

# Forced Evictions in India

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## 2022 & 2023



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# **Forced Evictions in India: 2022 & 2023**





# Preface and Acknowledgements

The **National Evictions and Displacement Observatory** was set up by Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) in 2015 to monitor the housing situation and forced evictions in the country. As a part of the Observatory, HLRN has been publishing an annual report on forced evictions in India, since 2017.

This year's report combines data for two years—2022 and 2023. Unfortunately, we were unable to publish the annual report (for 2022) last year. In these two years, over 153,820 (1.5 lakh) homes were demolished, evicting more than 738,438 (7.4 lakh) persons across the country. In 2023, the Observatory recorded the highest number of evictions and displacement since we began the publication of these reports. The reasons for these evictions are varied, but the pain and suffering faced by those who lose their homes remains a poignant reminder to the rest of us of the price people have to pay for urban development, infrastructure creation, and environmental conservation, or even for 'beautification' of cities. The report examines these causes.

The purpose of the forced eviction reports is threefold – to highlight the violations faced by those evicted so that they may be able to avail justice, present evidence for changes in policy, and also act as a constant reminder that there are thousands of people who continue to pay the price for what the rest consider development and growth. In fact, it's tragic that even people who have lived on land that was well outside any town or city limits, spaces that were viewed as 'too far away' suddenly find themselves declared 'encroachers' and illegal, as the cities and towns push their boundaries to accommodate the facilities and infrastructure urban growth brings in its wake. In rural India, families lose their lands and homes to 'development-induced displacement' and 'environmental conservation' projects. Without adequate and appropriate resettlement and rehabilitation, many are rendered homeless, adding to the population that live on the streets.

We hope these eviction reports will create greater awareness and empathy for the people who make the towns, cities, and resources – water, and electricity, among others, that we take for granted in our daily lives. This report is dedicated to all those who have suffered forced evictions and loss of homes and lands. More than ever before, as we head into the next general elections, we need to remind ourselves that those affected by evictions are citizens of India too, and are holders of all those rights and entitlements that the Constitution of India guarantees.

These reports are the result of primary and secondary research by the HLRN team as well as the provision and verification of data and information from our network of partners across the country. Without their sustained support, these annual reports would not be as accurate or comprehensive. We owe each of our collaborators our gratitude and appreciation. We are grateful to the following individuals for their contributions to this report and for their time, effort, and willingness to assist us in this ambitious but important endeavour: Aakansha Badkur, Anuradha, Balamma, Beena Jadav, Dorothy Fernandes, Isaac Arul Selva, Ranjit Sutar, Sasmita Jena, Themson Jajo, Vanessa Peter, Zohrabibi Chhipa, and Sheikh Akbar Ali (Basti Suraksha Manch). We would also like to specifically thank Ashok Pandey, Israr Khan, Mansoor Khan, Shanta Devi, and Suman Rai for their efforts and contribution.

Housing and Land Rights Network would like to acknowledge the following organizations for their assistance with data collection and verification:

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- Centre for the Sustainable Use of Natural and Social Resources (CSNR), Bhubaneshwar
- Information and Resource Centre for the Deprived Urban Communities (IRCDUC), Chennai
- Rahethan Adhikar Manch (Housing Rights and Human Rights Group), Gujarat
- Shahri Gareeb Sangharsh Morcha, Prayagraj
- Slum Jagatthu, Bengaluru
- Madhya Pradesh Nav Nirman Manch (MPNNM), Indore
- Ghar Bachao Ghar Banao Andolan, Mumbai

Last but not the least, it's my team at HLRN that must be acknowledged. This report would not be possible without their passion and dedication. They collect the information throughout the year, verify and analyse the data, and prepare the report. The many drafts it goes through requires hours of toil, late into many nights.

**Enakshi Ganguly**  
**Executive Director**

March 2024

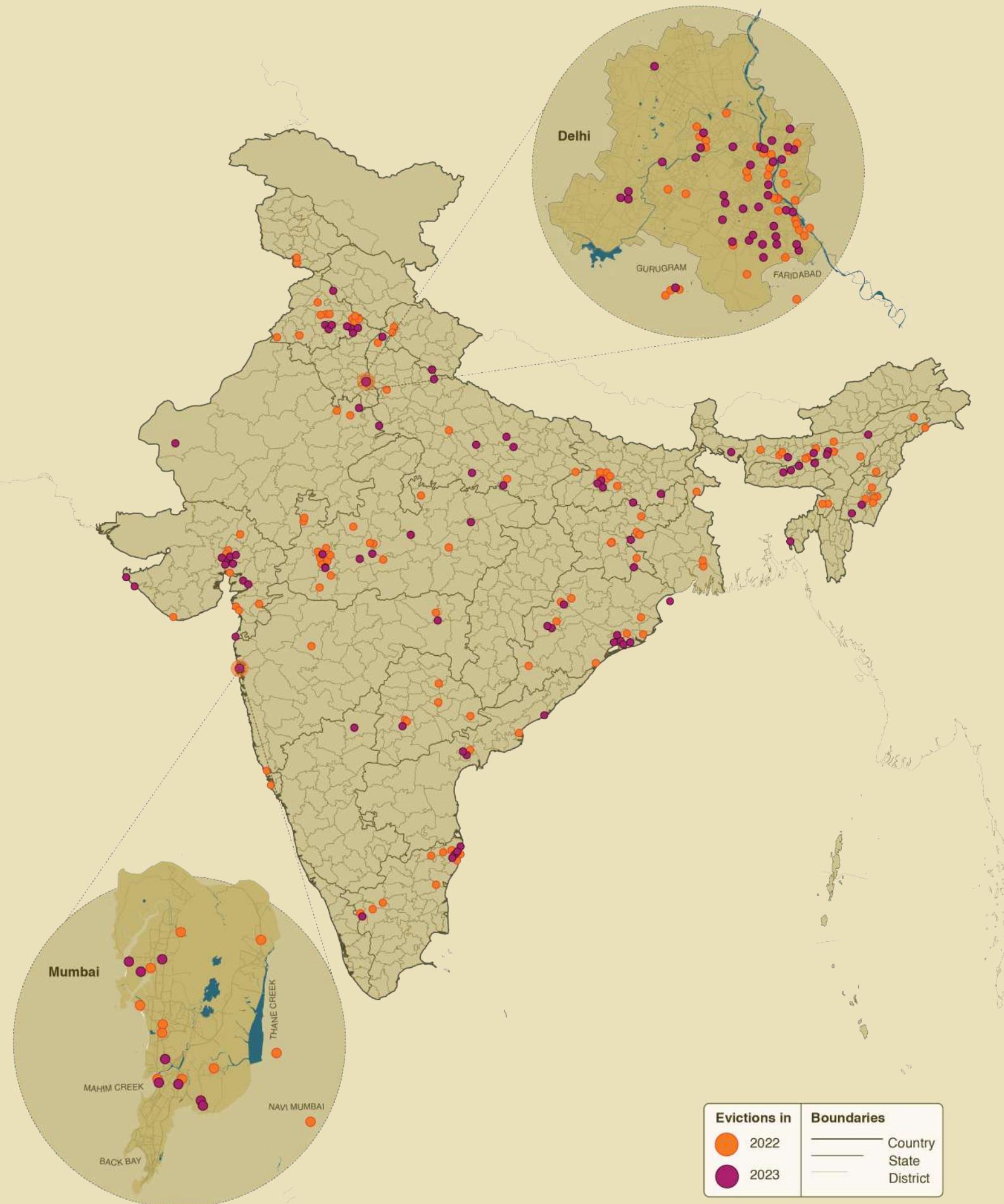


Tughlakabad, New Delhi. Credits: HLRN

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# I. Introduction

"Sapna jo tha apne ghar ka, wo sab choor choor ho gaya...kiraye pe aaye, kiraye pe shadi kiye, bas marne se pehle apne bachhon ke sar par chhat dena chahte the."

*(Our dream to have our own house has been shattered...when I came to the city I lived in a room on rent and when I got married, I moved to a rented place; I only wanted to give my children a roof over their heads before I died.)*

~ A woman whose self-built home was destroyed as part of the demolition drive in Tughlaqabad, New Delhi in April 2023

Over the last seven years, **Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)** has been consistently highlighting the unmitigated crisis of forced evictions and home demolitions of the poor in India, through its annual reports on evictions.<sup>1</sup> In doing so, our aim has been to establish that the destruction of homes of the urban and rural poor by state authorities, however urgent, necessary, or inconsequential they may seem, assumes catastrophic proportions when viewed cumulatively and results in long-term impacts on people and the country. However, despite the growing severity of this issue, it continues to remain largely unaddressed and has affected millions of people, already living with structural inequalities and poverty. This report, the sixth in this series, documents forced evictions across India over the last two years, and reveals that evictions increased exponentially in the year 2023, resulting in the **highest recorded figures over the last seven years.**

## Definition of 'Forced Eviction'

This report uses the definition of 'forced eviction' provided by General Comment 7 (1997) of the United Nations (UN) Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: "The permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families or communities from their homes or land, which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection."

A large section of the population in urban and rural India continues to live in inadequate housing without access to essential services; this includes over 4 million people living in homelessness<sup>2</sup> and at least 75 million people living in "informal settlements"<sup>3</sup> in urban areas. The persistent demolition of homes, not only disproportionately affects the poor and increases their vulnerabilities, but also aggravates the housing shortage in the country and serves contrary to the development goals.

Consequently, HLRN has always stood against the practice of forced evictions, which, in the absence of due process and just compensation and rehabilitation, are a gross violation of human rights, particularly the human right to adequate housing, as asserted by the United Nations (UN) human rights system on multiple occasions.

