

DHARAVI COMPILED MEDIA REPORT

27 May, 2025

 Total Mention 8

 Print	Financial	Mainline	Regional	Periodical
3	N/A	2	1	N/A
 Tv	Business	English	Hindi	Regional
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
 Online				
5				

 Print

No	Newspaper	Headline	Edition	Pg
1.	Hindustan Times	Dharavi dreams: Inside the plan to transform Asia's largest slum	Delhi + 1	2
2.	Hindustan Times	Can Dharavi be reimagined as a truly inclusive space	Mumbai	1,2
3.	Loksatta	Fulfilling the dreams of ordinary people's homes!	Pune	6

Hindustan Times • 27 May • Dharavi

Dharavi dreams: Inside the plan to transform Asia's largest slum

2 • PG

872 • Sqcm

5163757 • AVE

3.43M • Cir

Bottom Center

Delhi • Bengaluru

Dharavi dreams: Inside the plan to transform Asia's largest slum

Shashank Rao and
Ateeq Shaikh

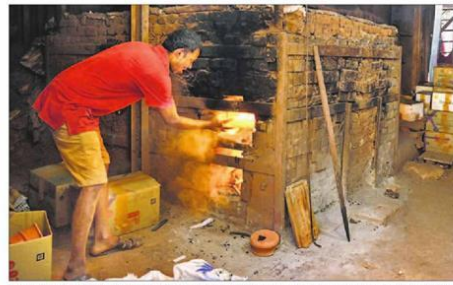
MUMBAI: "Dharavi is the Malabar Hill of Indian slums," said Kiran Dighavkar. He was the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) assistant commissioner of G-north ward — under which Dharavi falls — during Covid, and widely lauded for his handling of the lockdown in the world's third largest and densest slum. "If any one living in a slum in India gets a marriage proposal from Dharavi, it's considered a leg-up for them." Unlike the two other slums larger than it — Khayelitsha in Cape Town and Kibera in Nairobi, which lie on the outskirts of their cities — Dharavi's unique advantage is that it squats, 620 acres of swamp, sewer and slums, right in the heart of Mumbai. But now, it's that locus that is upending the lives of Dharavi's one million residents.

A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) comprising the government of Maharashtra's Dharavi Redevelopment Project (DRP) and the Gautam Adani-owned Navbharat Mega Developers Private Limited (NMDPL) is in the midst of reimagining Dharavi which, in turn, involves widespread displacement including, for some, a possible relocation to a cleared landfill.

"Globally, this would be one-of-a-kind project," said conservation architect and principal director of Urban Centre Trust in Mumbai, Pankaj Joshi. "There have been other urban projects that have involved large-scale redevelopments like Wapping in London, the Hudson Yards in New York or the central waterfront at Rotterdam, but they were built on disused land. Here, we are talking about a piece of land that is densely packed with people and industry. Terms like urban renewal or regeneration don't apply to Dharavi because it's saturated with activity."

"DRP is a transformative initiative aimed at overhauling one of Mumbai's most densely populated and economically significant areas," said chief minister Devendra Fadnis. "Our aim with its redevelopment is to provide residents with improved housing, sanitation, and infrastructure. It's a chance to modernise industrial units to increase productivity and employment opportunities," he added over email. "Also equally, it's an opportunity to improve urban planning and integrate Dharavi into Mumbai's broader urban framework, addressing issues of congestion and accessibility."

The idea of redeveloping Dharavi and unlocking a precious land parcel in the heart of Mumbai has been a gleam in the eye of many a politician. Twenty-seven years ago, Malesh Mehta, a suave architect, trained at the Pratt Institute, met Balasaheb Thackeray with a plan to redevelop Dharavi. "Balasaheb had launched the Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakashan Yojana, a slum rehabilitation scheme to rid Mumbai of its Slumdog tag, and he was keen on Dharavi redevelopment," Mehta created a concept that he called HI-HIKES which involved developing facilities for housing, infra, health care, income-generation, knowledge centres, environment, social integration and security. "Balasaheb loved the idea and asked me to discuss it with Uddhav who also approved of it. I got myself an office in Dharavi and thought I was on to a good thing," Mehta had the idea alright but no money. Left at the mercy of successive governments, he got a rude lesson in the opacity of the bureaucracy. "Finally in 2012, fourteen years after he had mooted the idea of Dharavi redevelopment to Balasaheb Thackeray, a committee of government secretaries scrapped the project and asked Mehta to leave.



