavi at nominal rent. Affidavits are accepted alongside other ID proofs.

Navshakti • 14 Apr • Dharavi
Affidavits for verification of upstairs residents

2 • PG

69 • Sqcm

13873 • AVE

419.55K • Cir

Middle Left

Mumbai

वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांच्या पडताळणीसाठी शपथपत्रे

मुंबई : धारावीच्या सर्वेक्षणांतर्गत तळमजल्यावरील रहिवाशांना पात्रतेपासून वंचित ठेवून अपात्र ठरवण्यासाठी जबरदस्तीने शपथपत्रे घेतली जात असल्याचा आरोप करण्यात आला आहे. यामुळे धारावीतील रहिवाशांमध्ये चिंता आणि गोंधळाचे वातावरण पसरले. या मुद्द्याचे स्पष्टीकरण देताना एनएमडीपीएलच्या प्रवक्त्याने दावा केला की, वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांची धारावीच्या बाहेर पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्रता सिद्ध करण्यासाठी ही शपथपत्रे घेतली जात आहेत. ४ ऑक्टोबर २०२४ च्या सरकारी

व्यावहारिक पर्याय असल्याचा एनएमडीपीएलचा दावा

आदेशानुसारच काटेकोरपणे शपथपत्रे घेण्यात येत आहेत. वरच्या मजल्यावरील बहुतेक रहिवाशांकडे त्यांचे निवासस्थान सिद्ध करण्यासाठी अधिकृत नोंदी नाहीत, त्यामुळे जीआरमध्ये नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे प्रतिज्ञापत्र हा एक व्यावहारिक पर्याय आहे", असा दावा या प्रवक्त्याने केला आहे. लाभार्थ्यांना मुंबई महानगर प्रदेशात ३०० चौरस फुटांची घरे नाममात्र किंमत भरून मिळतील.

the article discusses the issue of affidavits being taken from dharavi residents, causing confusion and concern among them regarding their qualification for rehabilitation outside dharavi. it highlights the government's stance that these affidavits are necessary due to a lack of official records proving residency on upper floors.

Navbharat • 14 Apr • Dharavi
Good days for Dharavi slum dwellers!

1 • PG

293 • Sqcm

219748 • AVE

675K • Cir

Top Left

Mumbai Plus

Mumbai

धारावी के झोपड़ावासियों की बल्ले बल्ले !

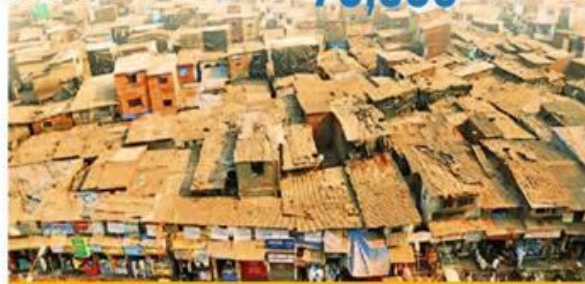
डीआरपी में ऊपरी मंजिल के निवासी भी होंगे पात्र, मिलेगा 300 वर्ग फुट का घर

मुंबई के अन्य झोपड़पट्टी निवासियों में जगी उम्मीद

■ मुंबई, नवभारत न्यूज नेटवर्क. मुंबई की धारावी पुनर्विकास परियोजना (डीआरपी) में अब ऊपरी मंजिल (प्लस 1) पर रहने वाले लोगों को भी घर मिलेगा. 4 अक्टूबर 2024 को राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए एक आदेश के अनुसार, 15 नवंबर 2022 तक ऊपरी मंजिल पर रहने वाले लोगों को भी पुनर्वास के तहत 300 वर्ग फुट का फ्लैट मिलेगा. अब तक, झोपड़पट्टियों में ऊपरी मंजिलों को अवैध माना जाता था और उन्हें पुनर्वास से बाहर रखा जाता था, लेकिन धारावी के इस फैसले ने न केवल वहां के निवासियों को खुश किया है, बल्कि मुंबई की अन्य झोपड़पट्टियों में भी नई उम्मीद जगा दी है.

न्यूनतम दस्तावेज, व्यावहारिक विकल्प : सरकार ने ऐसे निवासियों से दस्तावेज मांगे हैं जो उनकी उपस्थिति

साबित करते हैं. इनमें बिजली बिल, पंजीकृत बिक्री या किराया समझौता, आधार कार्ड, राशन कार्ड, पासपोर्ट (जिसमें मंजिल संख्या हो), या पात्र भूतल निवासी द्वारा प्रमाणित हलफनामा शामिल हैं. एनएमडीपीएल (धारावी पुनर्विकास के लिए बनाई गई एजेंसी) के एक प्रवक्ता ने कहा, 'अधिकांश ऊपरी मंजिल के निवासियों के पास कोई वैध दस्तावेज नहीं है. ऐसे में हलफनामा सबसे व्यावहारिक विकल्प है.'



01 लाख संरचनाएं भौतिक रूप से मैप

94,500 यूनिट आईडी जारी

88,000 डिजिटल मैपिंग (लिडार से)

70,000 घरों के सर्वे पूरे

सीएम फडणवीस ने की घोषणा

मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस ने हाल ही में विधानसभा में घोषणा की है कि झोपड़पट्टियों में ऊपरी मंजिल पर रहने वालों को भी घर मिलेगा. इससे धारावी के हजारों निवासियों को बड़ी राहत मिली है. हाल ही में, कुछ मीडिया रिपोर्टों में आरोप लगाया गया था कि ग्राउंड फ्लोर यानी भूतल पर रहनेवाले निवासियों से जबरन हलफनामा लिया जा रहा है ताकि उन्हें अयोग्य घोषित किया जा सके. इस पर, एनएमडीपीएल ने स्पष्ट किया है कि सभी हलफनामा केवल ऊपरी मंजिल के निवासियों के लिए सरकारी आदेश के अनुसार लिए जा रहे हैं.



रेंट बेसिस पर मिलेगा घर

■ इन निवासियों को धारावी के बाहर, लेकिन मुंबई महानगर क्षेत्र (एमएमआर) में 300 वर्ग फुट का घर मिलेगा. यह घर हायर-पर्वेस योजना के तहत दिया जाएगा, जिसका मतलब है कि निवासी 12 साल तक किराया देंगे और फिर उन्हें उस घर का स्वामित्व मिलेगा.

■ इस योजना के तहत एकमुश्त भुगतान कर तुरंत घर का स्वामित्व भी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं. किराया और लागत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की जाएगी.

