BASELINE REPORT OF 17 SLUMS IN NAVI MUMBAI

City से

Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) is a non-profit development organisation committed to enabling vulnerable groups to access their rights and address human rights violations. YUVA supports the formation of people's collectives that engage in the discourse on development, thereby ensuring self-determined and sustained collective action in communities. This work is complemented with advocacy and policy recommendations on issues.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

CBD	Central Business District
CIDCO	City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra
MIDC	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NMMC	Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RTE	Right to Education
SC	Scheduled Caste
SRA	Slum Rehabilitation Authority
ST	Scheduled Tribe

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF PICTURES

I.
INTRODUCTION

The modern era of planned cities in India started with the building of British cantonments to cater to the needs of the army in different parts of the country. Post-independence, cities like Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Amravati and Navi Mumbai were the few notable examples of planned cities that came up across India. In 2016, the Government of India declared the Smart Cities Scheme, aiming to transform and develop 100 cities across India of which Navi Mumbai was named as one.

Navi Mumbai is located on the west coast of Maharashtra in the Konkan division, across the two districts of Thane and Raigard. Its 334 sq. km. periphery extends from Kalundre village on the east, to the hilly ranges of Taloja on the west. Chanje village forms the southern most point of Navi Mumbai and Digha Village lies to its north. The city is part of the cluster of municipal corporations adjacent to Mumbai Municipal Corporation.

This study discusses the slums that fall under Navi Mumbai and Panvel Municipal Corporation jurisdictions. The objective of the study is to map issues concerning entitlements, facilities and livelihood of the slum-dwellers in these pockets.

METHODOLOGY

The presentation of the report is descriptive in nature. The survey method was used for the collection of data. The quantitative and qualitative data was systematically collected from the residents of the slums by field workers of Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA).

II.
CENSUS 2011 OVERVIEW

As per the Census 2011, 65.4 million people are living in slums across India and over 1.1 million of those people are in Maharashtra. The Census report pegged the population of Navi Mumbai at 11,20,547 with a slum population of 2,07,128 living in 46,685 households approximately. Looking at minority communities present, the percentage of Scheduled Caste population has been reported as being 8.93 per cent and the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population a negligible 1.6 per cent. Furthermore, out of a population of 1,80,020 in Panvel, 8,921 people live in slums, amounting to almost 4.96 per cent of the total population. Table 2.1 presents the household data of 47 slums in Navi Mumbai and one slum pocket in Panvel, all of which are considered denotified settlements.

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

28	Sainathwadi	2	328
29	Samatanagar	2	1703
30	Sanjay Gandhinagar	2	1069
31	Shiv Colony	2	867
32	Yadav Nagar	2	420
33	Ambedkarnagar Ganeshnagar	2	405
34	Bindu Madhav Nagar	2	971
35	Ganpatipada / Savitrinagar	2	350
36	Ilthanpada	2	526
37	Ishwarnagar / Valinagar	2	1129
38	M. Phule Nagar	2	346
39	Namdev Nagar	2	337
40	Pandhari Nagar	2	340
41	Patilwadi	2	305
42	Ramnagar	2	778
43	Sathe Nagar	2	456
44	Subhash Nagar	2	355
45	Vishnu Nagar	2	1062
46	Vijay Nagar	2	208
47	Dahisar	2	3645
Sl. No.	**PANVEL**	**Is it notified Yes (1)/ No (2)**	**No. of Households (approximate)**
1	Bavanna Bangla, Valmiki Nagar, June Thana Naka	2	1820

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

Navi Mumbai does not have concentrated slums like those present in Mumbai and the percentage of the slum-dweller population is also much lesser as compared to Mumbai. The slum dwellers stay in around 20 different locations across Navi Mumbai with 64 per cent living in their own houses and 33 per cent in rented accomodations. There is also a floating migrant population of 3 per cent that lives on either their work premises or on the streets.

🏠 Owned   🏠 Rented   🏠 Any Other

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

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

The slum households in the city are concentrated in three towns within the city, i.e., Turbhe, Belapur and Panvel, whereas other wards in the city have small clusters of slum households. In these slums, 3.7 per cent of the total households live in dilapidated structures, 39.3 per cent in livable conditions and 56.9 per cent of households consider their houses to be in good living condition.

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

Table 2.3 | *Living conditions in households*

Two-thirds of the households have 4 to 8 members per family and out of these 90 per cent of the households have no exclusive room or only one room. 12 per cent of the population surveyed live in houses with two rooms, 1.7 per cent in houses with three rooms and only 0.86 per cent in houses with four rooms or more. 5 per cent of households are occupied by one person, majority of whom are seasonal migrant workers mostly living in homes with either one room or no exclusive room .

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

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

Navi Mumbai witnesses heavy rain with an average annual rainfall 2,000–2,500 mm and humidity is 61–86 per cent, leading to severe dampness in the air of the city. Mud and other organic materials are not advisable for flooring purposes and only 5 per cent of households still have mud floors. 53.3 per cent of the housholds have cement floors and 38.2 percent mosaic floors.

Mud
4.6% | 2,149

Burnt brick
0.50% | 235

Cement
53.34% | 24,904

Any other material
1.17% |548

Total number of households **46,685**

Wood/ Bamboo
0.44% | 206

Stone
1.75% | 815

Mosaic/ Floor tiles
38.19% | 17,828
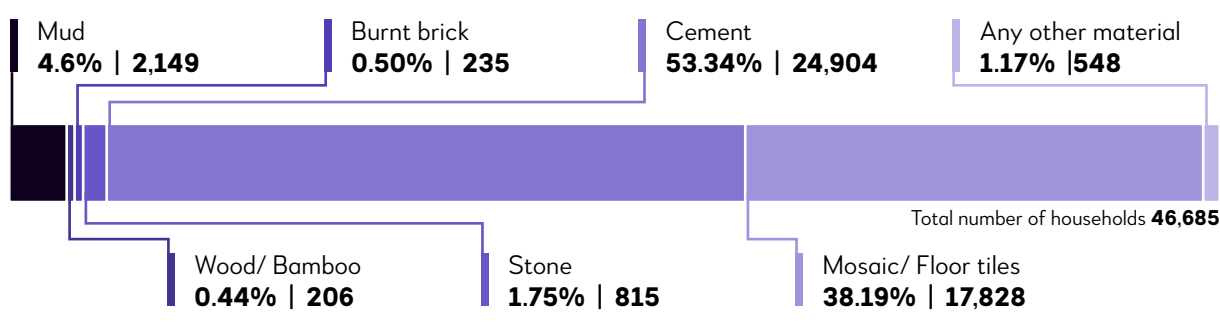
Table 2.5 | *Material of floors in Navi Mumbai slums*

The walls in 61.2 per cent of the houses are made of bricks, 16 per cent of metal/asbestos sheets or stone packed with mortar and 7.5 per cent with concrete. 10 per cent of the household structures are made up of plastic, mud or bamboo which do not sustain due to heavy rains in the areas during monsoons.

Grass/ thatch/ Bamboo etc. **0.82%	385**	Mud/ unburnt brick **5.92%	2,763**	Stone not packed with mortar **2.58%	1,206**	G.I./metal/ asbestos sheets **8.49%	3,964**	Concrete **7.55%	3,523**
Plastic/polythene **3.51%	1,639**	Wood **0.46%	215**	Stone packed with mortar **8.30%	3,874**	Burnt brick **61.25%	28,594**	Any other material **1.12%	522**

Total number of households **46,685**
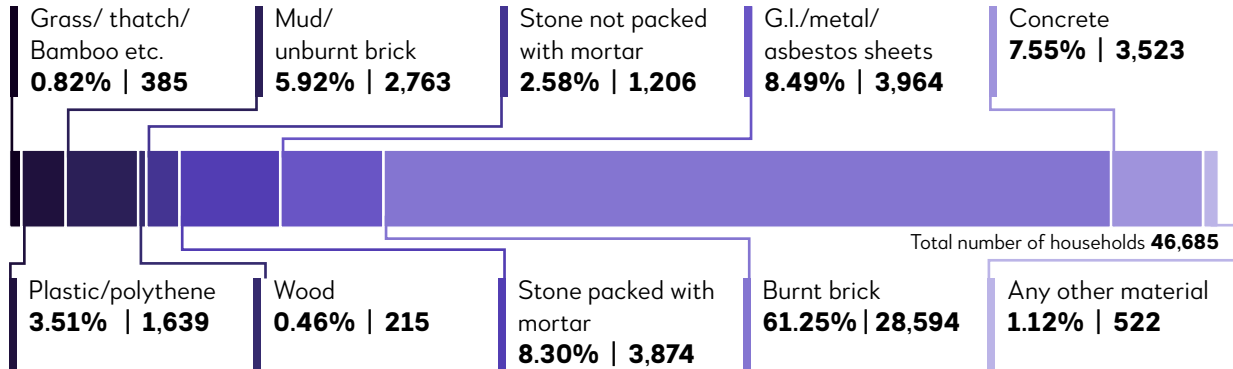
Table 2.6 | *Material of walls in Navi Mumbai slums*

Due to the heavy rains experienced during the monsoon season, durable materials are required for constructing the roofs of the households. 67.9 per cent of the households reported to have roofs made from G.I/metal/asbestos sheets. However there is an enormous qualitative difference between asbestos sheets and G.I./metal sheets, with the quality of asbestos sheets being superior to G.I./metal sheets, leading to more discomfort and sickness in houses with metal roofs. Yet it continues to be one of the primary material being used in the construction of roofs. 16 per cent of the houesholds used concrete or machine-made tiles in the construction of roofs, 6.5 per cent used stone/slate and only 0.9 per cent used materials such as grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud etc.