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DEVENDRA FADNIS, Maharashtra chief minister

He is now in court against the Maharashtra government but refuses to go into the details of the litigation.

Yet another claimant who subsequently stepped up to redevelop Dharavi, a UAE-based consortium, Seclic Technologies Corporation, too is in litigation with the state government challenging the over-turning of its 2019 winning bid of ₹2,200 crore to redevelop Dharavi.

The state government had annulled the tender and called for fresh bids in 2022 citing escalating costs and project modifications. "To carry out development in Dharavi you need patience, very deep pockets and unstinting government support," said Mehta, sipping beer in his sprawling art-lined apartment and recounted with his one passion project now being executed by someone else. He would be "happy" if Adani accomplishes the redevelopment, he said. "It's an idea whose time is finally here."

Unease within

In the cramped and buzzing heart of Dharavi, though, there is some unease. "There is absolutely no transparency about the redevelopment plan. Ninety per cent of Dharawis will be thrown out of the area. Even the ground-breaking ceremony in September last year was done in a secretive manner. If there is no ill-intent, why not put the plans in the public domain?" asked Baburao Mane, former lawmaker and resident of Dharavi who leads the Dharavi Bachao Andolan. The residents, said Mane, want in-situ rehabilitation and flats of 500sqft as opposed to the 225sqft most of them occupy at present.

NMDPL officials who asked not to be named say the masterplan is with the government and it's for them to make it public. "The government is committed to ensuring housing for all. No one in Dharavi will be left behind," said bureaucrat SVR Srinivas, the CEO of the Dharavi Redevelopment Project.

For the residents, what's adding to their apprehension is the ongoing enumeration survey to decide who is eligible for in-situ rehabilitation. Those who can provide documents showing they have been living in Dharavi from before 2000 will be entitled to 350sqft homes within Dharavi, while those who came subsequent to that cut-off date have been termed as 'ineligible' and will be rehoused in 300sqft quarters elsewhere in Mumbai.

A 2006 UN-Habitat document defines a slum household as one that is lacking in any of the follow-

ing Durable housing, sufficient living area, access to potable water, sanitation and secure tenure. In India, however, there is no formal definition of what qualifies as slum. This ambiguity leaves Dharavi's agitators little option but to make full-throated noise about their demands and canvass political support. The Uddhav Thackeray-led Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray), the Congress and the Sharad Pawar-led Nationalist Congress Party (Sharadchandra Pawar) along with smaller parties such as the Samajwadi Party and the Bahujan Samaj Party support these residents. In a city, increasingly under the sway of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Dharavi stands out as the last bastion for these parties. Dharavi has voted a Congress MLA for five consecutive terms since the late 1990s. In the south-central Mumbai Lok Sabha constituency, of which Dharavi forms a significant chunk, has returned a Shiv Sena MP for three consecutive terms, while Dharavi's seven BMC wards have been dominated by corporators from the Congress and the Shiv Sena in the last three BMC elections.

That makes at least some of the opposition to the project, political. "Dharavi has been a consistent loyal voter base for certain political parties. To have a captive voter base disperse on account of redevelopment naturally raises their hackles," said urban planner, Pankaj Joshi. When he was still with the Urban Design Research Institute (UDRI) in 2018-19, Joshi's team of urban planners and researchers had produced a compendium of ideas to reimagine Dharavi.

But there's more. Joshi put his finger on the central conundrum that dogs any efforts to redevelop Dharavi. "From a slum pocket in the 1970s, Dharavi has emerged as a service provider not just for Mumbai but for the world. When you break up Dharavi, as is bound to happen in any redevelopment, you are breaking up a thriving ecosystem that offers great value."