अब तक का सर्वे क्या कहता है

धारावी में अब तक लगभग 1 लाख संरचनाओं का मानचित्रण किया गया है. इनमें से 94,500 संरचनाओं को यूनिट आईडी दी गई है. लगभग 88,000 संरचनाओं को लिडार तकनीक से डिजिटल रूप से मैप किया गया है और 70,000 झुग्गियों का घरेलू सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है. डीआरपी की निविदा शर्तों के अनुसार, विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह सभी योग्य और अयोग्य निवासियों को धारावी के बाहर पुनर्वासित करे. एनएमडीपीएल के एक प्रवक्ता के अनुसार, 'यह एसआरए इतिहास की पहली ऐसी योजना है, जिसमें प्रत्येक धारावी निवासी को घर देने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है.'

Maharashtra Times • 14 Apr • Dharavi
Dharavi Affidavits for verification

3 • PG

397 • Sqcm

903663 • AVE

1.3M • Cir

Bottom Left

Mumbai

पडताळणीसाठी धारावीत प्रतिज्ञापत्रे

म. टा. विशेष प्रतिनिधी, मुंबई

पहिल्या
मजल्यावरील
रहिवाशांची तपासणी

धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पात (डीआरपी) सर्वेक्षण प्रक्रिया सुरू असून इथल्या झोपड्यांमधील वरच्या मजल्यावरील सर्व घरांतील रहिवाशांची पडताळणी सुरू आहे. राज्य सरकारच्या ४ ऑक्टोबर २०२४च्या शासन निर्णयानुसार यासंदर्भात रहिवाशांकडून प्रतिज्ञापत्रे घेतली जात आहेत. झोपडपट्टी पुनर्वसन प्राधिकरणाच्या नियमानुसार (एसआरए) झोपडपट्ट्यांमधील वरच्या मजल्यावरील घरे बेकायदा ठरतात. त्यांना एसआरए योजनांमधून वगळले जाते. मात्र, राज्य सरकारच्या ४ ऑक्टोबर २०२४च्या शासन निर्णयानुसार धारावीत १५ नोव्हेंबर २०२२ पर्यंत वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवासी भाडेपट्टा योजनेतर्गत पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्र ठरणार आहेत. त्यानुसार ही प्रतिज्ञापत्रे घेण्यात येत आहेत.

धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पात भाडेपट्टा योजनेतर्गत पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्र ठरणाऱ्या रहिवाशांना मुंबई महानगर क्षेत्रात (धारावी वगळून) ३०० चौरस फुटांची घरे नाममात्र किंमत भरून मिळणार आहे. मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस यांनी नुकतेच विधानसभेत या रहिवाशांना १२ वर्षांसाठी ही रक्कम भरावी लागणार असून पैसे भरण्याच्या कालावधीनंतर त्यांना घराची मालकी

हस्तांतरित केली जाईल. त्यासाठी रहिवाशांना १२ वर्षांच्या कालावधीत एकरकमी देयकाचा पर्याय खुला राहणार आहे. या घरांची किंमत आणि भाडेरक्कम ठरवणे आणि त्या वसुलीचे काम राज्य सरकारकडून केले जाणार आहे.

भाडेतत्त्वावरील घरांसाठी शासन निर्णयानुसार रहिवाशांना वीज बिल, नोंदणीकृत विक्री वा भाडेकरार, आधारकार्ड, रेशनकार्ड, मजला क्रमांक दर्शविणारा पासपोर्ट वा तळमजल्यावरील पात्र रहिवाशाने प्रमाणित केलेले शपथपत्र आवश्यक असल्याचे स्पष्ट करण्यात आले आहे. धारावीतील सर्वेक्षण आकडेवारीनुसार, सुमारे एक लाख घरांचे भौतिकदृष्ट्या मॅपिंग केले आहे. त्यापैकी, सुमारे ९४,५०० इमारतींना विशिष्ट ओळख क्रमांक देण्यात आले आहेत. त्यासह, सुमारे ८८,००० इमारतींचे लायडर तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने डिजिटल मॅपिंग केले असून सुमारे ७०,००० घरांचे घरोघरी जाऊन सर्वेक्षण पूर्ण झाले आहे.

As part of the Dharavi Redevelopment Project, a detailed door-to-door survey is underway. Residents are submitting affidavits to verify eligibility based on state guidelines. Eligible families will receive affordable housing, with a three-year payment option. Over one lakh homes have been surveyed using physical mapping and advanced LiDAR technology.

Nav Rashtra • 14 Apr • Dharavi Upper floor residents eligible

11 • PG

100 • Sqcm

165724 • AVE

500.5K • Cir

Middle Center

Mumbai

वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवासी पात्र धारावी प्रकल्पात झोपडपट्टी पुनर्वसन प्राधिकरण अंतर्गत हालचाली

१ मुंबई, (वा.) झोपडपट्टी पुनर्वसन प्राधिकरण अंतर्गत पहिल्यांदाच केलेल्या हालचालीमध्ये धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पाने वरच्या मजल्यावरील सदनिकांवरील रहिवाशांना समाविष्ट करण्याचे धोरण आणले आहे, ज्यामुळे ते महाराष्ट्रातील सर्वात समावेशक आणि मानव-केंद्रित पुनर्विकास योजना बनले आहे, असे अधिकाऱ्यांनी सांगितले.

पारंपारिकपणे, झोपडपट्ट्यांमधील वरच्या मजल्यावरील सदनिका बेकायदेशीर मानल्या जातात आणि पुनर्वसन प्रकल्पांमधून वगळल्या जातात, ज्यामुळे बहुतेकदा पर्याय नसलेल्या रहिवाशांचे पूर्णपणे विस्थापन होते. अनेकांना इतर झोपडपट्ट्यांमध्ये स्थलांतर करण्यास भाग पाडले गेले, ज्यामुळे नवीन बेकायदेशीर बांधकामे निर्माण झाली आणि विस्थापनाचे चक्र चालू राहिले.

भाडे आणि खरेदीची रक्कम डीआरपी, राज्य सरकार ठरवेल



या समस्येचे निराकरण करण्यासाठी आणि झोपडपट्टीमुक्त मुंबईच्या दिशेने काम करण्यासाठी, राज्य सरकारने वरच्या मजल्यावरील घरांमध्ये राहणाऱ्यांसाठी घरांच्या तरतुदी सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी डीआरपी अंतर्गत एक धोरण लागू केले आहे. ४ ऑक्टोबर २०२४ रोजी जारी केलेल्या सरकारी ठरावानुसार १५ नोव्हेंबर २०२२ पर्यंत धारावीत सर्व वरच्या मजल्यावरील सदनिकाधारक भाडेपट्टा योजनेअंतर्गत पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्र आहेत. या योजनेअंतर्गत, पात्र रहिवाशांना मुंबईत, परंतु धारावीच्या बाहेर, २५ वर्षासाठी नाममात्र भाड्याने ३०० चौरस फूट घर दिले जाईल, त्यानंतर त्यांना मालकी हक्क मिळेल. या धोरणामुळे त्यांना २५ वर्षांच्या कालावधीत कधीही मालकी हक्क मिळवण्यासाठी एकरकमी रक्कम देण्याची परवानगी मिळते. भाडे आणि खरेदीची रक्कम डीआरपी किंवा राज्य सरकार ठरवेल आणि वसूल करेल.