While awareness on this serious issue has increased since HLRN started publishing this series of reports, data on the number of people rendered homeless by state action has only grown stark, causing grave concern. Media reporting on the issue, though better than before, is still limited and incorporates a strong language of criminalization of the poor, referring to low-income communities as 'encroachers' and 'illegal'.

Documenting forced evictions in India is a challenging task, with limited information available in the public domain and lack of official data on this issue. For the preparation of this report, HLRN relies on primary and secondary data. The primary data consists of information directly collected and verified by the HLRN team and partners across India. The secondary sources comprise news reports, action alerts, and fact-finding reports, among others, which are then corroborated by the HLRN team and partners, wherever possible. Additionally, information received by HLRN through its eviction helpline is also collated in the report, after verification. As far as possible, information included in this report is verified extensively, through multiple sources to ensure accuracy in the reportage.

This report documents forced evictions across India, from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2023 and highlights critical trends related to evictions in India over the last two years. It also proposes recommendations to the government to prevent further aggravation of this crisis and ensure restitution of justice for affected persons.

## II. Overview

In 2022 and 2023, data collected by **Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)** and its partner organizations reveals that state authorities — at the local, state and central levels — **demolished over 153,820 (1.5 lakh) homes**, thereby forcefully evicting over **738,438 (7.4 lakh) people from their homes**, across rural and urban India.

These alarming figures are a conservative estimate, as they only reflect cases documented by HLRN through primary and secondary data collection, including by partner organizations across the country. The actual number of persons evicted/displaced across India in 2022 and 2023 is thus likely to be much higher.

### Across Rural and Urban Areas

In 2022	In 2023
Over <b>46,371</b> houses demolished	Over <b>107,449</b> houses demolished
At least <b>222,686</b> people forcibly evicted	At least <b>515,752</b> people forcibly evicted
Around <b>178</b> incidents of demolitions recorded	Around <b>146</b> incidents of demolitions recorded

In 2022, at least **129 houses destroyed daily**, and **25 people evicted every hour**

In 2023, at least **294 houses destroyed daily**, and **58 people evicted every hour**



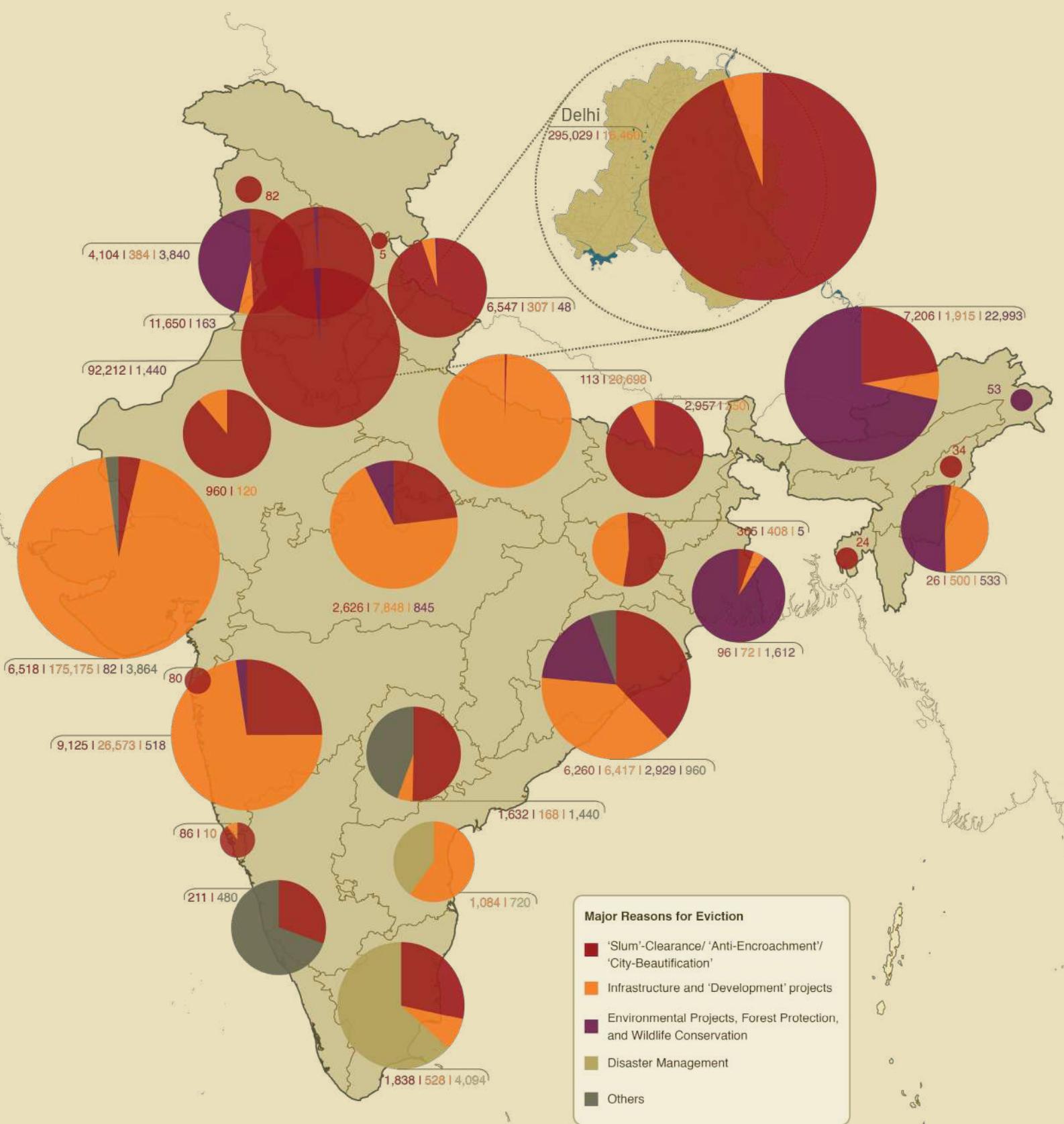
From 2017 to 2023,  
over **1.68 million people**  
were evicted from their homes



Nearly **17 million people** live  
under the **threat of eviction** and  
displacement

The '**National Eviction and Displacement Observatory**', established by HLRN in 2015, compiles data on incidents of forced eviction and displacement in urban and rural areas—through primary and secondary research—and also aims to assist affected communities with relief, redress, restitution, and access to justice, where possible. In the absence of official data on displacement in India, the Observatory documents, highlights, and seeks solutions to the serious but unaddressed national crisis of forced evictions and home demolitions of the urban and rural poor.

## Map 2: People Affected by Evictions in Different States of India in 2022 and 2023



\* The size of the circle is proportional to the number of people affected by eviction due to various reasons in respective states.

Around 59% people evicted, purportedly, under 'slum'/land clearance/'encroachment' removal or under beautification drives, in both years cumulatively.

# **III. Main Findings on Forced Evictions in India: 2022 and 2023**

## **1. Unprecedented number of demolitions in 2023**

In 2023, HLRN documented the demolition of over **107,449 (1 lakh) homes**, resulting in the forced eviction of at least **515,752 (5 lakh) people** across the country, **the highest recorded figure in the last seven years**.

Major demolition drives that affected large groups of people, for instance, in Tughlakabad (Delhi), Rama Pir No Tekro (Ahmedabad), and Faizabad - Naya Ghat (Ayodhya), among others, contributed to the significantly higher figure in 2023.

Even in 2022, there was an increase in the number of evictions from the preceding year, with over **46,371 houses** being demolished and around **222,686 (2.2 lakh) people** evicted.

## **2. Forced evictions occurred across India**

Forced evictions of the urban and rural poor occurred across India – in megacities, smaller cities, towns, and villages. In the last two years, HLRN documented instances of evictions in 23 states and 4 Union Territories.

Prominent cities/towns where a large number of people were affected by evictions include Gurugram (Gurgaon), Navi Mumbai, and Surat (in 2022) and Delhi, Ahmedabad, and Ayodhya (in 2023).

## **3. Major reason for evictions: ‘encroachment-removal’/ ‘beautification’ drives**

In the two years, the maximum percentage of people (59 per cent) were evicted under the guise of ‘slum’/land clearance/‘encroachment-removal’ or ‘city-beautification’ drives. This resulted in the eviction and the forcible displacement of at least 290,330 people in 2023 and over 143,034 people in 2022. Forced evictions were also carried out for a range of other reasons, including infrastructure and ostensible ‘development’ projects, including ‘smart city’ projects; environmental projects, forest protection, and wildlife conservation; ‘disaster management’ efforts, among other reasons.

## **4. Large number of evictions in Delhi**

The National Capital Territory of Delhi recorded the most incidents of evictions (78) in 2022 and 2023. In 2023, around 278,796 (2.8 lakh) people were evicted by various state authorities in Delhi, the highest in any location in India in the year.

## **5. Increase in evictions due to court orders**

In 2023, court orders and their subsequent implementation by state authorities resulted in the eviction of over 259,845 (2.5 lakh) individuals. Similarly, in 2022, HLRN documented the displacement of over 33,360 people due to court orders. This resulted in the eviction of approximately 293,205 (approximately 3 lakh) people due to court orders in two years people due to court orders.

## **6. Over 1.6 million people evicted in the last seven years**

In the last seven years – from 2017 to 2023 – state agencies forcibly evicted over 1.68 million (16.8 lakh) people in rural and urban India. On average, between 2017 and 2023, at least 2.4 lakh people were evicted annually in India.