Dharavi has 5,000 GST registered businesses, 15,000 household factories, and thousands more informal businesses, said BMC's Kiran Dighavkar. They range from industrial scale units recycling paper, plastics and textiles to robust pottery businesses. It also has units that make imitation jewellery, leather goods and wigs. It has coin smelters as also the city's largest farsan and idli making units. In its stifling-hot warehouses, artisans from Uttar Pradesh produce exquisite embroidery for ateliers in Paris. The leather units provide base frames for handbags for international fashion houses, and elsewhere in

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Selwan K, a member of the Dharavi Businessmen Welfare Association, estimates the annual turnover of Dharavi's multiple businesses to be in the vicinity of ₹20,000 crore. "We've had multiple meetings with members of the NMDPL but they have not provided us with any clarity on the provisions for commercial properties in the masterplan," he said.

While NMDPL officials declined comment on the plan for resettling industries, Fadnis said HT that there's no real reason for concern: "All eligible commercial and industrial tenements will be accommodated in the Dharavi Notified Area (DNA) itself." "Space, he added, will be provided according to government resolution terms and conditions."

The slum that houses Tamilians, Maharashtrians, Hindus, Muslims, Malabars, Gujaratis and Christians has only one caste and one religion, said Kiran Dighavkar. "Being Dharavikar. And they are motivated by only one thing, which is business." Row upon row of slums grow vertiginous in the narrow lanes. They house the original inhabitants and their kith, kin imported from the village, the family's business unit and also the workers who toil there. Each of the thousands rising up the skyscrapers in the Dharavi search for upward mobility.

So why dismantle Dharavi now?

Six hundred and twenty acres in the heart of Mumbai is "priceless," said Dighavkar. Mumbai's ongoing and potentially transformative infra upgrade has made it even more precious. Served by two suburban rail networks, a spanking new metro line, the Shiv-BKC Connector, the coastal road that has shortened the commute to south Mumbai, and the upcoming bullet train make Dharavi the city's most conveniently-located pin code.

Separated from India's priciest commercial real estate, BKC, by a ribbon of sludge that is the Mithi river, Dharavi, when redeveloped, is expected to command prices upwards of ₹50,000 per sqft, estimate realtors. Multiple people that HT spoke to within DRP and the Adani-owned NMDPL, said the project is expected to take 10 years to complete and the entire cost of the project is pegged at ₹2.5 lakh crore, including the price of land.

"The Maharashtra government is not putting in a paisa," said a person close to the project. But the state government has handed over parcels of land across Mumbai to house the so-called ineligible displaced by Dharavi redevelopment and for free sale. In addition to 500 acres of usable land in Dharavi itself, NMDPL has been given 21 acres of land at a defined state-owned dairy at Kurla, 140 acres at

Aksa and Malvani in north Mumbai, 40 acres of railway land at Mahim, 124 acres at Deonar — after the landfill has been cleared at BMC's expense — and 240 acres of land at Arthur, Jankin and Jansap salt pans at Mulund and Bhandup. This largesse of 565 acres of land in addition to Dharavi's 500 acres given to NMDPL, is backed by another clause. Any builder across the city looking to buy TDR (transferable development rights, or an instrument of transferring development rights from one area to another) will have to mandatorily buy 40% of their requirement from NMDPL, making the company one of the most powerful builders in Mumbai.

NMDPL officials counter criticism of any favouritism by pointing to the tender document for the Dharavi redevelopment project assuring concession in indication. The Maharashtra urban development department has also said that the TDR mandate will be applicable only after the generation of TDR and according to the available quantity only.

"The Dharavi redevelopment is a vital public-purpose project and some concession was necessary as earlier bids had no takers," said SVR Srinivas. In February, he told the media, "Unlike previous tenders, this time housing will be provided for all eligible residents, doubling the number of tenements. Naturally the cost will also increase, and TDR is part of this financing structuring to make this project viable."

According to the survey conducted so far, say NMDPL officials, nearly 50% of Dharavi's residents will be rehoused in situ and given 350sqft flats. But Dharavi's famed potters' enclave, Kumbharwada, has already been marked ineligible. "They had scant land tenure on BMC land but once the DPR was notified, they lost the right to be there. We will, however, re-house them elsewhere," said an NMDPL official. "Essentially, we are looking at future-proofing Dharavi: conceptualising a town that will become the heart of Mumbai. For the first time in Mumbai, or perhaps anywhere in India, slum dwellers will get houses, the titles of which will be in their own names."