The Dharavi Redevelopment Project now includes upper-floor residents under a new policy, offering them 400 sq. ft. homes on lease outside Dharavi at nominal rent for 3 years, followed by ownership. This inclusive move aims to prevent displacement, curb illegal settlements, and support the vision of a slum-free Mumbai.

Janmabhumi • 14 Apr • Dharavi

In Dharavi, only the residents of the upper floors are asked to sign an affidavit

2 • PG

172 • Sqcm

68662 • AVE

34.89K • Cir

Middle Center

Mumbai



As per the October 4 Government Resolution, upper-floor Dharavi residents must submit affidavits to prove eligibility for rehabilitation under the Higher Purchase Scheme. They will receive homes outside Dharavi in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Concerns have arisen over alleged forced affidavits, but officials clarify it's part of eligibility verification.

Lokmat • 14 Apr • Dharavi

Tenants on the upper floors will be eligible through affidavits

1, 4 • PG

298 • Sqcm

297516 • AVE

604.7K • Cir

Top Left,Top Right

Hello Mumbai

Mumbai

वरच्या मजल्यावरचे
भाडेकरू शपथपत्रांद्वारे
होणार पात्र

४



वरच्या मजल्यावरचे भाडेकरू शपथपत्रांद्वारे होणार पात्र

धारावी पुनर्विकासात निकष सिद्ध करण्यासाठी आवाहन; गोंधळ मात्र कायम

लोकमत न्यूज नेटवर्क

मुंबई : धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पामध्ये सध्या पात्र आणि अपात्र निकषावरून गोंधळ सुरू असताना आता धारावी पुनर्वसन प्राधिकरणाने वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांची पडताळणी करण्यासाठी शपथपत्रे मागवली आहेत. अशा बहुतेक रहिवाशांकडे अधिकृत नोंदी नसल्याने त्यांना शपथपत्रांचा पर्याय आहे, असे प्राधिकरणाकडून स्पष्ट करण्यात आले आहे.

झोपडपट्ट्यांमधील वरच्या मजल्यावरील घरे बेकायदा मानली जातात. त्यांना झोपडपट्टी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पांमधून वगळण्यात येते, तर ४ ऑक्टोबर २०२४ च्या शासन निर्णयानुसार, धारावीत १५ नोव्हेंबर २०२२ पर्यंत राहणारे वरच्या मजल्यावरील सर्व निवासी सदनिकाधारक भाडेपट्टा योजनेअंतर्गत पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्र आहेत. त्यानुसार, या लाभार्थ्यांना धारावीच्या



बाहेर परंतु मुंबई महानगर प्रदेशात ३०० चौरस फुटांची घरे रक्कम भरून मिळतील. या सदनिकाधारकांना १२ वर्षासाठी ही रक्कम भरावी लागेल. पैसे भरण्याच्या कालावधीनंतर त्यांना घराची मालकी हस्तांतरित करण्यात येईल. कायदेशीर मालकी मिळविण्यासाठी १२ वर्षांच्या कालावधीत एकरकमी देयकाचा पर्यायदेखील या रहिवाशांना केव्हाही उपलब्ध असेल. भाडे आणि घराची किंमत निश्चित करणे आणि वसूल करणे हे काम सरकारकडून केले जाणार आहे.

यापैकी कोणतेही एक!

जीआरद्वारे शपथपत्रे गोळा करून वरच्या मजल्यावर राहणाऱ्यांना धारावीबाहेर पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्रता सिद्ध करण्याची संधी आहे.

त्यांना वीजबिल, विक्री वा भाडे करार, आधार कार्ड, रेशन कार्ड, मजला क्रमांक दर्शविणारा पासपोर्ट, तळमजल्यावरील पात्र रहिवाशाने प्रमाणित केलेले शपथपत्र यापैकी एक गरजेचे आहे.

७० हजार

मेंपिंग झालेल्या १ लाखपैकी अंदाजे ९४,५०० घरांना धारावीत विशिष्ट ओळख क्रमांक मिळाले आहेत. सुमारे ७० हजार घरांचे प्रत्यक्ष घरी जाऊन सर्वेक्षण पूर्ण झाले आहे.

the article explains the process and requirements for upper-floor residents in dharavi to prove their eligibility for relocation under the rehabilitation project, including affidavit submission and documentation criteria. it highlights the government's efforts to address these residents' needs while adhering to legal stipulations.

Prahar • 14 Apr • Dharavi

Now those who have two-storey houses will get two houses

7 • PG

129 • Sqcm

36237 • AVE

215K • Cir

Top Center

Mumbai

...आता दुमजली घरे असणाऱ्यांना मिळणार दोन घरे

◆ मुंबई (प्रतिनिधी) :

धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पात एक महत्वाचा निर्णय

धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पात सध्या वेग आला आहे. सरकारच्या 'प्रत्येक धारावीकराल घर' या धोरणानुसार विविध सर्वेक्षण पथके भरोसरी जाऊन स्थिती मोडत बनत आहेत. आता या प्रकल्पासंदर्भात एक महत्वाची गोष्ट समोर आली आहे. आतापर्यंत बेकारपदेतर मानल्या जाणाऱ्या वरच्या मजल्यावरील सदनिकाधारकांनाही पुनर्वसनारसाठी पात्र ठरवण्यात आले आहे. मात्र यासाठी कळी नियमावली लागू करण्यात येणार आहे. धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पात एक महत्वाचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला आहे.

आतापर्यंत बेकारपदेतर मानल्या जाणाऱ्या वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांनाही पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्र ठरवण्यात आले आहे. त्यांना एम्प्लॉयमध्ये ३०० चौरस फुटांची घरे मिळणार आहेत, परंतु काही वर्षांन विषय लागू होतील दि. ४ ऑक्टोबर २०२४ च्या शहान निर्णयानुसार, दि. १५ नोव्हेंबर २०२२ पर्यंत धारावीत वास्तव्यास असलेले वरच्या मजल्यावरील सर्व निवास सदनिकाधारक भाडेपट्टा योजनाअंतर्गत पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्र असतील, त्यांना मुंबई महानगर प्रदेशात (एम्प्लॉय) ३०० चौरस फुटांची घरे नाममात्र दरात मिळणार आहेत.