Grass/ thatch/ Bamboo etc. **0.92%	429**	Hand Made Tiles **0.73%	342**	Burnt Brick **0.40%	185**	G.I./metal/ asbestos sheets **67.96%	31,727**	Concrete **8.05%	3,757**
Plastic/Polythene **5.37%	2,509**	Machine Made Tiles **8.04%	3,755**	Stone/Slate **6.59%	3,075**	Any other material **1.94%	906**	

Total number of households **46,685**
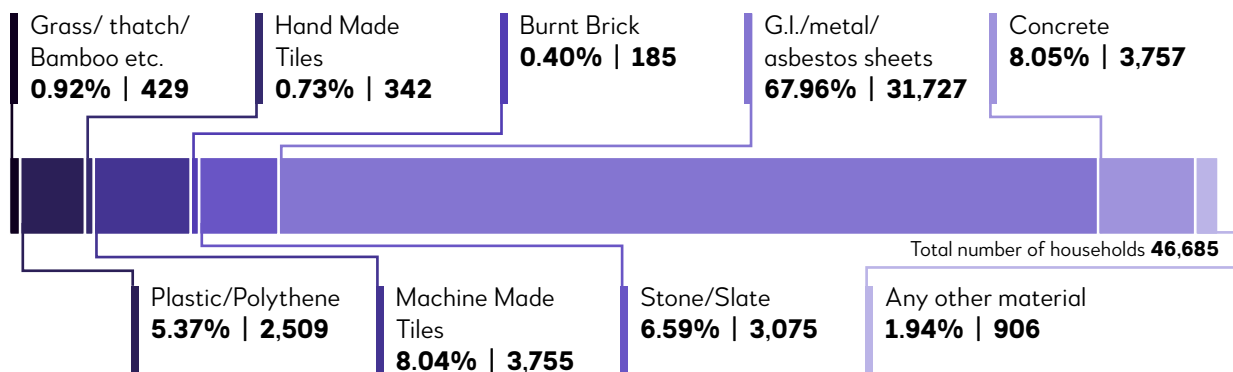
Table 2.7 | *Material of the roof in Navi Mumbai slums*

III.
PROFILE OF SLUMS: NATURE AND ISSUES

Currently, there are a total of 48 slums in the cities of Navi Mumbai and Panvel and according to Census 2011 data all are not-notified. Therefore, the slum-dwellers are in a constant process of negotiation with the state agencies, supported by various agents such as elected members, local leaders, non-govermental organisations and community-based organisations. Out of all the slums in the cities, the profiles of 18 slums are presented in this chapter.

1. AMBEDKAR NAGAR

Picture 3.1 | *Marketplace in Ambedkar Nagar*

Established	1970 to 1975
Shifted from	The site of Turbhe Bridge
Location	At the side of Turbhe Bridge and towards Kalyan Road
Population	700 families
Migration	Mixed population
Demolition history	Demolished since beginning, last demolition in May 2017
Household structures	*Pucca* houses
Water	Legal water taps
Sanitation	Common toilet and some individual toilets too
Electric connection	Legal connection
Occupation	As informal labour, in service etc.
School	Municipal school
Any other detail	Large slum where majority of the tenants possess a photopass

Ambedkar Nagar was established in the early 1970s by people who came originally to work in the industrial area of Turbe and now continue to live in Ambedkar Nagar. The slum population is mixed in its composition as people from almost all parts of the country migrated here. The slum is recognised by the Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation and there is no threat of demolition here. However, the extension of the slum, being denotified, faces the threat of demolition.

2. ANAND NAGAR

Established	1980 to 1985
Location	Near Turbhe Bridge and Turbhe Naka
Population as on 2017	80 families
Shifted from	The site of Turbhe Bridge, later shifted on railway and CIDCO land
Migration	Most families migrated from Karnataka and belong to 'Masan Jogi' community
Demolition history	Demolished since the beginning, last demolition in May 2017
Household structures	*Kuccha* hut with plastic roof
Water	Not sourced directly
Sanitation	Makeshift toilets, free of cost
Electric connection	Not sourced directly
Occupation	Begging
School	Mobile school in a bus run by an NGO, *Anganwadi* by Rotary
Any other detail	Large slum where majority of the tenants possess a photopass
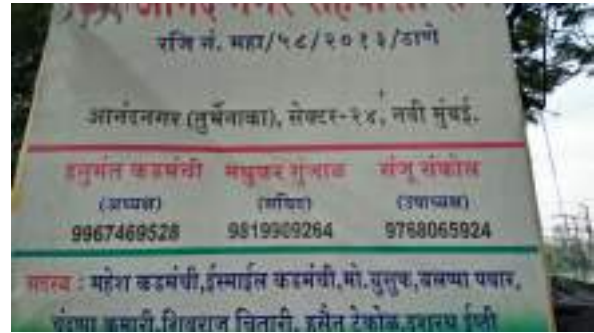
Picture 3.2 | *Board outside Anand Nagar outlining details of the residents organisation*

Anand Nagar was established over a span of five years from 1980 to 1985, long before the construction of the Turbhe bridge. The families that originally settled in Anand Nagar primarily belong to a Dalit community named 'Masan Jogi'. Over the years other migrant families, mostly from south India, have also come and settled here. The slum, located at Turbhe Naka for the past 35 years, has been demolished several times due to its close proximity from the railway track. People living in this community face various issues in their day-to-day lives, starting from forced evictions to fulfilling their basic needs like food, education, health etc. Several community based organisations are constantly working here in order to ensure access to basic facilities for the residents of this community.

Picture 3.3 | *Children's play area in Anand Nagar*

3. GANESH NAGAR

Picture 3.4 | *Houses in Ganesh Nagar*

Established	1992 to 1995
Location	Turbhe MIDC
Population	200 families
Shifted from	The site of quarries of the local politician near MIDC area
Migration	Most people migrated from Maharashtra and Karnataka
Demolition history	Demolished since the beginning, last demolition in January 2017
Household structures	*Kuccha* hut with plastic/tin roof
Water	One water tap connection for all
Sanitation	Open defecation, no toilet
Electric connection	Not sourced directly. Few households have no access to electricity at all.
Occupation	Labourer, waste picker
School	Mobile school in a bus, *Anganwadi* by Rotary
Any other detail	People of SC communities

Ganesh Nagar was established around 1992 to 1995 and it gradually expanded with the entrance of new settlers. The original settlers were mostly people who worked in quarries run by local politicans in the area. However, quarry work in Navi Mumbai has been suspended and the people here are now engaged in other forms of livelihood. The slum has faced demolition threats from MIDC and NMMC authorities. There is no legal electricity connection and the families access electricity by stealing from electrical poles. There are no toilets as well, and open defaction is a common practice. Most of the residents are either working as labourers or waster pickers and belong to scheduled castes.

3a. GANESH NAGAR WARLI *BASTI* RESETTLEMENT

Picture 3.5 | *Pucca houses built in Ganesh Nagar Warli Basti under the Ambedkar Valmiki Vikas Yojna*

Established	1980s
Location	Pawane Industrial Area
Population	50 - 60 families
Shifted from	MIDC area
Migration	Most people migrated from Maharashtra
Demolition history	No threat of demolition
Household structures	*Pucca* houses under Ambedkar Valmiki Vikas Yojna
Water	Legal tap connection for all
Sanitation	Individual toilets
Electric connection	Legal connection
Occupation	Company workers, women collect wood, domestic workers
School	*Anganwadi*, no school nearby
Any other detail	People of ST (Warli) communities

There are non-occupied structures present in the locality that were specially constructed under the Valmiki Awas Yojana for Warli Tribe people staying near the MIDC area. These structures remained unoccupied as the tribal people did not find them suitable and spacious enough for their living style. Since last year, authorities have extended the carpet area of the houses and people have started living in these houses.