Ineligible residents and industrial and commercial units in Dharavi could be moved to either the Deonar landfill after it has been cleared or to the salt pans, or to an altogether new piece of land somewhere in MMR about which "we don't know as yet," the official added. Those who came to Dharavi between 2001 and 2011 will have to pay extra if they want more than 300sqft while those who settled in Dharavi after 2011 will have to bear the construction cost of their tenements as decided by the government.

Commenting on the use of salt pan land, DRP CEO Srinivas said,

"The salt pan land was officially decommissioned by the Salt Commissioner of India some years ago. No salt manufacturing has been happening there for nearly a decade now. The seawater never even reached these areas after the construction of the eastern expressway. There is no issue with construction of affordable housing there and, unless we take such judicious steps today, the city could crumble under the population burden in the coming years."

For now, it's not just Dharavi's artisans and residents who await the unveiling of the masterplan, but also the rest of Mumbai. "The chief concern is that it should not become yet another venue for one class of people to supplant another class," cautioned Pankaj Joshi. After the mixed results of mill land redevelopment and the unthought out construction of BKC — with no open public spaces or amenities — Dharavi could be the last chance to reimagine an inclusive city, he said. NMDPL appears confident it can do that.

Hindustan Times • 27 May • Dharavi
Can Dharavi be reimagined as a truly inclusive space

1,2 • PG

824 • Sqcm

2470761 • AVE

1.1M • Cir

Middle Left,Middle Right

Mumbai



Dharavi dreams: Inside the plan to transform Asia's largest slum

Shashank Rao and
Ateeq Shaikh

letters@hindustantimes.com

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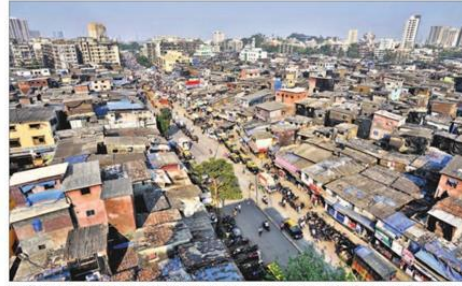
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PICK OF THE DAY

Loksatta • 27 May • Dharavi

Fulfilling the dreams of ordinary people's homes!

6 • PG

5172 • Sqcm

3025727 • AVE

272.51K • Cir

Top Center

Pune

सर्वसामान्यांच्या घरांची स्वप्नपूर्ती!

घरांच्या किमती गोरगरीब आणि मध्यमवर्गीयांच्या आवाक्याबाहेर गेल्या असताना राज्य शासनाने सर्वसामान्यांना परवडणारी घरे उपलब्ध करून देण्याचे शिवधनुष्य नव्या गृहनिर्माण धोरणाद्वारे उपलब्ध आहे. यातून शहरांचाही वेगवान आणि नियोजनबद्ध विकास पारदर्शकरीत्या होणार आहे...



पहिली बाजू

एकनाथ शिंदे

उपमुख्यमंत्री, तथा गृहनिर्माण मंत्री,
महाराष्ट्र राज्य

आमदार म्हणून २१ वर्षांपूर्वी मी पहिल्यांदा निवडून आलो, परंतु १९८२ पासून मी समाजकारणात आहे. आज बाजूच्या लोकांचे किती प्रश्न आहेत, त्यांना कोणत्या अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागतो, हे मी जवळून पाहिले आहे. सर्वसामान्यांच्या आयुष्यात 'हक्काचे पक्के घर' ही सर्वाधिक मानसिक समाधान आणि स्थैर्य देणारी बाब आहे, आणि नेमकी तीच अनेकांच्या आवाक्याबाहेर आहे. नगरविकास, गृहनिर्माण, आणि सार्वजनिक बांधकाम खात्यांचा मंत्री, महाराष्ट्राचा मुख्यमंत्री आणि आता उपमुख्यमंत्री म्हणून काम करताना या प्रश्नाची तीव्रता माझ्या लक्षात आली. सध्या माझ्याकडे गृहनिर्माण खाते असल्याने, सर्वसामान्यांसाठी अत्यंत जिद्दाळ्याचा असलेला हक्काचा घरांचा हा प्रश्न मी धसास लावण्याचा दड संकल्प केला आहे. राज्याचे मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्रजी फडणवीस यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली झालेल्या मंत्रिमंडळाच्या बैठकीत मंजूर झालेले नवे गृहनिर्माण धोरण त्याच संकल्पाचा महत्त्वाचा भाग आहे.

पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदीजींनी सुरू केलेल्या 'प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजने'मुळे (पीएमएवाय) लाखो कुटुंबांची स्वप्ने साकार झाली आहेत. मोदीजींनी तिसऱ्यांदा पंतप्रधानपदाची शपथ घेतल्यानंतर, कॅबिनेटच्या पहिल्याच बैठकीत 'पीएमएवाय' अंतर्गत आणखी तीन कोटी घरे बांधण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. यावरून सर्वसामान्यांची घरे त्यांच्यासाठी किती जिद्दाळ्याची आहेत, हे स्पष्ट होते. राज्यातील महायुती सरकारही याच दिशेने मार्गक्रमण करत आहे. त्यामुळेच नव्या गृहनिर्माण धोरणाचे ब्रीदवाक्य 'माझे घर - माझा हक्क' असे बोलके आणि स्वस्पष्ट आहे.

महाराष्ट्र हे देशातील सर्वाधिक नागरीकरण असलेले राज्य आहे. आपला शहरीकरणचा वेग इतर कोणत्याही राज्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे. या वेगाला अनुसरून शहरांचे नियोजित, सर्वसमावेशक आणि शाश्वत विकासाचे नियोजन करणे हे मोठे आव्हान आहे. नव्या गृहनिर्माण धोरणात याचे प्रतिबिंब

आपल्याला दिसेल. या धोरणामुळे बांधकाम व्यवसायाला चालना मिळेल. लाखो हातांना काम मिळेल. केवळ सर्वसामान्यांच्या घराचे स्वप्न साकार होणार नाही, तर महाराष्ट्राची अर्थव्यवस्था एक ट्रिलियन डॉलर्सची होण्यास मोठे बळही मिळणार आहे.

आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल आणि अल्प उत्पन्न गटांसाठी परवडणारी, शाश्वत आणि समावेशक घरे मिळवून देण्यासाठी हे धोरण निर्णायक आहे. राज्य शासनाने २०३० पर्यंत ३५ लाख घरे उभारण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवले आहे. ७० हजार कोटींची गुंतवणूक त्यात केली जाणार आहे. विशेष म्हणजे, सर्वसामान्यांच्या गरजा लक्षात घेऊन यात विशेष उपाययोजना केल्या आहेत. गृहनिर्माण धोरणात ज्येष्ठ नागरिकांचा विचार करणारे महाराष्ट्र हे देशातले एकमेव राज्य आहे. केवळ १० लाखांहून अधिक लोकसंख्या असलेल्या महानगरपालिकाच नव्हे, तर सर्व महानगर प्रदेश विकास प्राधिकरणांना सर्वसमावेशक गृहनिर्माणचे आदेश देण्यात आले आहेत. कामाच्या ठिकाणाजवळ घरे असावीत, यासाठी 'एमआयडीसी' क्षेत्रातील सुविधा भूखंडांसाठी आरक्षित २० टक्के जागेपैकी १० ते ३० टक्के जागा केवळ निवासी वापरासाठी राखीव ठेवली जाईल.

राज्याचे जुने गृहनिर्माण धोरण स्व. विलासराव देशमुख मुख्यमंत्री असताना, १७ वर्षांपूर्वी तयार झाले होते. त्यानंतरच्या काळात मुंबई आणि महानगरांचे चित्र पूर्णपणे बदलले आहे. केंद्रीय गृहनिर्माण मंत्रालयाच्या नागरी गृहनिर्माण खात्याच्या अहवालानुसार, मुंबईसाठी १२ लाख आणि महानगरांसाठी २० लाख घरांची गरज आहे. २०३० पर्यंत आणखी १५ लाख घरांची आवश्यकता भासेल. हे लक्षात घेऊन मी गेल्या वर्षी गृहनिर्माण विभागाला सर्वसमावेशक धोरण तयार करण्याच्या सूचना दिल्या होत्या. त्यातून हे धोरण आकाराला आले.

पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पांना गती

आज मुंबईची ४० टक्के लोकसंख्या धारावी, कुर्ला, गोवडी यांसारख्या झोपडपट्ट्यांमध्ये राहते. कंत्रिंसच्या काळातील उदासीनतेमुळे धारावी, आशियातील सर्वात मोठी झोपडपट्टी, तसेच बीडीडी नायगाव, मोतीलाल नगर, म्हाडा वसाहती, हजारी 'एसआरए' प्रकल्प आणि १६ हजारांहून अधिक उपकरणात इमारतींचा पुनर्विकास रखडला होता. महायुती सरकारच्या ठोस नियोजनामुळे आता या

पुनर्विकासाला गती मिळत आहे.

नव्या धोरणात झोपडपट्टी पुनर्वसन प्रकल्पांसाठी केंद्र सरकारच्या जमिनीचा वापर कसा करता येईल, याचे नियोजन करत आहोत. झोपडपट्ट्यांच्या क्लस्टर पुनर्विकासाला प्रोत्साहन दिले आहे. १० वर्षांच्या संघर्षानंतर सर्वसमावेशक क्लस्टर धोरण मंजूर करून घेण्यात मला यश मिळले. ठाण्यात आशियातील सर्वात मोठ्या क्लस्टर गृहनिर्माण योजनेला शुभारंभ केला आहे.

प्रगती न झालेल्या झोपडपट्टी पुनर्वसन योजनांमध्ये नवीन सक्षम विकासाकांची निवड निविदा प्रक्रियेद्वारे केली जाईल, यातून विलंब आणि गैरप्रकार पूर्णपणे थांबतील. पुनर्विकास प्रकल्प व्यवस्थित पूर्ण होण्यासाठी सर्व पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पांमध्ये सोसायटी, विकासक आणि प्राधिकरण यांच्यात त्रिपक्षीय करार बंधनकारक करण्यात आला आहे. रहिवाशांच्या संरक्षणासाठी आगाऊ भाडे आणि बँक रॅरंटीसाठी एस्को खाते अनिवार्य केले आहे. किरायातशीर आणि सामाजिक गृहनिर्माण प्रकल्पांना पाठबळ देण्यासाठी CSR मार्फत निधी गोळा केला जाईल.

स्वयंपुनर्विकास कक्ष नियोजन, निधी, विकासाक निवड आणि प्रकल्प अंमलबजावणीद्वारे सोसायटीच्या मार्गदर्शन करण्यासाठी समर्पित स्वयंपुनर्विकास कक्ष प्रस्तावित आहे. यासाठी सुरुवातीला दोन हजार कोटी रुपयांचा निधी ठेवला जाणार आहे. परवडणाऱ्या गृहनिर्माण निधीच्या माध्यमातून अंदाजे २०,००० कोटी रुपयांच्या व्यवहार्यता तफावत निधीचा महत्त्वपूर्ण भाग उपलब्ध करणे आवश्यक आहे.

मुंबई ही खऱ्या अर्थाने कष्टकऱ्यांची आहे. भूमिपुत्र आणि गरिबांना स्वस्त तसेच हक्काची घरे, हा त्यांचा अधिकारच आहे. मुंबईतून बाहेर गेलेल्या मुंबईकरांना पुन्हा मुंबईत आणण्यासाठी गृहनिर्माणाला नवीनवर्ण योजना आणल्या जात आहेत. सिडको, एमएमआरडीए, महाप्रित, म्हाडा, एसआरए व महापालिका या सर्व संस्थांना एकत्र करून रखडलेले प्रकल्प मार्गी लावले जात आहेत.