नुकतेच मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस यांनी विधानाघेत



वासंद्भात माहत्वापूर्ण घेण्या केसी. त्यानुसार, या सदनिकाधारकांना १२ वर्सांच्या कालावधीत घराची रक्कम घराची लागेल. त्यानंतर त्यांचे घराची मालकी मिळेल. विशेष म्हणजे, या कालावधीत कापही एकरकमी रक्कम भरून घराची कापदेरीर मालकी मिळवण्याचा पर्यायी त्यांच्यासाठी उपलब्ध असेल. भाडे आणि घराची किंमत सातत्याने निरिधत केले जाणार आहे.

या आशेचे खंडन करताना, एम्प्लॉयीवेलतच्या प्रवक्त्याने स्पष्टीकरण दिले आहे. "दि. ४ ऑक्टोबर २०२४ च्या सरकारी आदेशानुसार (जेअर) वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांची पात्रता निरिधत करण्यासाठी शपथपत्रे मोडत केले जात आहेत. या जेअरानुसार, वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांना त्यांचा खरा मिड करण्यासाठी जात्र किल, नोंदणीकृत विज्ञे किंवा भाडे कल, आधार कार्ड, रेशन कार्ड, मजल क्रमांक दर्शविणारा

रहिवाशांना मोठा दिलासा

एकदरीत, धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्प वेगाने पुढे सरताना आहे. या निर्णयामुळे वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांना मोठा दिलासा मिळाला असला तरी, उच्चमजल्यावरील रहिवाशांच्या समस्या आणि अतोबानर लक्ष देणे महत्वाचे आहे.

धारावी पुनर्विकात प्रकल्पाचा वेग वाढला

"झेपडपट्टी पुनर्वसनाच्या झीतलसाठी हा पहिलाच असला उपक्रम आहे, ज्यामध्ये प्रत्येक धारावीकराला घर देण्याचा उद्देश आहे. वरच्या मजल्यावरील अनेक रहिवाशांकडे अधिकृत कागदपत्रे नसल्यामुळे शपथपत्र हा त्यांच्यासाठी एक व्यवहारिक पर्याय आहे." असे एम्प्लॉयीवेलतच्या प्रवक्त्याने स्पष्टिले.

सर्वेक्षण पूर्ण

जीअरपैच्या निविदा अटीनुसार, धारावीबाहेर एम्प्लॉयमध्ये सर्व अवात्र सदनिकाधारकांचे पुनर्वसन करण्याची जबाबदारी विशेष उद्देशाने स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या वक्रमेची (एसबीसी) असेल. सर्वेक्षणाचा काम आकडेवारीनुसार, आतापर्यंत सुमारे एक लाख घरांचे भौतिक नोंद पूर्ण झाले आहे. यापैकी १४,५०० इमारतींना विविध औद्योगिक कामकाज देण्यात आले आहेत. ८८,००० इमारतींचे लापरवडीर डिजिटल नोंद झाले आहे, तर ७०,००० सदनिकांचे घरोसरी जाऊन सर्वेक्षण पूर्ण झाले आहे.

धारावीत संक्रम आणि भीतीचे वातावरण

माध्यमांमध्ये आलेल्या काही बात्यांमुळे उच्चमजल्यावरील रहिवाशांमध्ये धिडेचे वातावरण निर्माण झाले आहे. उच्चमजल्यावरील पात्र रहिवाशांना अवात्र ठरवण्यासाठी जबरदस्तीने शपथपत्रे पोतली जात असल्याचा आरोप काही रहिवाशांनी केला आहे. यामुळे धारावीत संक्रम आणि भीतीचे वातावरण पसरले आहे.

घरापेटे किंवा लढमजल्यावरील पात्र यापैकी किमान एक कागदपत्र सादर रहिवाशाने प्रमाणिन केलेले शपथपत्र करणे आवश्यक आहे.

In a major shift, Dharavi Redevelopment Project will now include residents of upper floors as eligible for rehabilitation. Each floor resident may receive a separate home under the lease scheme at nominal rates. Affidavits are accepted for undocumented residents, easing concerns. Surveys have mapped over one lakh homes using advanced technology.

Sangbad Pratidin • 14 Apr • Dharavi
Bhagade rehabilitation, 100000 people at risk

5 • PG

93 • Sqcm

41006 • AVE

1.04M • Cir

Bottom Left

Kolkata

ভাগাড়ে পুনর্বাসন, এক লাখ মানুষ বিপন্ন

মুম্বই : ধারাবি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প নিয়ে বড়সড় প্রশ্ন উঠে গেল। এশিয়ার বৃহত্তম বস্তির উন্নয়নের নামে সেখান বাসিন্দাদের একেবারে মৃত্যুর মুখে দাঁড় করিয়ে দেওয়া হচ্ছে বলে অভিযোগ উঠেছে। শিল্পপতি গোঁড়ম আদানির মালিকানাধীন আদানি গোষ্ঠী ও মহারাষ্ট্র সরকার যৌথভাবে এই উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প হাতে নিয়েছে। তাতে বস্তির বাসিন্দাদের উজ্জ্বল ভবিষ্যৎ তো দূরের কথা, ১ লক্ষ মানুষের জীবন বিপন্ন হয়ে পড়েছে।

গতবছর অক্টোবরে বিধানসভা নির্বাচন ঘোষণার দু'দিন আগে তৎকালীন একনাথ

শিন্ধে সরকার ধারাবি বস্তি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের অধীনে সেখানকার ৫০ হাজার থেকে ১ লাখ বাসিন্দাকে নিকটবর্তী দেওনার ভাগাড়ে সাময়িক পুনর্বাসনের প্রস্তাবে অনুমোদন দিয়েছিল। যা মুম্বইয়ের বৃহত্তম বর্জ্য ফেলার জায়গা। একটি সর্বভারতীয় সংবাদমাধ্যমের অনুসন্ধানী প্রতিবেদনে দাবি করা হয়েছে যে এই অনুমোদন কেন্দ্রীয় দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ বোর্ডের প্রস্তাবের মুখে পড়েছে। তথ্যের অধিকার আইন (আরটিআই)-এর অধীনে আবেদনের

জবাব, প্রকল্পের সঙ্গে যুক্ত আধিকারিক এবং এলাকা পরিদর্শনের ভিত্তিতে এই প্রতিবেদন তৈরি করা হয়েছে।