4. HANUMAN NAGAR

Picture 3.6 | *Notice board outside Hanuman Nagar*

Established	1970 to 1975
Location	Turbhe Bridge towards Kalyan Road
Population	1,000 families
Shifted from	The site of Turbhe Bridge
Migration	Mixed population
Demolition history	No demolition threat
Household structures	*Pucca* houses
Water	Legal water tap
Sanitation	Common toilet and some individual toilets
Electric connection	Legal connection
Occupation	Labour, service, etc.
School	Municipal school
Any other detail	Large slum where majority of the tenants possess a photopass

Hanuman Nagar was established around the same time as Ambedkar Nagar and is situated exactly opposite to it in Turbhe. The population of the settlement consists of mixed socio-religious groups similar to Ambedkar Nagar. The residents do not face the threat of demolition as majority of them have photopasses. However, due to sub tenants staying in many of the households, there are issues when entitlement claims are made.

5. BALTUBAI NAGAR

Picture 3.7 | *Common toilet outside Baltubai Nagar*

Established	1990 to 1993
Location	Belapur village
Population	200 families
Shifted from	Belapur Gaothan land
Migration	Most of them migrated from Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Karnataka
Demolition history	Demolished since beginning, last demolition January 2017
Household structures	*Kuccha* hut with plastic/tin roof
Water	Water needs to be purchased as there is only one well in Belapur village
Sanitation	Common toilet / open defecation
Electric connection	Direct electricity connection to some households, shared by others
Occupation	Labourer, construction worker
School	School in Belapur, an *anganwadi*
Other	People of SC/ST communities

Baltubai Nagar is situated in peripheral areas of Belapur village. The settlement is not large in size with about 200 families living here who have been inhabiting this area for the last two decades and most of them work as construction workers in and around Belapur town. The families have legal electricity connection but there is no drinking water facility in the community. There is a common toilet present in the settlement but open defecation is still practised due to the unsanitary nature of the toilet. The people living here are mostly from SC/ST communities.

Picture 3.8 | *Housing structures in Baltubai Nagar*

5a. JHARKHAND *BASTI* BALTUBAI

Jharkhand Basti is an extention of Baltubai that has been establised recently accross the road from Baltubai. The settlement is populated by people from Jharkhand who came to Navi Mumbai for quarry work.

Once the quarrying was suspended in Navi Mumbai the workers were shifted from the quarry sites and settled near Belapur village area.

Picture 3.9 | *Extension of Baltubai Nagar – Jharkhand Basti*

Picture 3.10 | *Residents collect water in cannisters and drums in the absence of water connection in their homes*

6. JAI DURGA MATA NAGAR

Picture 3.11 | *Residents Welfare Association in Jai Durga Mata Nagar*

Established	1985 to 1989
Location	Near Belapur Hills
Population	300 families
Shifted from	Near hill/forest area since beginning, CIDCO and forest, NMMC land
Migration	Most of them migrated from Maharashtra and Karnataka
Demolition history	Demolished since beginning, last demolition in January 2016 for 50% of the population
Household structures	50% *kuccha* hut with plastic/tin roof and 50% *pucca*
Water	Legal water tap connection for all
Sanitation	Common toilet and some individual toilets
Electric connection	Direct electricity connection to some households, shared by others
Occupation	Labourer, construction worker
School	School in Belapur, an *anganwadi*
Other	People of Banjara and other communities

Jai Durga Mata Nagar was established from 1985 to 1989 and it is situated at the foothills of the Belapur hills. Even though the hills near the settlement are not high in altitude, there is always a threat of landslides in the area. The settlement is a recognised slum and most of the families living there have entitelment papers. Howver, there is a newly constructed part of the slum that is not recognised and faces the threat of demolition.

7. PANCHASHEEL NAGAR I

Picture 3.12 | *Panchasheel Nagar I in Belapur Village area*

Population	500 families
Shifted from	Since beginning, CIDCO NMMC land
Migration	Most of them migrated from Maharashtra ,UP and Karnataka
Demolition history	No demolition threat
Household structures	Most houses are *Pucca* and few *Kuccha* hut with plastic/tin roof
Water	Legal water tap connection for all
Sanitation	Common toilet / some own toilet
Electric connection	Direct electricity connection to some households, shared by others
Occupation	labour, construction worker
School	School in Belapur, an *anganwadi*
Other	People of SC/Muslim communities
School	Municipal school
Any other detail	Large slum where majority of the tenants possess a photopass

Panchasheel Nagar I is situated in the Belapur Village Gaothan area. Since the settlement is inside the Gaothan area it is recognised by the NMMC and there is no demolition threat. There is a legal water tap and legal electricity connection in the houses. The residents have all the entitlement papers but are struggling to get better housing facilities.

8. PANCHASHEEL NAGAR II

Picture 3.13 | *Kuccha houses in Panchasheel Nagar II*

Established	1995 to 2000
Location	Near Belapur village
Population	250 families
Shifted from	CIDCO NMMC land
Migration	Most people migrated from Maharashtra ,UP and Karnataka
Demolition history	Demolished since beginning, last demolition in January 2017
Household structures	*Kuccha* hut with plastic/tin roof
Water	Common water tap connection for all
Sanitation	Common toilet / open defecation
Electric connection	Direct electricity connection to some households, shared by others
Occupation	Labourer, construction worker
School	School in Belapur, an *anganwadi*
Other	People of SC/Muslim communities

Panchasheel Nagar II slum is situated at the corner of Belapur village. The settlement is relatively new and has recently faced demolition in 2017. The residents have constructed *kuccha* houses to be able to rebuild them after demolition. The locality lacks access to basic amenities like sanitation and drinking water, forcing the residents to fetch drinking water from Panchasheel Nagar I and also use sanitation facilities there. Recent forced eviction was reported by the residents who did not have documents prior to 2001.

9. SAMBHAJI NAGAR

Picture 3.14 | *Alleyways in Sambhaji Nagar*

Established	1985 to 1990
Location	Belapur
Population	200 families
Shifted from	CIDCO NMMC land
Migration	Most of them migrated from Maharashtra ,Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka
Demolition history	No demolition threat
Household structures	Most houses are *pucca* and few *kuccha* huts with plastic/tin roof
Water	Legal water tap connection for all
Sanitation	Common toilet / some own toilet
Electric connection	Direct electricity connection to some households, shared by others
Occupation	Labourer, construction worker
School	School in Belapur, an *anganwadi*
Other	People of SC/Muslim communities

Sambhaji Nagar is situated on the Belapur Highway area and is a recognised slum by the NMMC. The residents moslty migrated here from Mahrashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. There is a legal water and electricity connection present in the settlement. However, the residents of this settlement are struggling for entitlement rights and other civic amenities.

10. SEAWOOD BASTI

Picture 3.15 | *Seawood Basti in close proximity to the Seawood Station*

Established	1995 to 1998
Location	Seawood
Population	150 families
Shifted from	CIDCO NMMC land
Migration	Most of them migrated from Maharashtra and Karnataka
Demolition history	Demolished since beginning, last demolition in January 2017
Household structures	*Kuccha* hut with plastic/tin roof and few *pucca* huts
Water	Legal water tap connection for all
Sanitation	Common toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission
Electric connection	No direct electrical connection, shared by households
Occupation	Labourer, construction worker
School	School in Belapur, an anganwadi
Other	People of SC/Muslim communities

This settlement is located on the Seawood Darave highway and is a recognised slum by the NMMC, yet the last demolition was as recent as in 2017. Entitlement rights is the major concern of the inhabitants of this settlement. There is a legal water tap connection for all residents but the electricity connection is not legal. There is a common toilet provided in the settlement under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

11. TATA NAGAR

Picture 3.16 | *Children playing near the iconic landmark, Jai Bhim Flagpole, in Tatanagar*

Established	1995 to 1998
Location	Near Belapur Bridge
Population	150 families
Shifted from	Since beginning, CIDCO NMMC land
Migration	Most people migrated from Maharashtra and Karnataka
Demolition history	Demolished since the beginning, last demolition in January 2017
Household structures	*Kuccha* hut with plastic/tin roof and few *pucca* huts
Water	Legal water tap connection for all
Sanitation	Common toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission
Electric connection	Direct electricity connection to some households, shared by others
Occupation	Labourer, construction worker
School	School in Belapur, an *anganwadi*
Other	Mixed population dominated by SC/Muslim communities

Tata Nagar is situated near Belapur Highway Bridge. This settlement is comparatively smaller in size with barely 150 families living here and nearly 30 families of seasonal migrant workers who live in open spaces without building huts. The houses in Tata Nagar are mostly *kuccha* structures as the people live under the constant threat of demolition. There is a legal water tap in the settlement but only some houses have legal electricity connections. The resident population of this settlement is mostly engaged in informal work and excluded from recieving entitlements and basic services.

12. JAI SEVALAL

Picture 3.17 | *A resident washing utensils outside her home in Jai Sevalal*

Established	1970 to 1975
Location	Panvel
Population	400 families
Shifted from	The site of Turbhe Bridge
Migration	Mixed population
Demolition history	No demolition threat
Household structures	*Pucca* houses
Water	Legal water tap connections
Sanitation	Common toilet and some individual toilets
Electricity connection	Legal connection
Occupation	Labourer, service etc
School	Municipal school
Any other details	Big slum with most of the tenants having photopass

Jai Sevalal is situated in the Panvel town of Navi Mumbai city. The population of this settlement is mixed in its composition and there is no demolition threat. There is a legal water tap and electricity connection in the houses. The residents of this settlement are labourers and service workers.