## **7. Absence of due process and violation of human rights**

In nearly all of the documented cases of forced eviction, state authorities did not follow due process established by national and international human rights standards. Moreover, all incidents of forced eviction documented by HLRN resulted in multiple, and gross, human rights violations. Demolition drives, in many instances, were carried out with, a level of severity and brutality, surpassing that of previous years.

## **8. Disproportionate impact on marginalized groups**

Based on available information, in at least 36 per cent of evictions in 2023 and 27 per cent of evictions in 2022, affected persons belonged to historically marginalized groups, including religious minorities, Adivasis/Scheduled Tribes, Dalits/Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, as well as nomadic and indigenous communities, such as the Gadia Lohars. However, this percentage could be higher as in most media reports, which form a bulk of the source of information, cohesive information on the demography of affected persons is not available.

## **9. Widespread threat of eviction**

Over 17 million individuals across India currently live under the constant threat of eviction and displacement for various reasons, including potential ‘slum’ clearance drives, planned infrastructure projects, environmental forest protection, disaster relief measures, implementation of court orders, and tourism development, among others.

## **10. Low rate of rehabilitation, resettlement, or compensation**

In the majority of instances where information was available (82 per cent in 2023 and 58 per cent in 2022), no rehabilitation was provided by the state to the affected persons.

## **11. Evictions of homeless persons living on the streets and in shelters in Delhi**

In Delhi, 3,261 homeless persons were displaced from their places of dwelling in 2022 and 2023, due to the demolition of government-run shelters and beautification drives in the city.

## **12. Incidents of fires recorded**

A staggering total of 4,106 houses belonging to low-income families were destroyed by fire accidents in both 2022 and 2023, leaving over 20,159 individuals without a home. Often, fire is used as an insidious means of evicting people and clearing the land for other purposes, including for private profit.



Tughlakabad, New Delhi, Credits: HLRN

# 1. Geography

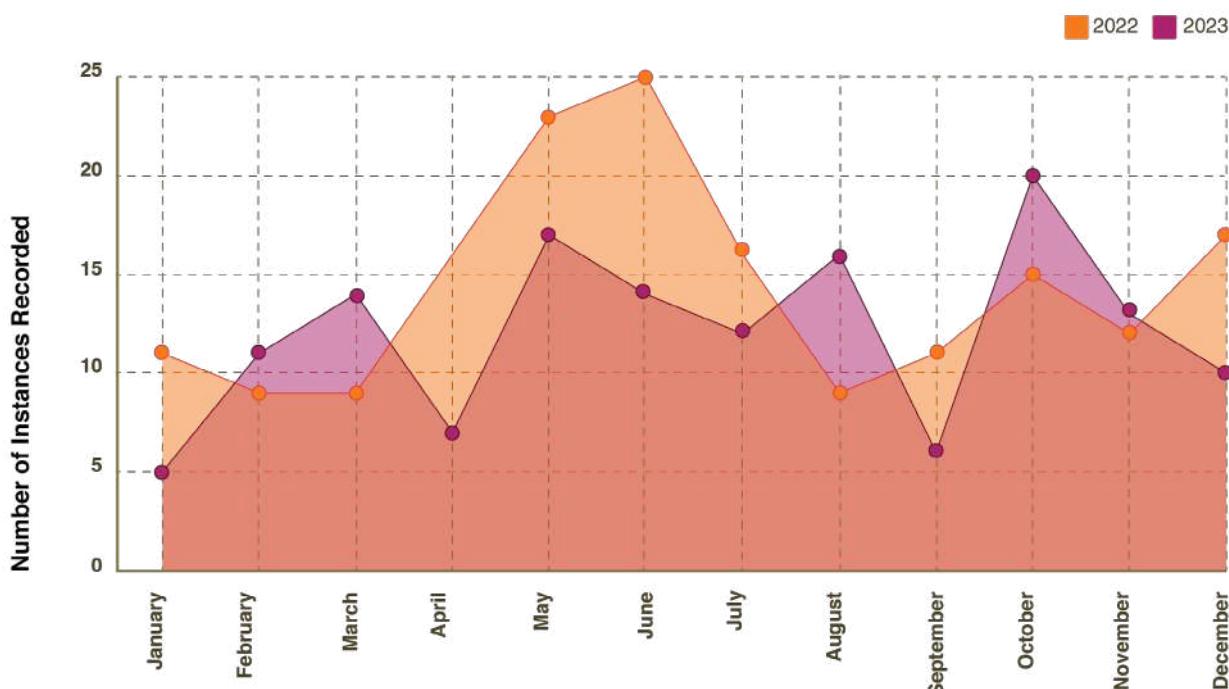
In 2023, HLRN documented incidents of forced eviction spanning both urban and rural India, occurring in **20 states** and **three Union Territories (UTs)** (Chandigarh, New Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir). In 2022, **21 states** and **three UTs** (Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, and New Delhi) reported instances of evictions. This encompasses **23 states** and **4 UTs** where evictions were recorded over the last two years. A few states such as Assam, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand, among others, reported multiple instances of evictions in both years. It is, however, likely that evictions also took place in other states/Union Territories for which we do not have information.

A large number of people lost their homes in '**megacities**'<sup>14</sup> (Delhi, Kolkata, and Mumbai) and in other '**million-plus urban agglomerations**'<sup>15</sup>/cities (Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Coimbatore, Chennai, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Nagpur, Navi Mumbai, Patna, Prayagraj, Rajkot, Ranchi, Vadodara, Vijayawada, and Visakhapatnam).

Demolitions of homes were also reported in **Tier I cities**<sup>6</sup> (Bathinda, Berhampur, Bhubaneswar, Bokaro, Bulandshahr, Chandigarh, Cuttack, Darrang, Dehradun, Erode, Faridabad, Giridih, Guntur, Gurugram, Jabalpur, Jammu, Jamshedpur, Khargone, Mathura, Nagaur, Nagaon, Patha Kothagudem, Pithampur, Saharanpur, Sambalpur, Tirupur, and Gulbarga); **Tier II cities** (Ayodhya, Bargarh, Daman, Dwarka, Himatnagar, Jaisalmer, Kannauj, Nainital, Ranipet, Tikamgarh, Villupuram); and, **Tier III cities** (Morigaon).

Additionally, demolitions occurred in many villages (including in the states of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Telangana, Tripura, and West Bengal).

**Graph 1: Month-wise Number of People Evicted in 2022 and 2023**



## UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement

49. Evictions must not take place in inclement weather, at night, during festivals or religious holidays, prior to elections, or during or just prior to school examination

# Map 3: Forced Evictions Across Urban Centres: 2022 and 2023

## Mega Cities

1. Delhi
2. Mumbai
3. Kolkata

## Million Plus Cities

4. Ahmedabad
5. Aurangabad
6. Bengaluru
7. Bhopal
8. Coimbatore
9. Chennai
10. Guwahati
11. Hyderabad
12. Indore
13. Jaipur
14. Jalandhar
15. Lucknow
16. Ludhiana
17. Nagpur
18. Navi Mumbai
19. Patna
20. Prayagraj
21. Rajkot
22. Ranchi
23. Vadodara
24. Vijayawada
25. Vishakhapatnam

## Tier-1

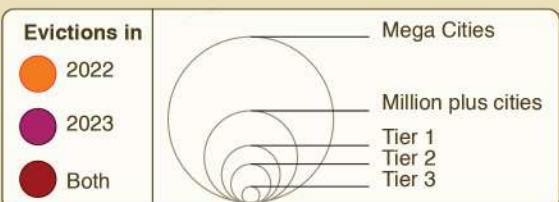
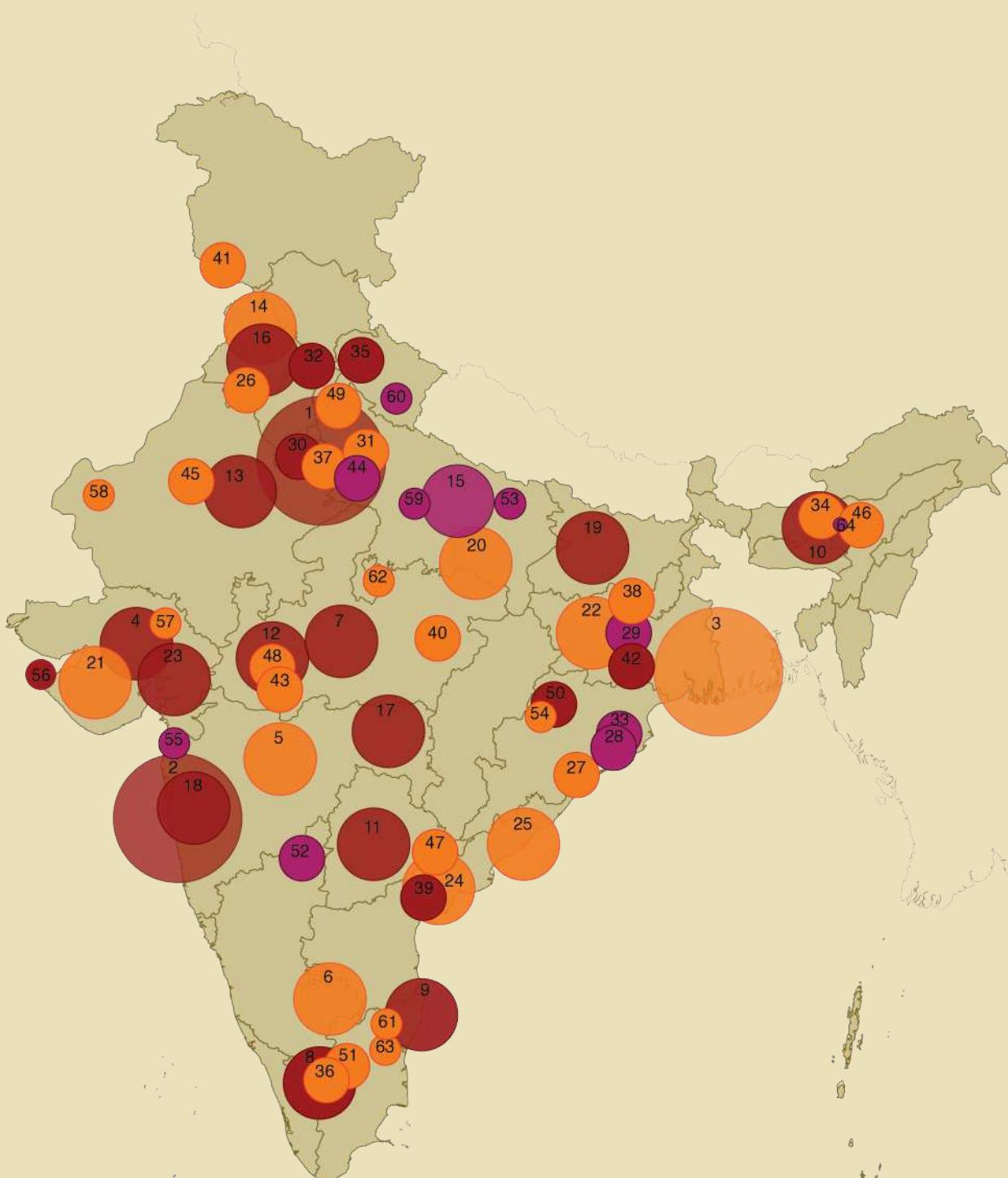
26. Bathinda
27. Berhampur
28. Bhubaneshwar
29. Bokaro
30. Gurugram
31. Bulandshahr
32. Chandigarh
33. Cuttack
34. Darrang
35. Dehradun
36. Erode
37. Faridabad
38. Giridih
39. Guntur
40. Jabalpur
41. Jammu
42. Jamshedpur
43. Khargone
44. Mathura
45. Nagaur
46. Nagaon
47. Patha Kothagudem
48. Pithampura
49. Saharanpur
50. Sambalpur
51. Tirupur
52. Gulbarga