বস্তুত, কেন্দ্রীয় দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ বোর্ডের ২০২১ সালের নির্দেশিকা অনুসারে, 'বন্ধ' ভাগাড়ে কোনওরকম উন্নয়নপ্রকল্প— হাসপাতাল, আবাসন এবং স্কুলের নির্মাণ করা যাবে না। এমনকী, এর ১০০ মিটার সীমানা বাধ্যতামূলকভাবে নো-ডেভেলপমেন্ট

প্রশ্নের মুখে আদানি গোষ্ঠীর
ধারাবি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প

জোন। এদিকে, দেওনার কিছু বন্ধ হয়নি। এখানে এখনও বর্জ্য ফেলা হয়। এখান থেকে নির্গত হয় বিসাক্ত গ্যাস ও তরল। যা ভূগর্ভস্থ

জল, ভূপৃষ্ঠের জল এবং মাটিকে দূষিত করে। ন্যাশনাল গ্রিন ট্রাইবুনালের প্রধান বেঞ্চ জমা দেওয়া দেওনারের ২০২৪ সালের সিবিসিবি রিপোর্ট অনুসারে, প্রতি ঘণ্টায় দেওনার ভাগাড় থেকে গড়ে ৬,২০২ কেজি মিথেন নির্গত হয়, যা ভারতের শীর্ষ ২২টি মিথেন হটস্পটের মধ্যে একটি। এই কারণেই, ধারাবির বাসিন্দাদের দেওনার ভাগাড়ে সাইটে স্থানান্তরিত করার রাজ্যের সিদ্ধান্ত বেশ কিছু প্রশ্ন উত্থাপন করেছে।

The Dharavi redevelopment plan faces backlash as 1 lakh residents are set for temporary rehabilitation at Deonar, Mumbai's largest dumping ground. Despite environmental risks and CPCB guidelines prohibiting development there, approval was granted. Methane emissions and pollution at Deonar raise serious concerns about endangering lives in the name of development.

Mumbai Chauffer • 14 Apr • Dharavi

Affidavits are being sought only to verify the residents of the upper floors

3 • PG

216 • Sqcm

108177 • AVE

510.65K • Cir

Bottom Center

Mumbai

वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांची पडताळणी करण्यासाठीच मागवली जात आहेत शपथपत्रे

मुंबई - सध्या सुरू असलेले सर्वेक्षण जलदगतीने पूर्ण करण्यासाठी आणि प्रत्येक धारावीकराला घर देण्याच्या सरकारच्या ठोस वचनबद्धतेनुसार, सर्वेक्षण पथके वरच्या मजल्यावरील सदनिकाधारकांशी सक्रियपणे संवाद साधत आहेत. धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पातील (DRP) या सदनिकाधारकांना सर्वात भाग्यवान लाभार्थ्यांपैकी एक मानले जाते.

आतापर्यंतच्या परंपरेनुसार, झोपडपट्ट्यांमधील वरच्या मजल्यावरील सदनिकाधारकांना

मानल्या जातात आणि त्यांना झोपडपट्टी पुनर्विकास (SRA) प्रकल्पांमधून वगळण्यात येते. तथापि, ४ ऑक्टोबर २०२४च्या शासन निर्णयानुसार, धारावीत १५ नोव्हेंबर २०२२ पर्यंत राहणारे वरच्या मजल्यावरील सर्व निवासी सदनिकाधारक भाडेपट्टी योजनेतर्गत पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्र आहेत. त्यानुसार, या लाभार्थ्यांना धारावीच्या बाहेर परंतु मुंबई महानगर प्रदेशात (MMR) ३०० चौरस फुटांची घरे नाममात्र किंमत भरून मिळतील. अलीकडेच, मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस यांनी

विधानसभेत घोषणा केली की, या सदनिकाधारकांना १२ वर्षांसाठी ही रक्कम भरावी लागेल. पैसे भरण्याच्या कालावधीनंतर त्यांना घराची मालकी हस्तांतरित करण्यात येईल. कायदेशीर मालकी मिळविण्यासाठी या रहिवाशांना १२ वर्षांच्या कालावधीत एकरकमी देयकाचा पर्यायदेखील केव्हाही उपलब्ध असेल. भाडे आणि घराची किंमत निश्चित करणे आणि वसूल करणे हे काम सरकारकडून केले जाणार आहे.

नुकल्याच माध्यमांत आलेल्या बातम्यांमध्ये, तळमजल्यावरील रहिवाशांना पात्रतेपासून वंचित ठेवून अपात्र ठरवण्यासाठी जबरदस्तीने शपथपत्रे घेतली जात असल्याचा आरोप करण्यात आला आहे. यामुळे धारावीतील रहिवाशांमध्ये चिंता आणि गोंधळाचे वातावरण आहे.

या मुद्द्याचे स्पष्टीकरण देताना, एनएमडीपीएलच्या प्रवक्त्याने सांगितले की, ४ ऑक्टोबर २०२४च्या सरकारी आदेशानुसार (जीआर) कोटकोरपणे शपथपत्रे गोळा करण्यात येत आहेत. ती वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांची धारावीच्या बाहेर पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्रता सिद्ध

करण्यासाठी आहेत. या जीआरनुसार वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांना त्यांचा ताबा सिद्ध करण्यासाठी खालीलपैकी किमान एक कागदपत्र सादर करणे आवश्यक आहे- वीज बिल, नोंदणीकृत विक्री किंवा भाडे करार, आधार कार्ड, रेशन कार्ड, मजला क्रमांक दर्शविणारा पासपोर्ट किंवा तळमजल्यावरील पात्र रहिवाशाने प्रमाणित केलेले शपथपत्र.

प्रत्येक धारावीकराला घर मिळावे अशा प्रकारचा उद्देश असलेला झोपडपट्टी पुनर्वसनाचा हा

इतिहासातील पहिलाच उपक्रम आहे,' असे प्रवक्त्याने सांगितले. 'प्रतिज्ञापत्र हे स्वीकाराहं कागदपत्रांपैकी एक आहे. तथापि, वरच्या मजल्यावरील बहुतेक रहिवाशांकडे त्यांचे निवासस्थान सिद्ध करण्यासाठी अधिकृत नोंदी नाहीत, त्यामुळे जीआरमध्ये नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे प्रतिज्ञापत्र हा एक व्यावहारिक पर्याय आहे.'

जीआरपी निविदा अटीनुसार, धारावीच्या बाहेर, परंतु एमएमआरमध्ये सर्व अपात्र सदनिकाधारकांचे पुनर्वसन करणे

ही विशेष उद्देशाने स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या यंत्रणेची (एसपीव्ही) जबाबदारी आहे. सर्वेक्षणाच्या ताऱ्याच्या आकडेवारीनुसार, सुमारे एक लाख घरांचे भौतिकदृष्ट्या मॅपिंग अंदाजे १४,५०० इमारतींना विशिष्ट ओळख क्रमांक देण्यात आले आहेत, सुमारे ८८,००० इमारतींचे लावडद्वारे डिजिटल मॅपिंग करण्यात आले आहे आणि सुमारे ७०,००० सदनिकांचे घराघरी जाऊन सर्वेक्षण पूर्ण झाले आहे.