13. JADHAV WADI

Picture 3.18 | *Pucca houses in Jadhav Wadi*

Established	1990s
Location	Near Kalamboli Village, Panvel
Population	70 families
Shifted from	Panvel
Migration	Most people migrated from Mahrashtra, Karnataka
Demolition history	No demolition threat
Household structures	*Pucca* houses.
Water	Individual tap for all
Sanitation	Individual toilet, Nagar Palika Kendra common toilet used by those households which don't have individual toilets
Electric connection	Legal connection
Occupation	Domestic worker, construction worker, driver
School	School in Kalamboli village
Any other detail	People of ST communities (Gormati)

Jadhav Wadi is located near the Kalamboli village in Panvel. The population of the settlement consists of people from Maharashtra and Karnataka, belonging to the Gormati Tribal community. The structure of the houses is *Pucca* in nature and the residents face no threat of demolition as all the households now have all the required documents. There is a legal electricity connection in the settlement and individual taps in all households. Families have started to construct toilets in their homes and those who do not have access the public toilet located close by. The residents of the settlement are mostly engaged in domestic work, construction work or work as drivers.

14. MATA RAMAI NAGAR

Picture 3.19 | *Mata Ramai Nagar in Panvel town*

Established	1970 to 1975
Location	Panvel
Population	250 families
Shifted from	The site of Turbhe Bridge
Migration	Mixed population
Demolition history	No demolition threat
Household structures	*Pucca* houses
Water	Legal water tap connections
Sanitation	Common toilet and some individual toilets
Electric connection	Legal connection
Occupation	Construction workers, in service, etc.
School	Municipal school
Other	Big slum with most of the tenants having photopass

Mata Ramai Nagar is located on the main road of Panvel town. There is no demolition threat in this settlement that houses a mixed population. There is a common toilet and some houses have individual toilets as well. The settlement has been provided a legal water tap and the residents have legal electricity connections. The residents of this settlement mostly work as construction workers.

15. ANDHRA BASTI

Picture 3.20 | *Andhra Basti in Jaui Nagar*

Establised	1985 to 1990
Location	Jaui Nagar
Population	150 families
Shifted from	CIDCO NMMC land
Migration	Most of them migrated from Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka
Demolition history	No demolition threat
Household structures	Most houses are *pucca* and few *kuccha* huts with plastic/tin roof
Water	Legal water tap connection for all
Sanitation	Common toilet / some own toilet
Electric connection	Direct electricity connection to some households, shared by others
Occupation	Labourer, construction worker
School	School in Belapur, an *anganwadi*
Any other details	People of SC/Muslim communities

The Andhra Basti was established in 1985 and currently has around 150 families living there. The residents of this settlement mostly migrated from Andhra Pradesh and are mostly engaged in construction work in the Navi Mumbai area. Most of the houses in this settlement have *pucca* structures with some *kuccha* ones having plastic/tin roofs. There is a legal water tap and electricity connection in the homes. The people in the locality mostly belong to scheduled caste/Muslim communities.

16. SANPADA

Picture 3.21 | *Houses in Sanpada are a mix of pucca and kuccha houses*

Established	1985 to 1990
Location	Sanpada station
Population	150 families
Shifted from	CIDCO NMMC land
Migration	Most of them migrated from Maharashtra ,Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka
Demolition history	No demolition threat
Household structures	Most houses are *pucca* and few *kuccha* huts with plastic/tin roof
Water	Legal water tap connection for all
Sanitation	Common toilet / some own toilet
Electric connection	Direct electricity connection to some households, shared by others
Occupation	Labourer, construction worker
School	School in Belapur, an *anganwadi*
Other	People of SC/Muslim communities

Sanpada is situated along the Sanpada railway station and most of the residents are working as construction workers or as casual labor in Sanpada town. There is no demolition threat and therefore most of the houses have *pucca* structures with only a few *kuccha* structures present. There is a legal water tap and legal electricity connection in the homes.

17. KRISHNA STEEL

Picture 3.22 | *Krishna Steel slum near the old Krishna Steel factory*

Established	1995 to 1998
Locaton	MIDC, near old Krishna Steel Factory
Population	90 families
Shifted from	Near the factory
Migration	Most of them migrated from Maharashtra and Karnataka
Demolition history	Demolished since the beginning, last demolition in January 2017
Household structures	*Kuccha* hut with plastic/tin roof
Water	Illegal water tap connection for all
Sanitation	Makeshift toilet, free for use
Electric connection	Not sourced directly, access limited to a few families, others have no access to electricity
Occupation	Labourer, construction worker
School	School in bus, *anganwadi* by Rotary
Any other detail	People of Banjara communities

Krishna steel slum was established in 1998 by migrant workers who built and worked in the factory and wanted to settle in close proximity to the factory. The open land on the factory premises along the Turbhe Highway was occupied by these people who started living here over time. Most of the migrants moved here from the states of Karnataka and Maharashtra. The location is exposed to pollution from the steel factory and other chemical factories in the area. The residents do not have access to legal water supply or electricity connection, forcing them to resort to illegal means of securing water and electricity by stealing from poles. There is no proper toilet facility in the locality either. People in the settlement mostly belong to the Banjara community.

Picture 3.23 | *Mobile toilet in Krishna Steel*

18. SHIV MANDIR

Picture 3.24 | *Housing structures in Shiv Mandir, mostly kuccha*

Established	1995 to 1998
Location	Pavane MIDC
Population	200 families
Shifted from	CIDCO NMMC land
Migration	Most of them migrated from Maharashtra and Karnataka
Demolition history	Demolished since beginning, last demolition in January 2017
Household structures	*Kuccha* huts with plastic/tin roof and few *pucca* huts
Water	Legal water tap connection for all
Sanitation	Common toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission
Electric connection	Indirect electricity connection, shared by households
Occupation	Labourer, construction worker
School	School in Belapur, an *anganwadi*
Any other details	People of SC/Muslim communities

Shiv Mandir is situated in Pawane MIDC area and the residents of this settlement are working in the MIDC area, in factories or on construction sites. There is a demolition threat in this community, and the last demolition took place in January 2017. Therefore, the houses are mostly *kuccha* structures with platic/tin roofs and only a few *pucca* houses are present. The residents have a legal water tap but no electricity has been provided to the homes, resulting in the residents opting for illegal electrical connections. There is a common toilet present that was constructed under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ANALYSIS

The household data of the settlements was collected by YUVA social workers from 16 different settlements across Navi Mumbai and Panvel. The data was collected from 1,582 families and the suburbs for data collection were located in Turbhe, Belapur CBD, Belapur village, Seawood, Juinagar, Sanpada, Pavane MIDC, Kalamboli and Panvel city. Geographic proximity was used to categorise the 16 settlements into five areas that are listed in Table 3.1.

Most of the migration to these settlments has taken place intra-state with more than 51 per cent of the residents coming from within Maharashtra. While most of the settlements are dominated by Maharashtrian populations, settlements like Anand Nagar, Turbhe, have a majority of migrants from other states.

Apart from the majority of intra-state migrants, 20 per cent of the residents migrated from Karnataka, followed by 10 per cent from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. 7 percent of the residents migrated from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and the rest 12 per cent migrated from other parts of India. Migrants from other parts are mostly from West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Area	Community	Maharashtra	Karnataka	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	Telangana and Andhra	Other State	Total
Turbhe	Ambedkar Nagar	66	19	10	15	33	143
		46.20%	13.30%	7.0%	10.5%	23.0%	100%
	Anand Nagar	16	134	7	2	0	159
		10.10%	84.30%	4.4%	1.3%	-0.1%	100%
	Ganesh Nagar	43	4	6	1	3	57
		75.40%	7.00%	10.5%	1.8%	5.3%	100%
Belapur-Seawood	Baltubai Nagar	28	0	14	2	52	96
		29.20%	0.00%	14.6%	2.0%	54.2%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	105	15	12	20	1	153
		68.60%	9.80%	7.9%	13.1%	0.6%	100%
	Panchasheel Nagar	138	33	26	5	35	237
		58.20%	13.90%	11.0%	2.1%	14.8%	100%
	Sambhaji Nagar	55	38	8	9	5	115
		47.80%	33.00%	6.9%	7.8%	4.5%	100%
	Seawood	36	1	10	0	1	48
		75.00%	2.10%	20.8%	0.0%	2.1%	100%
	Tata Nagar	126	8	13	2	33	182
		69.20%	4.40%	7.1%	1.0%	18.3%	100%
Panvel-Kalamboli	Jai Sevalal	12	0	0	41	2	55
		21.80%	0.00%	0.0%	74.5%	3.7%	100%
	Jadhav Wadi	50	0	1	0	0	51
		98.00%	0.00%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Mata Ramai Nagar	58	10	21	6	11	106
		54.70%	9.40%	19.8%	5.6%	10.5%	100%
Juinagar-Sanpada	Andhra Basti	19	9	21	7	12	68
		27.90%	13.20%	30.9%	10.3%	17.7%	100%
	Sanpada	24	18	4	0	5	51
		47.10%	35.30%	7.8%	0.0%	9.8%	100%
Pavane-MIDC	Krishna Steel	17	24	0	0	0	41
		41.50%	58.50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	15	0	2	3	0	20
		75.00%	0.00%	10.0%	15.0%	0.0%	100%
Total		**808**	**313**	**155**	**113**	**193**	**1582**
		51.10%	**19.80%**	**9.80%**	**7.1%**	**12.2%**	**100%**

Table 3.1 | *Migration details per slum*

Religious demography of all five slums pockets in Navi Mumbai showed the domination of a large percentage of Hindu population (at 78 per cent) followed by 11 per cent Muslims and 9 per cent Buddhists. Less than 2 per cent of the population was seen to follow Christianity.