## Tier-2

53. Ayodhya
54. Bargarh
55. Daman
56. Dwarka
57. Himmatnagar
58. Jaisalmer
59. Kannauj
60. Nainital
61. Ranipet
62. Tikamgarh
63. Villupuram

## Tier-3

64. Morigaon





Nanakpura, New Delhi, Credits: HLRN

## 2. Reasons for Evictions

In most incidents of forced eviction across India, affected persons and communities are not provided with the reason for eviction/demolition of their homes; this information is also generally not made public. Housing and Land Rights Network, however, has analyzed the available data on evictions and has identified five broad categories for which individuals and communities were forcibly removed and displaced from their homes and habitats in the years 2023 and 2022:

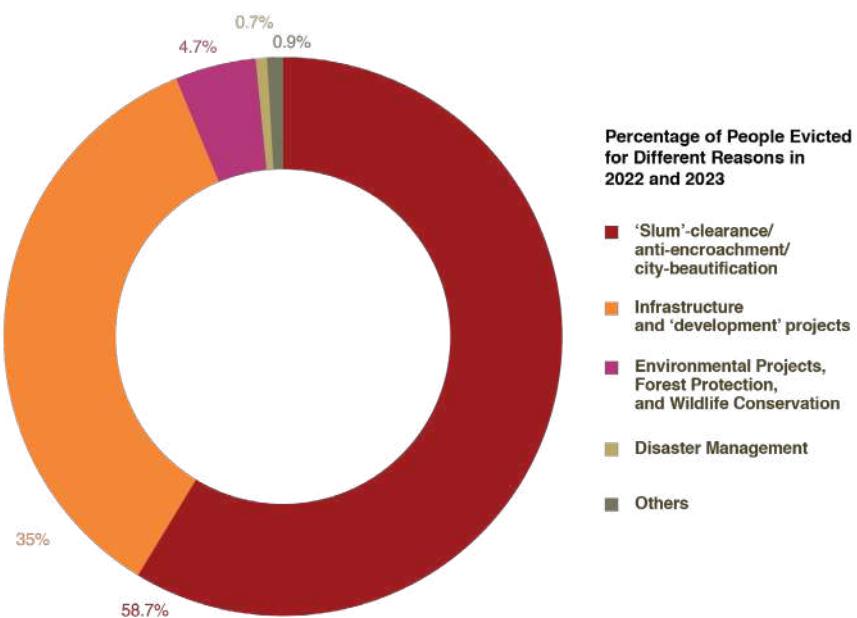
- a. 'Slum-clearance'/anti-encroachment/'city-beautification' drives [58.7 per cent of affected persons (at least **433,364 individuals**)];
- b. Infrastructure and ostensible 'development' projects, including road widening, highway expansion, bridge construction, and 'smart city' projects [35 per cent of affected persons (at least **258,873 individuals**)];
- c. Environmental projects, forest protection, and wildlife conservation [4.7 per cent of affected persons (at least **34,615 individuals**)];
- d. 'Disaster management' efforts [0.7 per cent of affected persons (at least **4,814 individuals**)];
- e. Other reasons, including tourism projects, government-constructed low-income housing units being declared as 'unsafe' for dwelling, and those not covered by the above four categories, affected [0.9 per cent of affected persons (at least **6,773 individuals**)].

(See separate findings of each year below)

Our findings and analysis suggest that the trend with regard to the reason for forced evictions has been consistent over the last two years. The highest number of people witnessed the loss of their homes for reasons related to 'slum'/government land clearance, 'encroachment-removal' drives, and 'city- beautification' projects.

Additionally, several incidents of evictions were seemingly carried out as a 'punitive measure', for instance, in Jirapur Village, Khargone, Maihar (Madhya Pradesh); Prayagraj, Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh); Nuh (Haryana); and Jahangirpuri (Delhi), among others.

**Graph 2: Major Reasons for Evictions in 2022 and 2023**



An analysis of all documented evictions in 2022 and 2023 reveals that the vast majority of evictions, as in the preceding years since 2017, were not carried out for 'exceptional circumstances' as stipulated by the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement (2007)<sup>7</sup> which are the global operational human rights standards to be complied with by state and non-state actors before, during, and after any proposed eviction or relocation.

## 2.1 ‘Slum’/Land Clearance/‘Beautification’/Removal of ‘Encroachments’

While HLRN does not advocate the use of the term ‘slum’ to refer to the housing of low-income groups because of its derogatory and negative connotations, it is used by the Indian government in law and policies. In 2023 and 2022, central, state, and local authorities undertook a large number of demolition drives in several cities and villages across the country. This resulted in the destruction of self-built homes of the working poor, based entirely on the perception of the state and its agencies that they are ‘illegal’ or ‘encroachers’. Over **290,330 people were rendered homeless in 2023, (56.3 per cent of the evicted population)**. This trend mirrors our findings from 2022, where **143,034 individuals (64.2 per cent) of the affected population**, were impacted due to ‘slum-clearance’, ‘encroachment removal’, and ‘city-beautification’ drives.

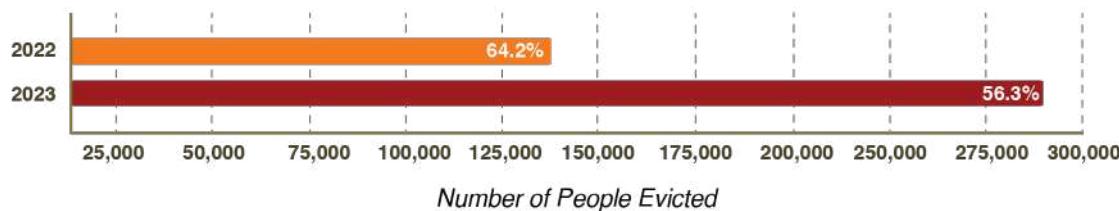
“During the demolition, a large contingent of around 200 CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force) personnel and an equal number of Delhi police officers were stationed. Their presence barred us from accessing our possessions inside. To make matters worse, they confiscated the tin roofs we had, loading them onto a truck while the demolition was still in progress.”

~ A woman evicted under an encroachment removal drive in Nanakpura, Delhi in 2023

For instance, the Department of Town and Country Planning in Gurugram, Haryana, undertook a series of demolition drives in Saraswati Kunj in January<sup>8</sup>, May<sup>9</sup>, and September 2022<sup>10</sup>, destroying over 18,000 houses. As per reports, government officials conducting the drive claimed that houses, which were inhabited by daily-wage workers were resulting in ‘problems related to sanitation and pollution’ in the area<sup>11</sup>.

A series of demolition drives were carried out in Delhi in 2022 and 2023, for ‘encroachments removal’ and ‘city beautification’, which affected a large number of informal settlements across the city. Prominent among these sites were Tughlakabad, Mehrauli, Pragati Maidan, Zakir Nagar (2023) and Bela Estate (2022).

**Graph 3: Eviction due to ‘Slum’/Land Clearance/‘Beautification’/Removal of ‘Encroachments’**



Demolished Houses in Kanhaiya Gaon, Gurugram, Credits: HLRN

## Map 4: Forced Evictions in Delhi: 2022 and 2023

The National Capital Territory of Delhi recorded the most incidents of evictions (78) in 2022 and 2023. In 2023, around 278,796 (2.8 lakh) people were evicted by various state authorities in Delhi, the highest in any location in India in the year.