हा विशेष उद्देशाने स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या यंत्रणेची (एसपीव्ही) जबाबदारी आहे.

सर्वेक्षणाच्या ताऱ्याच्या आकडेवारीनुसार, सुमारे एक लाख घरांचे भौतिकदृष्ट्या मॅपिंग अंदाजे १४,५०० इमारतींना विशिष्ट ओळख क्रमांक देण्यात आले आहेत, सुमारे ८८,००० इमारतींचे लावडद्वारे डिजिटल मॅपिंग करण्यात आले आहे आणि सुमारे ७०,००० सदनिकांचे घराघरी जाऊन सर्वेक्षण पूर्ण झाले आहे.

the article discusses the ongoing efforts of the government in collecting affidavits from upper-floor residents within the dharavi slum redevelopment project (drp) to ensure their legal ownership and relocation under a rehabilitation scheme. it highlights the processes involved, including digital mapping and document verification, while also mentioning some confusion among ground floor residents due to recent policy changes.

Dainik Bhaskar • 14 Apr • Dharavi

Affidavits being taken from residents for relocation outside Dharavi

2 • PG

225 • Sqcm

22514 • AVE

N/A • Cir

Middle Center

Mumbai

धारावी से बाहर पुनर्वसन के लिए निवासियों से लिया जा रहा हलफनामा

वरिष्ठ संवाददाता | मुंबई

■ एनएमडीपीएल ने कहा- गुमराह न हों, जीआर के तहत हो रहा सर्वेक्षण

धारावी में घरों के सर्वेक्षण का कार्य तेजी से चल रहा है। सर्वेक्षण टीम धारावी पुनर्विकास परियोजना (डीआरपी) के लाभार्थियों में शामिल ऊपरी मंजिल के टेनामेंट धारकों से संपर्क कर रही है। इस सर्वेक्षण में पाया गया है कि ऊपरी मंजिल के ज्यादातर निवासियों के पास कोई आधिकारिक रिकॉर्ड नहीं है। ऐसे में ऊपरी मंजिल के निवासियों के सत्यापन के लिए शपथ-पत्र मांगे जा रहे हैं। यह नवभारत मेगा डेवलपर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (एनएमडीपीएल) ने स्पष्ट किया है। मामले में ग्राउंड फ्लोर के निवासियों से बलपूर्वक शपथ-पत्र लिए जाने की शिकायत पर एनएमडीपीएल के प्रवक्ता ने कहा कि असामाजिक तत्व निवासियों को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि 4.10.2024 के जीआर के मुताबिक ही शपथ-पत्र लिए जा रहे हैं। यह धारावी के बाहर पुनर्वसन के लिए



नाममात्र के किराए पर 300 वर्ग फुट का घर देगी सरकार

पुनर्विकास परियोजना में किसी झुग्गी बस्ती की ऊपरी मंजिल पर रहने वाले निवासी को अवैध माना जाता है। उसे एसआरए प्रोजेक्ट से बाहर रखा जाता है। हालांकि राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी 4.10.2024 के जीआर के मुताबिक 15.11.2022 से धारावी में रहने वाले सभी ऊपरी मंजिल के आवासीय टेनामेंट धारक हायर परचेज योजना के तहत पुनर्वसन के लिए पात्र हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को धारावी के बाहर एमएमआर क्षेत्र में 300 वर्ग फुट का घर नाममात्र के किराए पर दिया जाएगा।

हायर परचेज योजना क्या है? धारावी के बाहर एमएमआर रीजन में धारावी पुनर्विकास योजना के अंतर्गत ऊपरी मंजिल के पात्र निवासी को सरकार द्वारा 300 वर्ग फीट का मकान दिया जाएगा। इस घर के लिए नाम मात्र का किराया लिया जाएगा, जो सरकार तय करेगी। इस घर में 12 साल किराए पर रहने के बाद किराएदार घर अपने ब्रह्म कर सकता है। मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस

ने विधानसभा में घोषणा की थी कि इन निवासियों को यह राशि 12 वर्षों में चुकानी होगी। धारावी में सर्वेक्षण के तत्वावधान में मुताबिक करीब एक लाख संरचनाओं का भौतिक मानचित्रण किया जा चुका है। इनमें से लगभग 94,500 को विशिष्ट पहचान संख्या प्रदान की गई है। लगभग 88,000 का डिजिटल मैपिंग किया गया है, जबकि लगभग 70 हजार मकानों के लिए सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया गया है।

ऊपरी मंजिल के निवासियों की योग्यता तय करने के लिए है। जीआर के मुताबिक ग्राउंड और ऊपरी मंजिल (जी+1) के निवासियों को निवास साबित करने के लिए कुछ न

कुछ दस्तावेज पेश करना आवश्यक है। इसमें विजली बिल, रजिस्टर्ड विक्री या भाड़ा करार, आधार कार्ड, राशन कार्ड, फ्लोर नंबर दर्शाने वाला पासपोर्ट, ग्राउंड

फ्लोर के निवासी से प्रमाणित शपथ-पत्र का समावेश है। पात्रता साबित करने के लिए निवासी को इनमें से कोई एक दस्तावेज दिखाना जरूरी है।

Navbharat Times • 14 Apr • Dharavi

House to the upper floor owner with the affidavit of the lower floor owner

3 • PG

166 • Sqcm

189033 • AVE

380K • Cir

Top Right

Mumbai

नीचे वाले के एफिडेविट से ऊपरी मंजिल वाले को घर

■ NBT रिपोर्ट, मुंबई : धारावी की ऊपरी मंजिल में रहने वाले परिवारों की पात्रता अब एक एफिडेविट से तय होगी। 600 एकड़ में फैली एशिया की सबसे बड़ी इस झोपड़पट्टी धारावी में हजारों परिवार ऊपरी मंजिल में रहते हैं। ऊपरी मंजिल में रहने वाले बहुत से परिवारों के पास अपनी पात्रता सिद्ध करने के लिए आवश्यक दस्तावेज नहीं हैं। इस वजह से लोगों को धारावी रीडिग्रेडेशन प्रोजेक्ट (डीआरपी) में अपनी पात्रता सिद्ध करने में अड़चन आ रही है। वहीं अब ऊपरी मंजिल में रहने वाले परिवार प्रोजेक्ट के लिए पात्र सिद्ध हो चुके नीचे रहने वाले निवासियों का शपथ पत्र (एफिडेविट) जमा कर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए पात्र हो सकते हैं।