Area	Community	Hindu	Muslim	Buddhist	Christian	Total
Turbhe	Ambedkar Nagar	114	28	1	0	143
		79.7%	19.6%	.7%	0.0%	100%
	Anand Nagar	141	10	8	0	159
		88.7%	6.3%	5.0%	0.0%	100%
	Ganesh Nagar	33	0	24	0	57
		57.9%	0.0%	42.1%	0.0%	100%
Belapur-Seawood	Baltubai Nagar	61	10	2	23	96
		63.5%	10.4%	2.1%	24.0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	140	5	8	0	153
		91.5%	3.3%	5.2%	0.0%	100%
	Panchasheel Nagar	154	62	21	0	237
		65.0%	26.2%	8.9%	0.0%	100%
	Sambhaji Nagar	101	4	9	1	115
		87.8%	3.5%	7.8%	.9%	100%
	Seawood	42	6	0	0	48
		87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Tata Nagar	112	20	49	1	182
		61.5%	11.0%	26.9%	.5%	100%
Panvel-Kalamboli	Jai Sevalal	51	3	1	0	55
		92.7%	5.5%	1.8%	0.0%	100%
	Jadhav Wadi	50	1	0	0	51
		98.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Mata Ramai Nagar	91	12	3	0	106
		85.8%	11.3%	2.8%	0.0%	100%
Juinagar-Sanpada	Andhra Basti	59	5	4	0	68
		86.8%	7.4%	5.9%	0.0%	100%
	Sanpada	39	7	5	0	51
		76.5%	13.7%	9.8%	0.0%	100%
Pavane-MIDC	Krishna Steel	38	3	0	0	41
		92.7%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	12	4	4	0	20
		60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100%
Total		**1238**	**180**	**139**	**25**	**1582**
		78.3%	**11.4%**	**8.8%**	**1.6%**	**100%**

Table 3.2 | *Religion of household per slum*

In all the settlements, more than 60 per cent females have never attended school while for males the figures was at 46 per cent. More than 80 per cent of the females from Masanjogi, Matang and Waghari communities have never attended school while in other backward communities the percentages were around 50 per cent. In Anand Nagar and Seawood the levels of illteracy for both males and females was over 90 per cent with 98.1 per cent females who have never attended school in Anand Nagar. Only 5.3 per cent females and 10.3 per cent males are able to get to secondary level education across settlements, highlighting extremely high levels of illiteracy and drop outs.

Area	Community	Female			Male			Total
		Never been to school	Primary level	Secondary level	Never been to school	Primary level	Secondary level	
Turbhe	Ambedkar Nagar	89	48	6	18	124	1	143
		62.2%	33.6%	4.2%	12.6%	86.7%	.7%	100%
	Anand Nagar	156	3	0	149	9	1	159
		98.1%	1.9%	0.0%	93.7%	5.7%	.6%	100%
	Ganesh Nagar	45	10	2	44	11	2	57
		78.9%	17.5%	3.5%	77.2%	19.3%	3.5%	100%
Belapur-Seawood	Baltubai Nagar	44	49	3	29	57	10	96
		45.8%	51.0%	3.1%	30.2%	59.4%	10.4%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	85	58	10	54	77	22	153
		55.6%	37.9%	6.5%	35.3%	50.3%	14.4%	100%
	Panchasheel Nagar	107	110	20	90	107	40	237
		45.1%	46.4%	8.4%	38.0%	45.1%	16.9%	100%
	Sambhaji Nagar	57	46	12	33	57	25	115
		49.6%	40.0%	10.4%	28.7%	49.6%	21.7%	100%
	Seawood	47	0	1	44	2	2	48
		97.9%	0.0%	2.1%	91.7%	4.2%	4.2%	100%
	Tata Nagar	99	75	8	79	87	16	182
		54.4%	41.2%	4.4%	43.4%	47.8%	8.8%	100%
Panvel-Kalamboli	Jai Sevalal	52	3	0	41	13	1	55
		94.5%	5.5%	0.0%	74.5%	23.6%	1.8%	100%
	Jadhav Wadi	23	22	6	12	23	16	51
		45.1%	43.1%	11.8%	23.5%	45.1%	31.4%	100%
	Mata Ramai Nagar	69	36	1	54	44	8	106
		65.1%	34.0%	.9%	50.9%	41.5%	7.5%	100%
Juinagar-Sanpada	Andhra Basti	34	26	8	23	37	8	68
		50.0%	38.2%	11.8%	33.8%	54.4%	11.8%	100%
	Sanpada	32	15	4	24	18	9	51
		62.7%	29.4%	7.8%	47.1%	35.3%	17.6%	100%
Pavane-MIDC	Krishna Steel	31	8	2	25	16	0	41
		75.6%	19.5%	4.9%	61.0%	39.0%	0.0%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	9	10	1	8	10	2	20
		45.0%	50.0%	5.0%	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%	100%
Total		979	519	84	727	692	163	1582
		61.9%	32.8%	5.3%	46.0%	43.7%	10.3%	100%

Table 3.3 | *Educational levels based on gender per slum*

The education scenario of children in the settlements is quite alarming as almost 75 per cent of the children below 6 years are not recieving any pre-school education. 57 per cent of the children in the age group of 7–14 years are out of school despite the age group being covered under the Right to Education Act that states the right to free and compulsory elementary education for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years. There is a large drop out rate seen in children above 14 years, with 87 per cent having stopped attending any education institution by the time they reach the age of 15 years.

Area	Community	0 to 6 years		7 to 14 years		Above 15 years		Total
		Going to school	Not going to school	Going to school	Not going to school	Going to school	Not going to school	
Turbhe	Ambedkar Nagar	30	113	62	81	10	133	143
		21.0%	79.0%	43.4%	56.6%	7.0%	93.0%	100%
	Anand Nagar	46	113	61	98	12	147	159
		28.9%	71.1%	38.4%	61.6%	7.5%	92.5%	100%
	Ganesh Nagar	7	50	24	33	5	52	57
		12.3%	87.7%	42.1%	57.9%	8.8%	91.2%	100%
Belapur-Seawood	Baltubai Nagar	31	65	44	52	10	86	96
		32.3%	67.7%	45.8%	54.2%	10.4%	89.6%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	44	109	87	66	23	130	153
		28.8%	71.2%	56.9%	43.1%	15.0%	85.0%	100%
	Panchasheel Nagar	65	172	110	127	30	207	237
		27.4%	72.6%	46.4%	53.6%	12.7%	87.3%	100%
	Sambhaji Nagar	29	86	60	55	30	85	115
		25.2%	74.8%	52.2%	47.8%	26.1%	73.9%	100%
	Seawood	15	33	19	29	9	39	48
		31.3%	68.8%	39.6%	60.4%	18.8%	81.3%	100%
	Tata Nagar	42	140	70	112	32	150	182
		23.1%	76.9%	38.5%	61.5%	17.6%	82.4%	100%
Panvel-Kalamboli	Jai Sevalal	19	36	18	37	9	46	55
		34.5%	65.5%	32.7%	67.3%	16.4%	83.6%	100%
	Jadhav Wadi	9	42	23	28	11	40	51
		17.6%	82.4%	45.1%	54.9%	21.6%	78.4%	100%
	Mata Ramai Nagar	27	79	33	73	9	97	106
		25.5%	74.5%	31.1%	68.9%	8.5%	91.5%	100%
Juinagar-Sanpada	Andhra Basti	25	43	27	41	8	60	68
		36.8%	63.2%	39.7%	60.3%	11.8%	88.2%	100%
	Sanpada	15	36	26	25	7	44	51
		29.4%	70.6%	51.0%	49.0%	13.7%	86.3%	100%
Pavane-MIDC	Krishna Steel	3	38	15	26	6	35	41
		7.3%	92.7%	36.6%	63.4%	14.6%	85.4%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	2	18	4	16	1	19	20
		10.0%	90.0%	20.0%	80.0%	5.0%	95.0%	100%
Total		**409**	**1173**	**683**	**899**	**212**	**1370**	**1582**
		25.9%	**74.1%**	**43.2%**	**56.8%**	**13.4%**	**86.6%**	**100%**

Table 3.4 | *Education of the children per slum*

The boom in construction work in Navi Mumbai has attracted many workers to the city, especially from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. This is evident from the fact that 54.3 per cent of the people surveyed are working in the construction industry. 29 per cent of the people work as domestic workers who are predominantly women providing an essential service to a large working middle-class section of the city. 12 per cent are working in private companies, 11 per cent as street vendors and 12 per cent are in other professions not classified in Table 3.5.