### Sites of Eviction

#### 2022

1. Chhatarpur Fatehpur Beri
2. 6/4 Ward 1, Mehrauli
3. Bela Estate
4. Bela Estate, Raj Ghat
5. Chilla Khadar
6. DND Basti
7. Jahangirpur
8. Kabadi Basti, Punjabi Bagh
9. Kali Bari
10. Kali Bari, C 31, Gole Market
11. Kanchan Kunj, Samosa Chowk
12. Kanchan Kunj, Shamshaan Ghat
13. Machhi Market, behind Akshardham Temple
14. Madanpur Khadar
15. Manglapuri
16. Mansarovar Park, Shahdara
17. ITO Graveyard
18. Ramesh and Lalita Park
19. Sarai Kale Khan
20. Sarai Kale Khan, Gyaspur Colony
21. Shakur Basti
22. Shakur Basti - D Block
23. Shyam Lal College, Shahdara
24. Tauba Colony, Batla House
25. Yamuna Bazar
26. Jamia Nagar, Batla House
27. Yamuna Riverfront
28. Mahatma Gandhi Camp, Punjabi Bagh
18. Subhash Camp, Badarpur
19. Sunder Nursery, Nizamuddin
20. Tughlakabad
21. Under the Delhi Noida Direct (DND) flyover, Yamuna Khadar
22. Kisan Colony, Shastry Nagar
23. Vishwas Nagar, Kasturba Nagar
24. Bhoomiheen Camp, Kalkaji, Govindpuri
25. Dhobi Ghat, Batla House
26. Geeta Colony
27. Old Usmanpur Village
28. Priyanaka Gandhi Camp
29. Sarojini Nagar
30. Shyam Lal College, Shahdara
31. Deenpur Village
32. Bawana Village
33. Gokulpuri, Kabir Nagar
34. Karkardooma
35. Madangir
36. Najafgarh
37. Prahladpur
38. Samaspur Village
39. Sangam Vihar
40. Shiv Vihar, Tripal Factory
41. Sultan Garden, Uttam Vihar
42. Surajpur Mod, Najafgarh
43. Okhla
44. Shanti Van

#### 2023

1. Zakir Nagar
2. Bhairon Marg, Pragati Maidan
3. China Colony, Moolchand basti
4. Bela Estate
5. Moolchand Basti
6. Dhaula Kuan
7. Khirki Extension, Malviya Nagar
8. Kotla, Sewa Nagar
9. Madipur
10. Nanakpura
11. Near Moti Masjid, Zakir Nagar
12. Near Vishwa Apartment, Mehrauli
13. Paharganj, Delhi
14. Saket
15. Shakur Basti
16. Shakur Basti D-block
17. Shashi Camp, Badarpur

### Evictions in

2022

2023



@ chief justice of

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Justice BV N

Myself

# Forced Evictions Prior to Mega Events: From Asian Games to the G20 Summit

According to the Global Report on Human Settlements 1996, major eviction programmes are often undertaken prior to the organization of international events, under the guise of 'beautification' drives, to remove informal settlements in host cities. For decades, cultural, sporting, and political mega - events have been characterized by these negative housing impacts. Thousands of people have been displaced and forcibly evicted due to mega sporting and cultural events in various countries such as Brazil, Korea, Qatar, Nigeria, the United States of America, as well as in India.<sup>12</sup> Delhi, in particular, has hosted several such events, from the Asian Games in 1982 to the G20 Summit in 2023.

The 1982 Asian Games in Delhi was the first international mega event after the country gained its independence. While the Asian Games were touted as 'the crowning jewel' in Delhi's history, a series of forced evictions were carried out during the preparations for the event and thereafter<sup>13</sup>. A large number of workers (it was observed that around one million workers arrived in the city due to the event, causing the population to rise from 5.5 million to 6.5 million)<sup>14</sup> were brought to Delhi for construction of infrastructure linked to the Games (such as roads, flyovers, high-end housing, and sports facilities). Reports found that the workers were neither paid minimum wages, nor provided with adequate housing facilities, and were subjected to exploitation. In the absence of housing options, the number of informal settlements across the city increased and the residents have till date been living under the threat of eviction, due to a lack of security of tenure<sup>15</sup>. The unprecedented scale of construction undertaken for the Games also led to the sidelining of the Master Plan, a comprehensive framework for the city's planned development.<sup>16</sup>

Following the Asian Games, in 2003, India successfully bid to host the Commonwealth Games (CWG) in 2010. Based on its fact-finding work and research, HLRN estimates that since 2004, at least 200,000 people in Delhi were forcibly evicted as a result of the CWG, without any rehabilitation. Authorities even demolished homes at several sites across the city when residents were not present; when they were either at work or traveling out of the city. From 2004 to 2006, aggressive demolitions took place on the west bank of the river Yamuna. Subsequently, in the summer of 2006, equally severe evictions occurred on the east bank, resulting in the demolition of more than 50,000 homes. Unfortunately, most of those affected received no compensation.<sup>17</sup>

Moreover, the construction of the Commonwealth Games Village served as a means for converting public land along the floodplain into privately-owned assets.<sup>18</sup> Recognizing the impracticality of relocating citywide settlements before the 2010 Commonwealth Games deadline, the Delhi government also opted to hide them from visitors using bamboo plantation.<sup>19</sup>

These instances are not confined to the nation's capital alone. In 2017, India hosted the FIFA Under-17 World Cup from 6 to 28 October. In order to 'beautify' areas for the event, the West Bengal government demolished 88 low-income homes and displaced 5,000 street vendors and 18,000 rickshaw pullers in Kolkata and Salt Lake City. This led to the loss of their livelihoods and sources of income.<sup>20</sup> Both domestic and international outrage managed to prevent further planned evictions. In a separate incident, the state government evicted 1,200 families to make way for the construction of a pavilion and stage for the Kolkata Book Fair.

A similar approach was observed during the 2020 visit of the former President of the United States of America, Donald Trump to Ahmedabad. The city's municipal corporation built a four-foot-high wall<sup>21</sup> to hide a stretch of informal settlements on the delegation's designated route. In preparation for the event, the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) also issued eviction notices to about 45 residents of the settlements.

A spate of evictions and demolitions occurred in Delhi before the G20 Summit in September 2023. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA), admittedly, carried out 49 demolition drives in Delhi since 1 April 2023 in which an area measuring 229.137 acres was claimed to be 'reclaimed'.<sup>22</sup> This includes Kasturba Nagar, Tughlaqabad, Pragati Maidan, the Yamuna Flood Plains, and Daula Kuan where demolition drives were carried out by the Delhi Public Works Department (PWD) and the DDA to 'beautify' the city.<sup>23</sup> Homeless persons were also removed from prominent locations in the city, as part of the 'beautification' drive and eight government shelters, that serve as the last refuge for those without a home, were demolished in Yamuna Pushta. These demolitions affected large groups of people and contributed to the high number of displaced persons in 2022 and 2023.

## 2.2 Infrastructure and Ostensible ‘Development’ Projects

Research reveals that infrastructure and purported ‘development’ projects in 2023 and 2022 continued to displace thousands of persons across urban and rural India. In 2023 alone, over **192,322 persons (37.3 per cent of the affected population) were rendered homeless as 40,067 houses** were demolished for road-widening projects, housing schemes, highway construction, construction and expansion of railway tracks, expansion of coal mines, metro projects, and ‘smart city’ projects. In 2022, **66,551 persons (30 per cent of the total number of people evicted in the year)**, were displaced for similar reasons.

Thus, in both years, at least **258,873 persons** were evicted due to various infrastructure and ‘development’ projects across the country. These include road-widening projects (in various cities such as Ahmedabad, Coimbatore, Guntur, Delhi, Mumbai, Patna, Prayagraj, Vadodara, and Ujjain among other areas) construction of highways, expressways (Bhagalpur, Delhi, Indore, and Mumbai), construction of ‘in-situ’ housing projects (Ahmedabad and Delhi), expansion of railway lines (Bhopal, Mumbai, and Surat), river-front development projects (Ahmedabad, Delhi, Indore, and Lucknow), among other projects.

“Sarkar sthanik vikas ki baat karti hai, par sthanik logon ko visthaptit karke hamein kis tarah ka vikas mil raha hai? Jahan vikas ho raha hai, humein wahan se kyun hatna chahiye?”

*(The government talks about local development but by displacing local residents, what kind of development are we achieving? Why are we being removed from areas where development is taking place?)*

~ A person under the threat of eviction due to a tourism development project in Narmada district, Gujarat

For instance, in January 2023, the local administration in Madhya Pradesh demolished over 200 houses, including 20 houses built under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Prime Minister’s Housing Scheme) and a temple located in Bhaukhedi village, Sehore for an 18 kilometre long road under the Bhuakhedi-Amlaha Road project.<sup>24</sup>

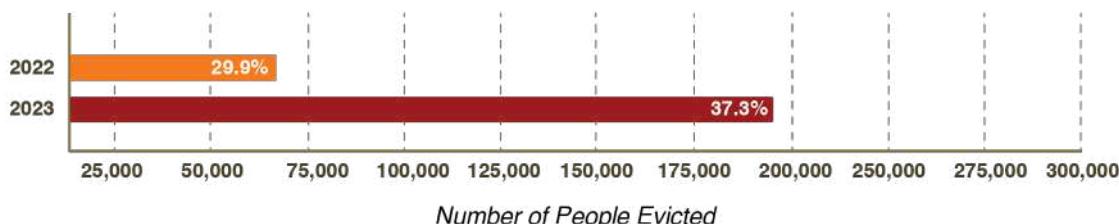
In Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, in September 2023, over 135 families from Nai basti found themselves displaced as part of the area’s redevelopment plan to modernize the rail corridor along the 12 km Mathura-Vrindavan stretch.<sup>25</sup>

For the construction of the third railway line from Bhopal to Indore, Ramganjmandi-Bhopal New Line Project (worth Rs 113.8 crore), officials of the Indian Railways began demolishing houses in three colonies in Bhopal – New Arif Nagar, Ayub Nagar, and Annu Nagari in December 2022. This impacted approximately 1,100 families who had resided in the area for at least 30 years.<sup>26</sup>

It is likely that many more infrastructure and other project-related incidents of eviction and displacement occurred across the country, which HLRN has not been able to document, particularly in the absence of public information. As in the previous reports, all people who have been displaced as a result of legal land acquisition processes have not been documented.