धारावीचा संपूर्ण कायापालट करण्यासाठी पुनर्विकासाला सुरुवात झाली आहे. माझ्या कारकीर्दीत धारावीकरांचे स्वप्न साकार होत असल्याचे मला वेगळे समाधान आहे. महायुती सरकारच्या काळात पात्र तसेच अपात्र झोपडपट्टीवासीयांचेही पुनर्वसन केले जाणार आहे. नगरविकास विभागाचा कार्यभार माझ्याकडे असताना, २०२० मध्ये 'युनिफाइड डेव्हलपमेंट

कंट्रोल अँड प्रमोशन रेग्युलेशन्स (यूडीसीपीआर) ही क्रांतिकारी नियमावली लागू केली. यातून, अतिरिक्त चटईक्षेत्रामुळे जुन्या शहरात रखडलेल्या पुनर्विकासाला चालना मिळाली. बांधकाम परवानग्या आणि मंजूरी प्रक्रिया अनेकालाइन झाल्याने प्रकल्पांमधील विलंब टळत आहे.

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआय) तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून अमाही राज्य गृहनिर्माण माहिती पोर्टल हा केंद्रीकृत डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्म तयार करणार आहोत. याद्वारे घरांची मागणी आणि पुरवठा यांचा डेटा, सदनिकांचे जिओ-टॅगिंग, निधी वितरण, जिल्हानिहाय भूखंडांचा डेटा आणि महारा, महाभूलेख, पीएम गतीशक्ती यासारख्या प्रणालींशी समन्वय साधला जाईल आणि रिअल-टाइम अचूक माहिती उपलब्ध होईल.

समन्वयाने जमीन बँक

आपल्याकडे जमीन बँक नसल्याने कोणत्या जमिनी उपलब्ध आहेत आणि घरबांधणी योजनेसाठी योग्य आहेत, हे एका दृष्टिकोनात समजत नाही. या धोरणाद्वारे निवासी वापरासाठी योग्य असलेल्या शासकीय जमिनीची बँक निर्माण करणार आहोत. महसूल आणि वन विभाग, राज्य रस्ते विकास महामंडळ, एमआयडीसी, जलसंपदा विभाग यांच्या समन्वयाने २०२६ पर्यंत ही राज्यव्यापी जमीन बँक विकसित होईल.

सध्या शहर नियोजनाला अनेक आव्हानांचा सामना करावा लागत आहे. लोकांना घरे, पाणीपुरवठा, सांडपाणी/कचरा विवेहाट, चांगले रस्ते, आरोग्य सेवा, मनोरंजनाची साधने यांसारख्या मूलभूत सुविधा मिळत नाहीत. त्यामुळे शहरे अनियंत्रितपणे वाढणार नाहीत, वाहतूक कोंडी, पर्यावरणीय हानी आणि पायाभूत सुविधांवर ताण येणार नाही, याची काळजी विकास आराखडे तयार करताना घेतली आहे. हे धोरण ग्रीन बिल्डिंग पद्धतींना प्रोत्साहन देते, पर्यावरणपूरक पायाभूत सुविधांचे एकत्रीकरण करते व शहरांचे जास्तीत जास्त हरितीकरण करण्यावर भर देते.

मी स्वतः सर्वसामान्य शेतकरी कुटुंबातून आलो आहे. मुंबई-ठाण्यासारख्या ठिकाणी पोटापाण्यासाठी येणाऱ्या कुटुंबांना स्वतःच्या घराचे स्वप्न पाहण्याची हिंमतही अनेकांना होत नाही. हे नवीन गृहनिर्माण धोरण अशा लोकांना हक्काचे घर मिळवून देण्यासाठीच आहे. नवीन घराच्या किल्ल्या घेऊन गृहप्रवेश करणाऱ्या कुटुंबांच्या चेहऱ्यावरील हास्य हीच माझा कामाची पावती आहे, असे मी मानतो.

the article discusses maharashtra's new housing policy focusing on affordable housing, investments, and measures like land reservation near workplaces. it mentions dheharavi as part of slum redevelopment efforts alongside other areas.

 Online Coverage

No	Portal Name	Headline (Incorporated with URL)	Reach
1.	Hindustan Times	Dharavi dreams: Inside the plan to transform Asia's largest slum	124.6M
2.	Scroll.in	It's not just Dharavi. For years, Mumbai's poor have been banished to live nea...	4.5M
3.	Ht Syndication	Dharavi dreams: Inside the plan to transform Asia's largest slum	119.8K
4.	Urban Acres	Dharavi to get second station on Metro 11	N/A
5.	Newspoint	It's not just Dharavi. For years, Mumbai's poor have been banished to live nea...	N/A