Area	Community	Domestic Worker	Con-struction Worker	Hawker	Private Company	Govt. Jobs	Driver	Other	Total
Turbhe	Ambedkar Nagar	11	92	32	4	0	0	5	143
		7.7%	64.3%	22.4%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	
	Anand Nagar	10	141	5	1	0	1	8	159
		6.3%	88.7%	3.1%	.6%	0.0%	.6%	5.0%	
	Ganesh Nagar	1	13	5	22	1	9	26	57
		1.8%	22.8%	8.8%	38.6%	1.8%	15.8%	45.6%	
	Sub-Total	22	246	42	27	1	10	39	359
Belapur-Seawood	Baltubai Nagar	59	36	3	15	0	11	15	96
		61.5%	37.5%	3.1%	15.6%	0.0%	11.5%	15.6%	
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	37	72	32	34	1	4	26	153
		24.2%	47.1%	20.9%	22.2%	.7%	2.6%	17.0%	
	Panchasheel Nagar	114	102	11	24	6	26	47	237
		48.1%	43.0%	4.6%	10.1%	2.5%	11.0%	19.8%	
	Sambhaji Nagar	72	54	6	8	7	12	34	115
		62.6%	47.0%	5.2%	7.0%	6.1%	10.4%	29.6%	
	Seawood	2	34	10	1	0	1	2	48
		4.2%	70.8%	20.8%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	4.2%	
	Tata Nagar	51	84	38	20	1	7	32	182
		28.0%	46.2%	20.9%	11.0%	.5%	3.8%	17.6%	
	Sub-Total	335	382	100	102	15	61	156	831
Panvel-Kalamboli	Jai Sevalal	2	47	0	2	0	1	5	55
		3.6%	85.5%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	1.8%	9.1%	
	Jadhav Wadi	39	10	0	7	1	12	12	51
		76.5%	19.6%	0.0%	13.7%	2.0%	23.5%	23.5%	
	Mata Ramai Nagar	23	70	15	15	0	2	6	106
		21.7%	66.0%	14.2%	14.2%	0.0%	1.9%	5.7%	
	Sub-Total	64	127	15	24	1	15	23	212
Juinagar-Sanpada	Andhra Basti	14	38	18	7	3	0	0	68
		20.6%	55.9%	26.5%	10.3%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Sanpada	18	32	2	6	1	2	3	51
		35.3%	62.7%	3.9%	11.8%	2.0%	3.9%	5.9%	
	Sub-Total	32	70	20	13	4	2	3	119
Pavane-MIDC	Krishna Steel	0	27	0	19	1	1	4	41
		0.0%	65.9%	0.0%	46.3%	2.4%	2.4%	9.8%	
	Shiv Mandir	1	7	3	11	0	3	1	20
		5.0%	35.0%	15.0%	55.0%	0.0%	15.0%	5.0%	
	Sub-Total	1	34	3	30	1	4	5	61

Table 3.5 | *Types of occupation per slum*

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.
a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Majority of the families have a sole breadwinner, suffer from acute poverty and struggle to meet their basic needs. 72 per cent of the families reported having only one earning member in the family, 24 per cent families had two earning members and only 3 per cent had three earning members in the family.

Area	Community	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Turbhe	Ambedkar Nagar	141	2	0	0	0	143
		98.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Anand Nagar	145	14	0	0	0	159
		91.2%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Ganesh Nagar	38	18	1	0	0	57
		66.7%	31.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Belapur-Seawood	Baltubai Nagar	53	41	1	1	0	96
		55.2%	42.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	112	25	16	0	0	153
		73.2%	16.3%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Panchasheel Nagar	139	88	9	0	1	237
		58.6%	37.1%	3.8%	0.0%	.4%	100%
	Sambhaji Nagar	41	64	9	1	0	115
		35.7%	55.7%	7.8%	.9%	0.0%	100%
	Seawood	46	2	0	0	0	48
		95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Tata Nagar	130	47	4	1	0	182
		71.4%	25.8%	2.2%	.5%	0.0%	100%
Panvel-Kalamboli	Jai Sevalal	53	2	0	0	0	55
		96.4%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Jadhav Wadi	23	26	2	0	0	51
		45.1%	51.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Mata Ramai Nagar	82	21	3	0	0	106
		77.4%	19.8%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Juinagar-Sanpada	Andhra Basti	57	10	1	0	0	68
		83.8%	14.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Sanpada	36	13	1	1	0	51
		70.6%	25.5%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100%
Pavane-MIDC	Krishna Steel	32	7	2	0	0	41
		78.0%	17.1%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	14	5	1	0	0	20
		70.0%	25.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Total		1142	385	50	4	1	1582
		72.2%	24.3%	3.2%	.3%	.1%	100%

Table 3.6 | *Numbers of workers per household per slum*

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

Area	Community	Ration Card			Voter ID			Total
		Before 2000	After 2000	No Card	Before 2000	After 2000	No ID	
Turbhe	Ambedkar Nagar	3	22	118	13	44	86	143
		2.1%	15.4%	82.5%	9.1%	30.8%	60.1%	100%
	Anand Nagar	5	131	23	9	120	30	159
		3.1%	82.4%	14.5%	5.7%	75.5%	18.9%	100%
	Ganesh Nagar	1	42	14	6	32	19	57
		1.8%	73.7%	24.6%	10.5%	56.1%	33.3%	100%
Belapur-Seawood	Baltubai Nagar	10	38	48	8	37	51	96
		10.4%	39.6%	50.0%	8.3%	38.5%	53.1%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	37	45	71	50	69	34	153
		24.2%	29.4%	46.4%	32.7%	45.1%	22.2%	100%
	Panchasheel Nagar	86	68	83	114	56	67	237
		36.3%	28.7%	35.0%	48.1%	23.6%	28.3%	100%
	Sambhaji Nagar	58	26	31	62	36	17	115
		50.4%	22.6%	27.0%	53.9%	31.3%	14.8%	100%
	Seawood	0	0	48	0	0	48	48
		0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100%
	Tata Nagar	2	104	76	1	114	67	182
		1.1%	57.1%	41.8%	.5%	62.6%	36.8%	100%
Panvel-Kalamboli	Jai Sevalal	3	2	50	5	4	46	55
		5.5%	3.6%	90.9%	9.1%	7.3%	83.6%	100%
	Jadhav Wadi	37	6	8	45	2	4	51
		72.5%	11.8%	15.7%	88.2%	3.9%	7.8%	100%
	Mata Ramai Nagar	1	17	88	1	17	88	106
		.9%	16.0%	83.0%	.9%	16.0%	83.0%	100%
Juinagar-Sanpada	Andhra Basti	0	44	24	3	58	7	68
		0.0%	64.7%	35.3%	4.4%	85.3%	10.3%	100%
	Sanpada	10	28	13	12	17	22	51
		19.6%	54.9%	25.5%	23.5%	33.3%	43.1%	100%
Pavane-MIDC	Krishna Steel	0	23	18	0	25	16	41
		0.0%	56.1%	43.9%	0.0%	61.0%	39.0%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	1	9	10	1	14	5	20
		5.0%	45.0%	50.0%	5.0%	70.0%	25.0%	100%
Total		254	605	723	330	645	607	1582
		16.1%	38.2%	45.7%	20.9%	40.8%	38.4%	100%