Though several evictions are justified by the state for ‘public purpose,’ the term continues to be misused and is ill-defined in law, as definitions are largely inconsistent with basic human rights principles. The population that benefits from these ostensible ‘public purpose’ projects is always different from the one that pays the price for them, including through the loss of their homes, livelihoods, and security.

Graph 4: Eviction due to Infrastructure and Ostensible ‘Development’ Projects



## 2.3 Environmental Projects, Forest Protection, and Wildlife Conservation

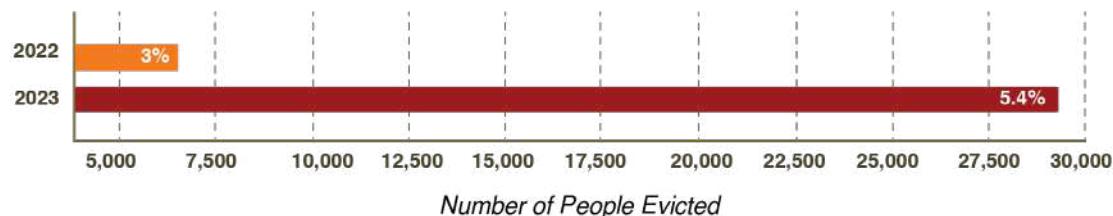
In 2023 and 2022, several incidents of forced eviction were carried out, seemingly, for the implementation of environmental projects and wildlife and forest protection. This resulted in the displacement and forced eviction of at least **34,615 individuals (16 per cent of the affected population in both years)** across the country.

Specifically, in 2023, this resulted in over **27,941 people (5.4 per cent of the total evictions in the year)** who were evicted, allegedly, for the conservation of the environment and forests. In 2022, at least **6,674 people (3 per cent of the evictions recorded that year)** lost their homes due to similar reasons. Multiple such instances of forced evictions were documented in numerous states, including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal.<sup>27</sup>

For instance, in February 2023, district administration officials from Nagaon and Sonitpur in Assam carried out a two-day eviction drive in Burha Chapori Wildlife Sanctuary, demolishing hundreds of structures, including homes, Anganwadi centres, and schools to ‘free land from illegal occupation’ in the wildlife sanctuary. Reportedly, the demolition drive was carried out in the presence of the Assam Police and Paramilitary personnel, and rendered over 2,500 families homeless.<sup>27</sup>

In July 2022, combined efforts were undertaken by the Thane Municipal Corporation and the Thane District Collector to clear land along the edge of Kalwa Creek by destroying at least 57 ‘hutments’ to ‘replant mangroves’ in the area. Affected persons, reportedly, have been living along the creek for over two decades and have multiple documents including ration cards, and school certificates to prove their residence in the area, and were rendered homeless as the eviction was carried out without following due process and the provision of alternative housing.<sup>28</sup>

**Graph 5: Eviction for Environmental Projects, Forest Protection, and Wildlife Conservation**



### New Forest Amendment Act 2023

On 26 July 2023, the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Act 2023 was passed by the Lok Sabha, granting exceptions to specific forest lands from the purview of the Forest (Conservation Act) 1980. This adjustment facilitates a more straightforward process for denuding these lands of their forests and repurposing them. The far-reaching ramifications of this alteration translate to an impact on a landmass of 197,159 square kilometres—equivalent to 27.62%—out of the total expanse of India’s forests spanning 713,789 square kilometres.

Under the aegis of the Forest Conservation Act from 1980, any natural forest officially designated as “forests” within government records were provided safeguard. In a pivotal 1996 verdict by the Supreme Court, the scope of this Act was broadened to encompass all forestlands falling within the definitional boundaries of a forest, a measure implemented to curb deforestation. Regrettably, the recent amendment creates exemptions for lands not registered as “forest” in governmental archives as of 25 October 1980, thereby effectively rendering the aforementioned court ruling void.<sup>29</sup> Furthermore, the bill extends concessions to lands situated up to 100 km from India’s borders, relieving them from the purview of the Forest (Conservation) Act. As per the amendment, a land area can be excluded from the legal framework to expedite the implementation of political and security projects that hold national significance.<sup>30</sup>

The potential relaxation of regulations outlined in the forest amendment act could undoubtedly exacerbate the vulnerability of those already dwelling in such regions and increase the threat of eviction due to environmental reasons.

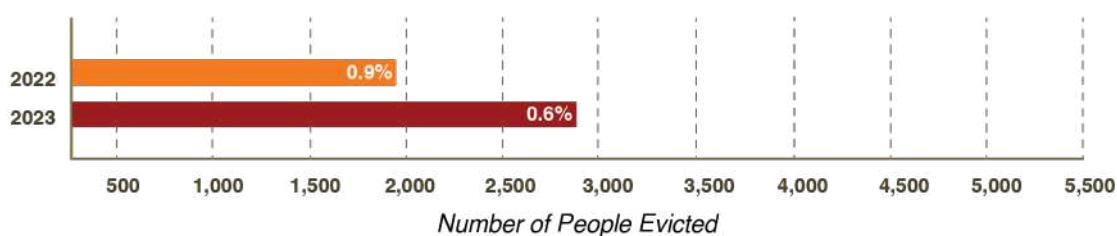
## 2.4 Disaster Management

Several instances of forced evictions were undertaken in 2023 and 2022 under the guise of ‘disaster management,’ thus impacting at least **4,814 persons (0.6 per cent)** of the total affected population belonging to low-income and marginalized communities across the country.

In 2023, over **2,880 persons** were affected due to river restoration projects and the construction of ‘flood protection walls’ in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh respectively. At least **1,934 persons** in Tamil Nadu living along the banks of the Cooum River were evicted and relocated in 2022 for the implementation of the Integrated Cooum River Eco-Restoration Project. However, it is ironic that the sites to which affected communities have been relocated are also located in flood-prone areas, with no disaster-resilient components, included in the design of tenements.

As previously documented by HLRN and its partners, evictions under ‘disaster management’ have received impetus from an order of the Madras High Court [W.P. 39234/2015], and have continued over the years, including for the purpose of ‘restoration of water bodies.

**Graph 6: Eviction due to Disaster Management**



## 2.5 Others

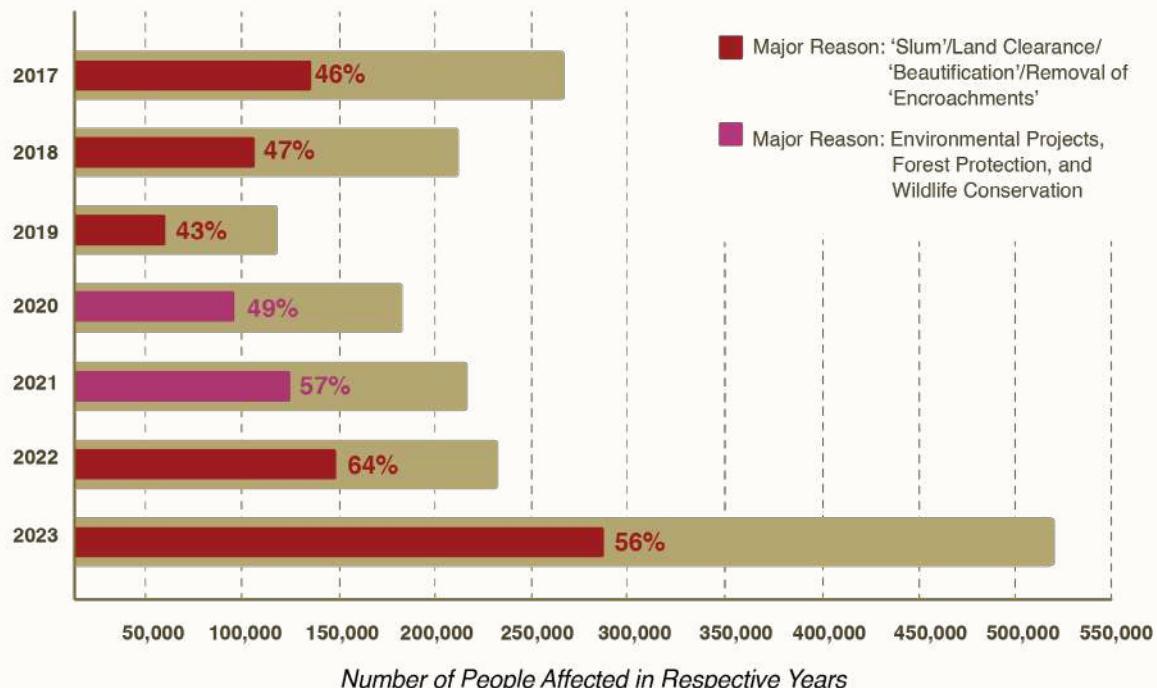
In addition to the categories of eviction mentioned above, HLRN documented numerous instances of evictions occurring in 2022 and 2023 for various other reasons. These include, but are not limited to village conflicts, demolition of government-constructed housing units deemed ‘unsafe’ without the provision of alternative accommodation, and instances where reasons were not known.