डीआरपी के मुताबिक, 2024 में जारी शासन आदेश के अनुसार ऊपरी मंजिल में रहने वाले निवासी को अपनी पात्रता सिद्ध करने के लिए इनमें से एक बिजली बिल, रजिस्टर्ड चित्री, किराया करार पत्र, आधार कार्ड, राशन कार्ड, ऊपरी मंजिल के घर को दर्शाने वाला पासपोर्ट या निचली मंजिल



AI IMAGE

में रहने वाले पात्र निवासी का शपथपत्र (एफिडेविट) दस्तावेज देना अनिवार्य है। ऊपरी मंजिल में रहने वाले निवासी के पास अगर 15 नवंबर, 2022 के पहले का कोई दस्तावेज नहीं है, तो वह निचली मंजिल में रहने वाले पात्र निवासी का शपथ पत्र जमा कर योजना का लाभ ले सकता है। रीडिग्रेडेशन योजना के तहत सरकार ने धारावी में ऊपरी मंजिल में रहने वाले हर परिवार को रेंटल हाउसिंग योजना के तहत किराए का घर उपलब्ध कराने का फैसला लिया है।

पात्रता के नियम : धारावी में वर्ष 2000

से पहले रहने वाले परिवारों को सरकार की तरफ से 350 वर्ग फीट घर मुफ्त में धारावी में ही उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। वहीं 2000 से 2011 के बीच धारावी में बसे लोगों को प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत 2.5 लाख रुपये के शुल्क के साथ धारावी के बाहर 300 वर्ग फीट का घर उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। वहीं 2011 से 15 नवंबर 2022 के बीच धारावी में बसे परिवारों को रेंटल हाउसिंग योजना के तहत धारावी के बाहर 300 वर्ग फीट किराए का घर उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। इस घर में 12 साल रहने के बाद किरायेदार घर का मालिक हो जाएगा।

Mumbai Tarun Bharat • 14 Apr • Dharavi

Affidavits sought from Dharavi residents living on upper floors

3 • PG

159 • Sqcm

19875 • AVE

17.73K • Cir

Top Left

Mumbai

वरच्या मजल्यावर राहणाऱ्या धारावीकरांची शपथपत्र मागविली

- ◆ 'धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पा'चे सर्वेक्षण अंतिम टप्प्यात
- ◆ वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांची पात्रता निश्चिती होणार
- ◆ 'जीआर'नुसार शपथपत्रे हा एक व्यावहारिक पर्याय

मुंबई, दि. १३ : विशेष प्रतिनिधी

'धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पा'त राहणाऱ्या सुरू असलेले सर्वेक्षण जलदगतीने पूर्ण करण्यासाठी आणि प्रत्येक धारावीकराला घर देण्याच्या सरकारच्या ठोस वचनबद्धतेनुसार, सर्वेक्षण पथके वरच्या मजल्यावरील सदनिकाधारकांशी सक्रियपणे संवाद साधत आहेत. 'धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पा'तील या सदनिकाधारकांना सर्वात भाग्यवान लाभार्थ्यांपैकी एक मानले जात आहे.

मुकर्याचे माध्यमात आलेल्या बातण्यांमध्ये, तळमजल्यावरील रहिवाशांना पात्रतेपासून वंचित ठेवून अपात्र ठरवण्यासाठी जबरदस्तीने शपथपत्रे घेतली जात असल्याचा आरोप करण्यात आला आहे. यामुळे धारावीतील रहिवाशांमध्ये चिंता आणि नोंदवळणे वातावरण आहे. यावर स्पष्टीकरण देताना, 'एम्पडीपीएल'च्या प्रवक्तव्याने सांगितले की, "दि. ४ ऑक्टोबर २०२४ रोजीच्या सरकारी आदेशानुसार (जीआर) काटेकोरपणे शपथपत्रे गोळा करण्यात येत आहेत. ती वरच्या मजल्यावरील रहिवाशांची धारावीच्या बाहेर पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्रता सिद्ध करण्यासाठी आहेत. प्रत्येक धारावीकराला घर मिळवणे, अशा प्रकारचा उद्देश असलेला 'झोपडपट्टी पुनर्वसना'चा हा इतिहासातील पहिलाच उपक्रम आहे. प्रतिज्ञापत्र हे स्वीकाराई करतानाच एक आहे. तद्विधि, वरच्या मजल्यावरील बहुतेक रहिवाशांकडे त्याचे निवासस्थान सिद्ध करण्यासाठी अधिकृत नोंदी नाहीत, यामुळे 'जीआर'मध्ये नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे प्रतिज्ञापत्र हा एक व्यावहारिक पर्याय आहे."

अज्ञातपदांच्या परंपरेनुसार, झोपडपट्टीमध्येही वरच्या मजल्यावरील

(छाया : रिदेश कदम)



सदनिका देण्यापदेशीर मानल्या जातात आणि त्यांना 'झोपडपट्टी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्प'मधून वगळण्यात येते. तथापि, दि. ४ ऑक्टोबर २०२४ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयानुसार, धारावीत दि. १५ नोव्हेंबर २०२२ रोजीपसून राहणारे वरच्या मजल्यावरील सर्व निवासी सदनिकाधारक 'भाडेपट्टा योजने'अंतर्गत पुनर्वसनासाठी पात्र आहेत. त्यानुसार, या लाभार्थ्यांना धारावीच्या बाहेर परत, मुंबई महानगर प्रदेशात ३०० घोरस फुटांची घरे नाममात्र किंमत भरून मिळतील, अलीकडेच, मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस यांनी विधानसभेत घोषणा केली की, या सदनिकाधारकांना १२ वर्षासाठी ही रक्कम भरावी लागेल. पैसे भरण्याच्या कालावधीनंतर त्यांना धारावी मालकी हस्तांतरित करण्यात येईल.