Table 3.7 | *Households with ration card and voter ID per slum*

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

Area	Community	Aadhar Card		PAN Card		Bank Account		Total
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Turbhe	Ambedkar Nagar	139	4	141	2	1	142	143
		97.2%	2.8%	98.6%	1.4%	.7%	99.3%	100%
	Anand Nagar	150	9	148	11	111	48	159
		94.3%	5.7%	93.1%	6.9%	69.8%	30.2%	100%
	Ganesh Nagar	51	6	50	7	43	14	57
		89.5%	10.5%	87.7%	12.3%	75.4%	24.6%	100%
Belapur-Seawood	Baltubai Nagar	90	6	81	15	85	11	96
		93.8%	6.3%	84.4%	15.6%	88.5%	11.5%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	140	13	127	26	99	54	153
		91.5%	8.5%	83.0%	17.0%	64.7%	35.3%	100%
	Panchasheel Nagar	184	53	163	74	191	46	237
		77.6%	22.4%	68.8%	31.2%	80.6%	19.4%	100%
	Sambhaji Nagar	105	10	103	12	99	16	115
		91.3%	8.7%	89.6%	10.4%	86.1%	13.9%	100%
	Seawood	1	47	0	48	0	48	48
		2.1%	97.9%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	100%	100%
	Tata Nagar	172	10	167	15	160	22	182
		94.5%	5.5%	91.8%	8.2%	87.9%	12.1%	100%
Panvel-Kalamboli	Jai Sevalal	27	28	34	21	27	28	55
		49.1%	50.9%	61.8%	38.2%	49.1%	50.9%	100%
	Jadhav Wadi	49	2	49	2	51	0	51
		96.1%	3.9%	96.1%	3.9%	100%	0.0%	100%
	Mata Ramai Nagar	85	21	63	43	97	9	106
		80.2%	19.8%	59.4%	40.6%	91.5%	8.5%	100%
Juinagar-Sanpada	Andhra Basti	66	2	57	11	0	68	68
		97.1%	2.9%	83.8%	16.2%	0.0%	100%	100%
	Sanpada	51	0	48	3	46	5	51
		100%	0.0%	94.1%	5.9%	90.2%	9.8%	100%
Pavane-MIDC	Krishna Steel	33	8	33	8	19	22	41
		80.5%	19.5%	80.5%	19.5%	46.3%	53.7%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	18	2	17	3	16	4	20
		90.0%	10.0%	85.0%	15.0%	80.0%	20.0%	100%
Total		**1361**	**221**	**1281**	**301**	**1045**	**537**	**1582**
		86.0%	**14.0%**	**81.0%**	**19.0%**	**66.1%**	**33.9%**	**100%**

Table 3.8 | *Households with Aadhar, PAN card and bank account per slum*

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

Area	Community	Survey Receipt			Electricity Bill			Total
		Before 2000	After 2000	No Receipt	Before 2000	After 2000	No Bill	
Turbhe	Ambedkar Nagar	0	0	143	0	0	143	143
		0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100%
	Anand Nagar	3	104	52	0	1	158	159
		1.9%	65.4%	32.7%	0.0%	.6%	99.4%	100%
	Ganesh Nagar	0	0	57	0	0	57	57
		0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100%
Belapur-Seawood	Baltubai Nagar	0	44	52	1	23	72	96
		0.0%	45.8%	54.2%	1.0%	24.0%	75.0%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	43	21	89	23	69	61	153
		28.1%	13.7%	58.2%	15.0%	45.1%	39.9%	100%
	Panchasheel Nagar	28	141	68	48	108	81	237
		11.8%	59.5%	28.7%	20.3%	45.6%	34.2%	100%
	Sambhaji Nagar	26	53	36	26	60	29	115
		22.6%	46.1%	31.3%	22.6%	52.2%	25.2%	100%
	Seawood	0	0	48	0	7	41	48
		0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	14.6%	85.4%	100%
	Tata Nagar	0	32	150	13	92	77	182
		0.0%	17.6%	82.4%	7.1%	50.5%	42.3%	100%
Panvel-Kalamboli	Jai Sevalal	0	43	12	3	9	43	55
		0.0%	78.2%	21.8%	5.5%	16.4%	78.2%	100%
	Jadhav Wadi	0	0	51	1	24	26	51
		0.0%	0.0%	100%	2.0%	47.1%	51.0%	100%
	Mata Ramai Nagar	0	55	51	0	21	85	106
		0.0%	51.9%	48.1%	0.0%	19.8%	80.2%	100%
Juinagar-Sanpada	Andhra Basti	0	0	68	0	0	68	68
		0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100%
	Sanpada	0	0	51	0	0	51	51
		0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100%
Pavane-MIDC	Krishna Steel	0	17	24	0	0	41	41
		0.0%	41.5%	58.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	0	0	20	0	0	20	20
		0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100%
Total		100	510	972	115	414	1053	1582
		6.3%	32.2%	61.4%	7.3%	26.2%	66.6%	100%

Table 3.9 | *Households with survey receipt and electricity bill per slum*

54.8 per cent of the families have one or more children between age groups of 0 to 6 years. Only

6.1 per cent of the households have three or more children in that age group.

Area	Community	0	1	2	3 or more	Total
Turbhe	Ambedkar Nagar	68	26	29	20	143
		47.60%	18.20%	20.30%	13.90%	100%
	Anand Nagar	77	39	31	12	159
		48.40%	24.50%	19.50%	7.60%	100%
	Ganesh Nagar	38	8	9	2	57
		66.70%	14.00%	15.80%	3.50%	100%
Belapur-Seawood	Baltubai Nagar	57	29	8	2	96
		59.40%	30.20%	8.30%	2.10%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	87	32	23	11	153
		56.90%	20.90%	15.00%	7.20%	100%
	Panchasheel Nagar	137	62	29	9	237
		57.80%	26.20%	12.20%	3.80%	100%
	Sambhaji Nagar	69	27	17	2	115
		60.00%	23.50%	14.80%	1.70%	100%
	Seawood	21	15	9	3	48
		43.80%	31.30%	18.80%	6.10%	100%
	Tata Nagar	105	33	34	10	182
		57.70%	18.10%	18.70%	5.50%	100%
Panvel-Kalamboli	Jai Sevalal	25	13	13	4	55
		45.50%	23.60%	23.60%	7.30%	100%
	Jadhav Wadi	36	6	6	3	51
		70.60%	11.80%	11.80%	5.80%	100%
	Mata Ramai Nagar	50	24	22	10	106
		47.20%	22.60%	20.80%	9.40%	100%
Juinagar-Sanpada	Andhra Basti	37	15	14	2	68
		54.40%	22.10%	20.60%	2.90%	100%
	Sanpada	30	11	7	3	51
		58.80%	21.60%	13.70%	5.90%	100%
Pavane-MIDC	Krishna Steel	25	8	5	3	41
		61.00%	19.50%	12.20%	7.30%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	11	4	3	2	20
		55.00%	20.00%	15.00%	10.00%	100%
Total		873	352	259	98	1582
		55.20%	22.30%	16.40%	6.10%	100%

Table 3.10 | *Children below 6 years per family per slum*

Almost 40.7 per cent of the families have one or more children between the age group of 7–14 years. Only 6.4 percent have three children in the age group of 7–14 years and 1.4 per cent have four or more children in the same age group.

Area	Community	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Turbhe	Ambedkar Nagar	68	37	23	13	2	143
		47.60%	25.90%	16.10%	9.10%	1.30%	100%
	Anand Nagar	78	36	32	10	3	159
		49.10%	22.60%	20.10%	6.30%	1.90%	100%
	Ganesh Nagar	27	18	10	2	0	57
		47.40%	31.60%	17.50%	3.50%	0.00%	100%
Belapur-Seawood	Baltubai Nagar	48	30	16	2	0	96
		50.00%	31.30%	16.70%	2.10%	-0.10%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	59	40	36	14	4	153
		38.60%	26.10%	23.50%	9.20%	2.60%	100%
	Panchasheel Nagar	125	53	43	13	3	237
		52.70%	22.40%	18.10%	5.50%	1.30%	100%
	Sambhaji Nagar	54	27	25	7	2	115
		47.00%	23.50%	21.70%	6.10%	1.70%	100%
	Seawood	25	12	5	3	3	48
		52.10%	25.00%	10.40%	6.30%	6.20%	100%
	Tata Nagar	112	32	22	13	3	182
		61.50%	17.60%	12.10%	7.10%	1.70%	100%
Panvel-Kalamboli	Jai Sevalal	33	11	10	1	0	55
		60.00%	20.00%	18.20%	1.80%	0.00%	100%
	Jadhav Wadi	28	11	7	4	1	51
		54.90%	21.60%	13.70%	7.80%	2.00%	100%
	Mata Ramai Nagar	62	19	21	4	0	106
		58.50%	17.90%	19.80%	3.80%	0.00%	100%
Juinagar-Sanpada	Andhra Basti	39	13	12	4	0	68
		57.40%	19.10%	17.60%	5.90%	0.00%	100%
	Sanpada	21	12	12	6	0	51
		41.20%	23.50%	23.50%	11.80%	0.00%	100%
Pavane-MIDC	Krishna Steel	21	10	7	3	0	41
		51.20%	24.40%	17.10%	7.30%	0.00%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	15	2	1	2	0	20
		75.00%	10.00%	5.00%	10.00%	0.00%	100%
Total		**815**	**363**	**282**	**101**	**21**	**1582**
		51.50%	**22.90%**	**17.80%**	**6.40%**	**1.40%**	**100%**

Table 3.11 | *Children between 7 to 14 years per family per slum*

23 per cent of the families have children above 15 years of age. The population of the settlements is relatively young with most of the children (77 per cent) below the age of 15 years.