At least **2,280 persons (0.09 per cent)** were rendered homeless due to other reasons in 2023. This includes 375 families in Vadodara, Gujarat, who were evicted on grounds that the government-constructed dwelling units were ‘unsafe’ for habitation, and 100 houses located on the Talasari-Udaypur Beach which were removed by the local administration in Balasore as they belonged to persons who were ‘suspected to be involved in sex work’. In 2022, over **4,493 people (2 per cent)** were evicted in various states, including Punjab (based on verbal complaints by the village council), Telangana (on grounds of a few families being allotted land titles in different areas), Odisha (for the development of a park and construction of a statue), and, Karnataka (over allegations of causing ‘nuisance to the public’).

### UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement

21. States shall ensure that evictions only occur in exceptional circumstances. Evictions require full justification given their adverse impact on a wide range of internationally recognized human rights. Any eviction must be: (a) authorized by law; (b) carried out in accordance with international human rights law; (c) undertaken solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare;\* (d) reasonable and proportional; (e) regulated so as to ensure full and fair compensation and rehabilitation; and (f) carried out in accordance with the present guidelines. The protection provided by these procedural requirements applies to all vulnerable persons and affected groups, irrespective of whether they hold title to home and property under domestic law.

**Graph 7: Major Reason for Evictions Over the Years: 2017 to 2023**



Houses being demolished in Govindasamy Nagar, Chennai under the guise of removing 'encroachments',  
Credits: IRCDUC (Chennai)

### 3. Impact on Muslims, Dalits, Adivasis, and Other Historically Marginalized Communities

Historically marginalized communities, including Dalits/Scheduled Castes and Adivasis/Scheduled Tribes in India have disproportionately borne the brunt of the country's 'development' paradigm and suffered extensively from evictions and displacement. Despite protections in the Constitution of India and in national laws, Dalit and tribal communities continue to face forced evictions for a variety of reasons, including infrastructure projects, 'beautification' projects, and 'encroachment removal' drives.

In 2023 and 2022, research reveals that forced evictions and home demolitions had severe impacts on communities belonging to marginalized groups, including Muslims, Dalits/Scheduled Castes, Adivasis/Scheduled Tribes, as well as other marginalized groups and communities in several states, including Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, and Uttar Pradesh.

Out of the 324 reported cases of eviction in the last two years, HLRN was able to document information regarding the caste, religion, and other identities of affected persons in 101 instances, constituting **31 per cent** of total instances documented. These marginalized groups include religious minorities such as Muslims, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, as well as nomadic and indigenous communities, and migrant workers. In 2023, at least **53 instances (36 per cent** of the total reported instances) of evictions documented affected marginalized groups, while in 2022, in **48 instances (27 per cent** of reported instances) marginalized groups were affected. These are just a few of the incidents documented by HLRN that demonstrate the disproportionate impact of forced evictions on marginalized communities, who in the absence of state support, find themselves being pushed further into impoverishment. Media reports often lack comprehensive and cohesive information about the identities and numbers of affected individuals.



Women and children rendered homeless after the demolition of their homes in Kalibari, New Delhi. Credits: HLRN

Within the subset of these 101 documented cases, where information was available, Muslims emerged as the most affected group in almost half (**44 per cent**) of instances, underscoring their particular vulnerability in the context of forced evictions and displacement.

This was followed by persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes/Adivasi//Tribal communities, who were affected in at least 23 per cent of the instances; persons belonging to Other Backward Classes in 17 per cent of instances; and Scheduled Castes/Dalits in 5 per cent of reported instances. Communities with multiple marginalities including religion, caste, and other identities were affected in at least 11 per cent of the documented instances. For instance, just in Delhi, over hundreds of families belonging to the erstwhile nomadic Gadia Lohar (ironsmith) community were rendered homeless after their settlements were destroyed in Bawana Village, Deenpur Village, Gokulpuri, Karkardooma, Manglapuri, Shahdara, Dhasa Najafgarh, Prahladpur, Shiv Vihar, and Madangir, among other areas.

Additionally, forced evictions, displacement, and inadequate resettlement disproportionately affect women and children. In the aftermath of an eviction, challenges faced by women are multifold and include loss of livelihoods and access to food, breakdown of social structures and support systems, debilitating health impacts, and increased vulnerability to gender-based violence. Incidents of home demolition and eviction also adversely impact their economic and social vulnerabilities and exacerbate pre-existing and intersectional challenges faced by them in accessing their rights to housing, land, health, work, water, sanitation, privacy, and security. For children, the immediate and long-term impacts of forced evictions are acute and include psychological trauma, mental illness, fear, insecurity, anxiety, loss of education, loss of health, and increased vulnerability to sexual abuse and violence.

Independent experts estimate that since India's independence in 1947, ostensible 'development' projects have disproportionately affected communities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Of those displaced, 40 per cent are Adivasis/Indigenous Peoples/Tribals, while 20 per cent are Dalits/Scheduled Castes; with only one-third amongst them receiving resettlement.<sup>31</sup>





### Eviction of Homeless Persons in Delhi: Deprivation of the Last Refuge

In addition to the demolition of housing units, government shelters for homeless persons were razed in Sarai Kale Khan and areas of Yamuna Pushta, in Delhi, impacting at least 1,280 persons. These evictions were carried out by the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), the authority responsible for providing shelter and basic amenities to homeless persons in Delhi, and rendered many without shelter, pushing them back onto the streets and floodplains without any form of refuge.

Besides the destruction of shelter homes, many homeless persons were also displaced from public spaces such as parks, pavements, and intersections, further exacerbating their plight. Incidents of such displacement have been documented in areas such as Modi Mill, Nizamuddin, Hanuman Mandir, Sarojini Nagar, Ber Sarai, and Mayapuri, affecting over 2,000 persons.

“Hum kam se kam yahaan (Yamuna Pushta) paanch saal se reh rahe hain. Yahaan hum pehle jhuggi mein rehte the, par pichle saal (March mein) hamari jhuggi todi gayi thi. Tab se hum beghar ho gaye hain aur tab se hum yahin ‘Yamuna maai’ ke paas bas pade hue hain. Ek toh koi kaam-dhanda nahi, toh kya karenge? Kiraye ka ghar kaise lenge? Isliye bas yahi pade hain.

Abhi G20 ke samay par bhi bol rahe hain ki bach kar rehna, tab bhi hum police se bach bacha kar reh rahe the, ab bhi bach kar reh rahe hain. Ab bhi tang kar rahi hai police. Rain-basera ka tent tak nahi laga jo bola tha.”

*(We have been living here (at Yamuna Pushta) for at least five years. We used to live here in a hutment (jhuggi), but our house was demolished last year (in March). Since then, we have become homeless and are languishing on the banks of the river Yamuna. We don't have any work or livelihood, so what will we do? How will we afford a room on rent? That's why we are just lying here.)*

*They were telling us to be careful of the police during G20; earlier also we had to be careful of the police and we are continuing to do so. Even now, the police are harassing us. They haven't even put up the tent shelters (for winter) as they had promised)*

~ Sonia, a trans woman from Yamuna Pushta, Delhi, living in homelessness

## 4. Low Rate of Resettlement and Inadequate Resettlement

Out of the total 324 instances of forced evictions recorded in 2023 and 2022, information on resettlement is available only for 122 instances. Among these, the state offered some form of resettlement or alternative housing in only 25 of the affected sites (20.5 per cent of total instances); partial resettlement in seven sites (1.6 per cent of total instances); and monetary compensation in only seven sites (5.7 per cent of total instances). This implies that, in 72 per cent of instances of eviction in 2023 and 2022, where information is available, the state failed to resettle or rehabilitate affected persons.

### UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement.

16. All persons, groups and communities have the right to resettlement, which includes the right to alternative land better or equal quality and housing that must satisfy the following criteria for adequacy: accessibility, affordability, habitability, security of tenure, cultural adequacy, suitability of location, and access to essential services such as health and education.
52. The Government and any other parties responsible for providing just compensation and sufficient alternative accommodation, or restitution when feasible, must do so immediately upon the eviction... [emphasis added].

As mentioned above, the vast majority of individuals evicted in both 2023 and 2022 have not been resettled by the state. In all instances of forced evictions in 2023, where information is available, government authorities provided some form of resettlement or compensation in only 18 per cent of instances. For instance, affected families living in Tamil Nadu, who were evicted for road-widening projects, and disaster management initiatives were shifted to various resettlement sites, including Ammankulam, Perumbakkam, and Ukaadam. However, as documented extensively by HLRN<sup>32</sup> and the Information and Resource Centre for Deprived Urban Communities (IRCDUC), due to the lack of adoption of community-centric approaches, the process of resettlement has pushed communities to further marginalization.<sup>33</sup> In 2022, 42 per cent of affected individuals received some form of rehabilitation by the state. These include persons affected by – the removal of “illegal colonies”, (Chandigarh) and on the basis of a court order (C W.P. No 1445/2011) the destruction of “encroachments” after a plea was filed by a Residents Welfare Association (Chandigarh and Delhi), removal of “encroachments” following court orders (Tamil Nadu), road widening/construction projects (Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu), and restoration of monuments (Maharashtra) among other reasons.