कायदेशीर मालकी मिळविण्यासाठी हे रहिवासी १२ वर्षांच्या कालावधीत एक रकमी देण्याचा पर्यायदेखील वेव्हारी उपलब्ध असेल. भाडे आणि घराची किंमत

ही कागदपत्रे आवश्यक

- ◆ वीजबिल
- ◆ नोंदरीकृत विक्री किंवा भाडे करार
- ◆ आधार कार्ड
- ◆ रेशन कार्ड
- ◆ मजला क्रमांक दर्शविणारा पासपोर्ट किंवा
- ◆ तळमजल्यावरील पात्र रहिवाशांना प्रमाणित केलेले शपथपत्र

निश्चित करणे आणि वसूल करणे हे काम सरकारकडून केले जाणार आहे. डीआरपी निविदा अटीनुसार, धारावीच्या बाहेर परत, 'एम्पडीपीएल'मध्ये सर्व अपात्र सदनिकाधारकांचे पुनर्वसन करणे, ही विशेष उद्देशाने स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या यंत्रणेची (एससीपी) जबाबदारी आहे. सर्वेक्षणाच्या ताज्या आकडेवारीनुसार, सुमारे एक लाख घरांचे शीतकळकटता मीनिंग करण्यात आले आहे. यापैकी, अंदाजे १.४ हजार, ५०० इमारतींना विशिष्ट ओळख क्रमांक देण्यात आले आहेत. सुमारे ८८ हजार इमारतींचे लायडव्हाचे डिजिटल मीनिंग करण्यात आले आहे आणि सुमारे ७० हजार सदनिकांचे घरोघरी जाऊन सर्वेक्षण पूर्ण झाले आहे.

the article discusses the ongoing dharavi redevelopment project, focusing on the collection of affidavits from upper-floor residents to prove their eligibility for rehabilitation. it mentions concerns about forced affidavit-taking and clarifies that this is a government initiative aimed at ensuring fair distribution of homes among residents. chief minister devendra fadnavis and an nmdpl spokesman provide context and clarification regarding the project's progress and objectives.

Channel Overview

Business Channel



No Coverage in this segment

Hindi Channel



No Coverage in this segment

English Channel



No Coverage in this segment

Channel Overview

Regional & Others Channel

Total Clip

12

Top Channel

News18 Lokmat (7)

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. |  News18 Lokmat | 7 |
| 2. |  Zee 24 Taas | 5 |

Zee 24 Taas
Dharavi

Actual mapping of 1 lakh houses in Dharavi, Unique identification number for 94 thousand 500 houses

News • Marathi • 01:33 PM 14 Apr, 2025

Zee 24 Taas
Dharavi

Completed physical mapping of 1 lakh houses in Dharavi redevelopment.

Top 50 • Marathi • 10:38 AM 14 Apr, 2025

News18 Lokmat
Dharavi

Dharavi redevelopment: Tenants living on upper floors will be eligible. Appeal to prove criteria.

Superfast 100 • Marathi • 10:34 AM 14 Apr, 2025

Zee 24 Taas
Dharavi

According to the latest data from a survey conducted in Mumbai, physical mapping of about one lakh houses under the Dharavi r...

Breaking News • Marathi • 09:19 AM 14 Apr, 2025

NEWS 18
लोकात
News18 Lokmat
Dharavi

Dharavi redevelopment: Tenants living on upper floors will be eligible. Appeal to prove criteria.

Superfast 100 • Marathi • 09:02 AM 14 Apr, 2025

NEWS 18
लोकात
News18 Lokmat
Dharavi

Dharavi redevelopment: Tenants living on upper floors will be eligible. Appeal to prove criteria.

Gavakadchya 50 Batmya • Marathi • 08:50 AM 14 Apr, 2025

NEWS 18
लोकात
News18 Lokmat
Dharavi

Completed physical mapping of 1 lakh houses in Dharavi redevelopment.

Batami 36 Jilhyanchi • Marathi • 08:08 AM 14 Apr, 2025

NEWS 18
लोकात
News18 Lokmat
Dharavi

Dharavi redevelopment: Tenants living on upper floors will be eligible. Appeal to prove criteria.

Batami 36 Jilhyanchi • Marathi • 08:06 AM 14 Apr, 2025

NEWS 18
लोकमतNews18 Lokmat
Dharavi

Completed physical mapping of 1 lakh houses in Dharavi redevelopment.

Gavakadchya 50 Batmya • Marathi • 07:49 AM 14 Apr, 2025

2
२४ तासZee 24 Taas
Dharavi

Completed physical mapping of 1 lakh houses in Dharavi redevelopment.

24 Tass Superfast • Marathi • 07:20 AM 14 Apr, 2025

NEWS 18
लोकमतNews18 Lokmat
Dharavi

Completed physical mapping of 1 lakh houses in Dharavi redevelopment.

Sakalchya 100 Batmya • Marathi • 06:55 AM 14 Apr, 2025

2
२४ तासZee 24 Taas
Dharavi

Completed physical mapping of 1 lakh houses in Dharavi redevelopment.

News • Marathi • 06:01 AM 14 Apr, 2025

 Online Coverage

No	Portal Name	Headline (Incorporated with URL)	Reach
1.	Msn India	Major relief for homeowners: ITAT rules redeveloped flats not taxable as "other...	733.9M
2.	Msn India	Dharavi Redevelopment Project: Maharashtra government begins outreach to upp er-f...	733.9M
3.	Msn India	Dharavi redevelopment update: "94,500 tenants assigned unique identification nu. ..	733.9M
4.	Hindustan Times	Major relief for homeowners: ITAT rules redeveloped flats not taxable as "other...	124.6M
5.	The Times of India	Affidavit OK for top-floor Dharavi tenants if no docus are available	64.4M
6.	Dailyhunt	Dharavi Redevelopment: Affidavits Meant Only To Prove Eligibility Of Upper- Floor...	18.6M
7.	Samachar Nama	महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने धारावी पुनर्विकास के लिए 256 एकड़ साल्ट पैन भूमि को मंजूरी द...	195.8K
8.	Ht Syndication	Dharavi redevelopment project update: 94,500 tenants get unique IDs, 70,000 ho me...	119.8K
9.	Ht Syndication	Dharavi redevelopment project: 94,500 tenants get unique IDs, 70,000 homes sur ve...	119.8K
10.	Propi	Maharashtra Government Allocates Salt Pan Land for Dharavi Redevelopment Pr oject	N/A
11.	Mumbai Property Exchange	Maharashtra Government Allocates Salt Pan Land for Dharavi Redevelopment Pr oject	N/A
12.	Hotlinenews	धारावीमां उपरना माणना रडेवासीओने यक्रासवा माटे ज सोगंटनामुं (Affidavit) मांगवामां ...	N/A
13.	Prop News Time	Maharashtra clears 256 acres of salt pan land for Dharavi redevelopment housing	N/A
14.	HomesIndiaMagazine	Dharavi Project Moves Ahead: 94K Tenants gets IDs & 70K Homes Surveyed	N/A
15.	ET Realty	Mumbai: Survey teams collects affidavits from top-floor Dharavi tenants for reha...	N/A
16.	Mytimesnow	Affidavit OK for top-floor Dharavi tenants if no docus are available	N/A
17.	The Mobi World	Dharavi Redevelopment: Affidavits Meant Only To Prove Eligibility Of Upper- Floor...	N/A