Area	Community	0	1	2	3 or more	Total
Turbhe	Ambedkar Nagar	118	16	8	1	143
		82.50%	11.20%	5.60%	0.70%	100%
	Anand Nagar	127	22	7	3	159
		79.90%	13.80%	4.40%	1.90%	100%
	Ganesh Nagar	41	11	4	1	57
		71.90%	19.30%	7.00%	1.80%	100%
Belapur-Seawood	Baltubai Nagar	81	9	6	0	96
		84.40%	9.40%	6.30%	-0.10%	100%
	Jai Durga Mata Nagar	118	27	6	2	153
		77.10%	17.60%	3.90%	1.40%	100%
	Panchasheel Nagar	193	36	8	0	237
		81.40%	15.20%	3.40%	0.00%	100%
	Sambhaji Nagar	75	27	10	3	115
		65.20%	23.50%	8.70%	2.60%	100%
	Seawood	30	9	4	5	48
		62.50%	18.80%	8.30%	10.40%	100%
	Tata Nagar	137	20	19	6	182
		75.30%	11.00%	10.40%	3.30%	100%
Panvel-Kalamboli	Jai Sevalal	34	7	13	1	55
		61.80%	12.70%	23.60%	1.90%	100%
	Jadhav Wadi	38	10	3	0	51
		74.50%	19.60%	5.90%	0.00%	100%
	Mata Ramai Nagar	88	12	5	1	106
		83.00%	11.30%	4.70%	1.00%	100%
Juinagar-Sanpada	Andhra Basti	55	11	2	0	68
		80.90%	16.20%	2.90%	0.00%	100%
	Sanpada	40	8	2	1	51
		78.40%	15.70%	3.90%	2.00%	100%
Pavane-MIDC	Krishna Steel	26	12	3	0	41
		63.40%	29.30%	7.30%	0.00%	100%
	Shiv Mandir	13	6	1	0	20
		65.00%	30.00%	5.00%	0.00%	100%
Total		1214	243	101	24	1582
		76.70%	15.40%	6.40%	1.50%	100%

Table 3.12 | *Children above 15 years of age per family per slum*

IV.
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The findings of the study are based on the primary data collected in the form of household interviews and profiles of the communities and secondary data from the Census 2011. Additionally, qualitative information was collected from the reflections of social workers and field coordinators. Observations by YUVA staff and interaction with community members contributed significantly in enhancing the findings that have been mentioned below.

MIGRATION

Majority of the migration to the settlements has taken place intra-state with more than 50 per cent of the residents coming from within Maharashtra. This is followed by 20 per cent from Karnataka and 10 per cent from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. 7 per cent of the residents migrated from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and the rest 12 per cent from different parts of India such as West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Almost all of the people migrated in search of better livelihoood opportunities. Seasonal migration is also a common occurance in the city and the seasonal migrants are seen to prefer living in open spaces instead of in houses.

LIVELIHOOD

Due to the boom in construction work across Navi Mumbai, the city has witnessed an influx of workers from different districts of Mahrashtras as well as from several states across the country such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This is supported by the findings of the survey in which 54.3 per cent of the families reported construction work as the primary occupation. This was followed by domestic work in 29 per cent of the households. The domestic workers are mostly women who provide essential services to a large working middle-class segment of the city. Households with family members employed in private companies was

12 per cent and street vendors constituted 11 per cent of the entire surveyed households.

72 per cent of the families reported having only one earning member in the family. 24 per cent of the families have two earning members followed by 3 per cent of the families with three earning members in the family. 6 per cent of the households have no earning male member, in which case women were the primary breadwinners along with being the caregivers. Majority households have 4–8 members with only one earning member, making it difficult to meet the basic needs of the family and forcing them to continue living in acute poverty.

HOUSING AND HABITAT

Ownership: As per Census 2011, 64 per cent of the slum dwellers have ownership of their housing structure. However, it is only the structure that is owned by the occupant but land is owned by a different authority. Out of the 48 slums in Navi Mumbai and Panvel city mentioned in Census 2011, not a single slum is reported as being 'notified'. As per the primary data, out of total 17 studied settlements, 10 settlements were demolished in the year 2017 and some residents have left these settlements.

Multiple authority ownership over land: The land in Navi Mumbai is under CIDCO, Railways, NMMC, MIDC, private and *Gaothan[1]* , etc. There is no coordination between these authorities and demolition is done by each agency separately with the help of the police.

Sub-tenancy: Some people give their structures on rent and they themselves stay in notified slums or other areas, resulting in threat of demolition being faced by the sub-tenants.

1 | *Gaothan – Marathi Term used for describing an Urban village.*

Structure of the household: As per the Census 2011 data, majority of the households have decent structures, but not in comparison to the authorised dwelling structures. More than 70 per cent of the households have semi-*pucca* roofs, walls and floors.

CIVIC AMENITIES

While majority of the houses have semi-*pucca* structures, the vicinity of the settlements are often unhygienic with inadequate or absent drainage systems to carry waste water from houses.

Water: Drinking water in notified slums is supplied by the NMMC but the taps are mostly common taps and the supply is available only at certain times in a day.

Unauthorised slums are not provided with any drinking water facilities and many times the residents are forced to steal water by breaking the main drinking water supply line. In a few slums like Baltubai Nagar, the residents purchase the water from outside.

Toilet facility: The toilet facility provided to the residents is mostly makeshift toilets on wheels. The authorised slums have *pucca* common toilet facilities but the conditions of these common toilets is often extremly unsanitary. The paid toilet facilities are costly and most of the slum dwellers don't pay on a regular basis or are unable to pay at all. Most of the unauthorised structure dwellers opt for open defecation or unpaid makeshift toilets.

Electricity: Legal electricity connections are considered as proof of continuation of residency in the slum. Most of the slum-dwellers from notified slums have electricity connection though majority of them got it post the year 2000.

In unauthorised slums, the residents either don't have connections or are forced to steal electricity. Electricity providing companies show little interest in electrifying the non-notified slums.

EDUCATION

The education scenario in the settlements is extremely alarming with illteracy being more than 60 per cent in women and more than 45 per cent in men. Children also fair poorly on educational indicators and the data indicated that 75 per cent of the children below the age of 6 years are not getting any pre-school education. There are civil society organisations such as a church-based non-governmental organisation (NGO) that is running mobile *balwadis* in school buses in few settlements and the Rotary Club of Navi Mumbai is managing a few *anganwadis*, but pre-school education continues to remain an area of concern. 57 per cent of the children in the age group of 7–14 years are out of school even though the age group is covered under the Right to Education (RTE) Act. There is a huge dropout rate seen in children above 14 years of age. 87 per cent of the children have dropped out of the education system by the time they reach 15 years.

HEALTH

Due to the unhygienic vicinity and poor sanitation facilities, slum-dwellers frequently get sick and struggle with multiple health issues. Though Navi Mumbai has one of the better civic hospitals in the country, curative health depends on local general practitioners who charge high fees rendering them unaffordable to the residents of the settlements.

ENTITLEMENTS

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

Ration card and Voter ID: Ration card is another essential document for slum dwellers as it is not only used for provisioning of food but is also considered as a proof of nationality. 46 per cent of the residents do not have ration cards and of those who have the cards, 38 per cent recieved it after the year 2000. Only 16 per cent of the residents possess ration cards dated before 2000. 38 per cent of the families do not

have voter ID cards and 41 per cent of those who have the voter ID received it post 2000.

Aadhar card, PAN card and bank accounts: These three documents are the personal documents required to be able to function as citizens and also to avail benefit of government schemes. As a part of the survey, family members were questioned on whether all members in the family or at least the head of the household possessed these documents. 86 per cent of the families reported having Aadhar cards followed by 81 per cent head of the households with PAN cards and 66 per cent of the residents with bank accounts.

SCHEMES FOR SLUM-DEVELOPMENT

There is no development scheme or any other relevant legal provision that has been introduced by the government to enable the improvement of the slums or to address the issues of eviction, affordable housing, reserving land for the urban poor and rental housing for workers .

There are voices coming from these communities demanding schemes like Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) or Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) or special schemes for Navi Mumbai and Panvel slums like the Valmiki Awas Yojana which was introduced for the Warli tribal people near Ganesh Nagar.

CONCLUSION

The urban poor migrating from rural areas to the cities are not just beneficiaries of development but also contribute actively in the process of development. Large scale infrastructural development, to convert cities like Navi Mumbai into smart cities, requires the contribution of thousands of migrants who become part of the workforce. Furthermore, they continue to support the city's development and lifestyle by contributing in the sphere of domestic work, contractual work, private companies etc., among others. However, financial constraints coupled with a lack of documentation forces them to live in settlements that constantly face the threat of eviction

and demolition. Additionally, these areas lack basic amenities and the unsanitary surroundings lead to several health concerns amongst the residents. There is also an absence of educational facilities in the areas, leading to a disturbingly large number of children who either are not recieving any formal education at all or are dropping out from educational institutions before completing even their primary education. In order to ensure inclusive development there is an urgent need to empower the lives of the people living in these settlements by formulating strategies for affordable housing, improved education, better livelihood

ABOUT YUVA

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

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