**The continued exclusion from housing by local governments using the flawed notions of ‘eligibility criteria’ and ‘illegality’ contributes to a rise in homelessness and an increase in the number of people being forced into insecure and inadequate living conditions across India.**

Given the abysmally low rate of resettlement across India, including over the last six years, the overwhelming majority of evicted and displaced persons have had to fend for themselves, after losing their homes and their personal belongings due to such large-scale destruction. While many affected persons have made temporary housing arrangements at and around their original sites of residence, some have rebuilt their homes at their own costs, as a result of which they have incurred increased indebtedness, and a large percentage of evicted persons have been rendered homeless. In all scenarios, people experience human rights violations and increased marginalization and impoverishment.

Specifically, in Delhi, with the continued lack of coordination between governments, overlapping implementation of housing schemes for the poor, and the recent trend of courts directing affected families to be shifted to government-run homeless shelters, thousands of evicted families have been pushed into further marginalization and impoverishment. Even after orders from the High Court of Delhi to resettle people affected by evictions, they have not been rehabilitated. In many cases, families have paid for alternative housing after taking personal loans at high interest rates. While the authorities cite lack of coordination between the central and state governments and overlapping implementation of schemes as the reason for this, the evicted families in Delhi are forced to languish in inadequate living conditions, waiting for alternative housing. For example, in Kidwai Nagar, around 400 affected persons have been waiting for the allotment of alternative flats since 2017 despite the directions from the High Court of Delhi in Mathura Prasad v. South Delhi Municipal Corporation [W.P.(C) 3430/2017]. Similarly, in Gol Market, around 80 families who were evicted more than a decade ago in 2010 have been waiting for rehabilitation despite the High Court directing the same.

## 5. Lack of Due Process and Violation of Multiple Human Rights

The Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement, provide clear operational guidelines to be followed before, during, and after evictions. However, in almost all incidents of forced evictions across the country in 2023 and 2022, state authorities did not follow due process requirements. This includes incidents of evictions without adequate notice, demolitions in inclement weather, before and during school examinations, and with the use of disproportionate force. Consequently, the processes followed before, during, and after evictions resulted in the violation of multiple human rights of affected persons, including their human rights to life, adequate housing, land, work/livelihood, health, food, water, sanitation, education, security of the person and home, information, participation, and freedom of movement and residence.

The decisions of the Supreme Court of India on the right to shelter and the decision of this Court in Sudama Singh require a Court approached by persons complaining against forced eviction not to view them as 'encroachers' and illegal occupants of land, whether public or private...The decisions of the Supreme Court of India on the right to shelter and

The decision of this Court in Sudama Singh require a Court approached by persons complaining against forced eviction not to view them as 'encroachers' and illegal occupants of land, whether public or private, but to require the agencies to first determine if the dwellers are eligible for rehabilitation in terms of the extant law and policy. Forced eviction of jhuggi dwellers, unannounced, in co-ordination with the other agencies, and without compliance with the above steps, would be contrary to the law explained in the above decisions.

~ *Ajay Maken v. Union of India, [W.P. (C) 11616/2015], High Court of Delhi*

For instance, in Pragati Maidan, bulldozers reached the site reportedly, at 5 a.m. in the morning on 1 June 2023, leaving the affected persons, including women, children, and older persons, no time to collect their belongings and make alternative arrangements. In several sites, such as Priyanka Gandhi Camp, Tughlakabad, and Nanakpura, the rubble left after the demolition was collected during and immediately after the eviction, and families were prevented from salvaging the remnants of their home for reconstruction. The use of disproportionate force was also reported in sites like Mehrauli, and Tughlakabad, where people were prevented from congregating or leaving their homes.

"Hum karib pachaas saal se Rama Pir No Tekro mein reh rahe the. Jabki sarkar ne humein chhe hazaar rupaye kiraya dene ka vaada kiya tha, par is area mai dus hazaar se kam mein bhaade ka ghar milna namumkin hai. Humko ye bhi nahi pata tha ki jab humein sarkaar punarwas ke baad ghar degi tab woh uske paise legi ya nahi. Humein chinta hoti hai ki agar maang le to kya karenge."

*(We had been living in Rama Pir No Tekro for almost 50 years. The government promised to pay Rs. 6,000 per month for rent. But finding a house for less than Rs. 10,000 in this area is impossible. We also don't know if we will have to pay for the house received after rehabilitation. We worried about what we will do if they ask for money.)*

~ A person from the settlement at Rama Pir No Tekro, Ahmedabad under an in-situ rehabilitation project



Partially demolished homes in Rama Pir No Tekro, *Credits: Rahethan Adhikar Manch, Gujarat*



Apartments under construction on the site of demolished houses in Rama Pir No Tekro, *Credits: Rahethan Adhikar Manch, Gujarat*

## 6. Evictions Due to Court Orders

In 2023, court orders and tribunal decisions resulted in at least 13 incidents of forced eviction, displacing over 259,845 individuals across India. This means that at least 50 per cent of those evicted in 2023 lost their homes due to the enforcement of court orders. In 2022, 26 instances affecting 33,360 individuals, roughly 15 per cent of those affected, were attributable to court orders.

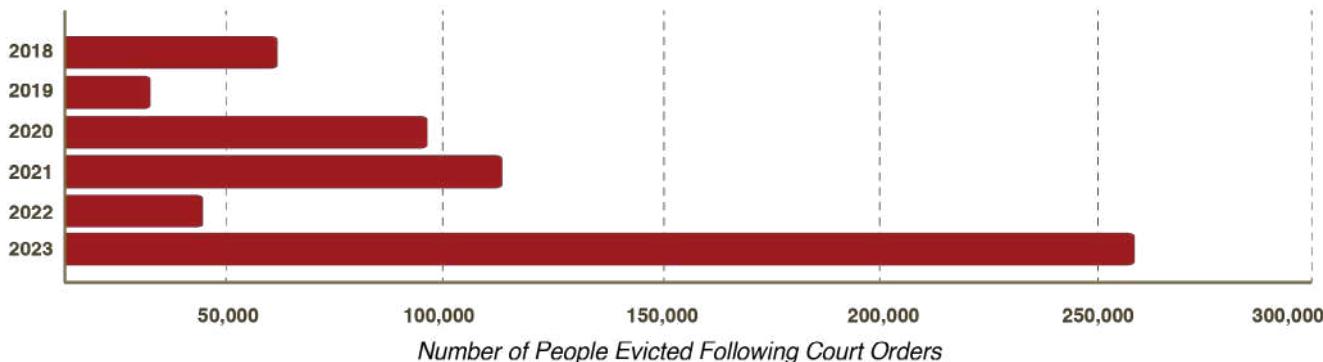
In January 2022, 2,546 ‘hutments’ were demolished by the Western Railways Authority amidst heavy police deployment in Apna Nagar, Makdum Nagar, Milindnagar, Narsinh Mandir, and Panchsheel Nagar in Surat, Gujarat. The demolition was undertaken following the Supreme Court of India’s order in favour of the Indian Railways to ‘forcefully remove’ the ‘encroachments.’ The Court directed local authorities to record details of the persons affected to analyse their eligibility for alternate accommodation, and ordered Western Railway, local government, and the state government to jointly pay a sum of Rs 2,000 per month per demolished structure for “six months from the date of demolition of their structure.” In July 2022, however, the Court refused to give more time to eligible applicants to pay instalments for rehabilitation under PMAY and reprimanded Railway authorities for delay in clearing ‘encroachments’ along the Surat-Udhna to Jalgaon Railway line. The Court stated that, “Whatever has been done is already an indulgence shown to all these persons. They were rank trespassers occupying Railway property.”

Following an order of the Madras High Court, the Chennai Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board (TNUHDB) removed ‘encroachments’ amidst ‘police protection’ from land belonging to the civic body in June 2022.

Additionally, as highlighted in the previous edition of this report, people affected by forced evictions are facing increasing challenges in accessing justice, including due to the courts hesitancy to provide protection and relief. For instance, the High Court of Delhi [W.P.(C) 9625/2022] refused to intervene to prevent the demolition of 100 homes of low-income families in Gyaspur, despite the residents, reportedly, having proof of residence in the area for decades. The court stated that the settlement was not included in the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board’s (DUSIB) list of identified bastis (settlements). In June 2023, the High Court of Delhi refused to grant a stay on the demolition of 100 houses by the Public Works Department (PWD) in the informal settlement at Pragati Maidan, citing that it is not included in the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board’s (DUSIB) list of notified settlements. No rehabilitation was provided to the evicted people, but the Court permitted one week’s time to the affected persons to shift to the Delhi government’s shelter for homeless persons at Geeta Colony. While homeless shelters serve as an emergency refuge for people without housing, they are not adequate for families with belongings and do not equate to adequate rehabilitation. Similarly, the High Court of Delhi did not provide relief to the residents of Tughlakabad, owing to the fact that the settlement was not part of DUSIB’s list of notified slums, resulting in the demolition of homes in April and May 2023. A similar trend was also exhibited in other cases of demolitions in 2022 and 2023, for example, in *Vaishali (Minor) (Through Next Friend Mrs. Sita Devi) v. Union of India* [L.P.A 271/2022], and *Shakarpur Slum Union v. DDA* [W.P.(C) 6779/2021]. By limiting the requirement of due process and rehabilitation only for residents of listed settlements, the court ignored the vast number of settlements in Delhi that are yet to be surveyed.

In the past, the Indian courts have constructively interpreted the law to provide relief in cases of housing rights violations, despite the absence of a statute. The Supreme Court of India and several state High Courts have consistently affirmed the right to housing/shelter as an inherent component of the fundamental right to life through numerous judgments<sup>34</sup>. The landmark judgments in *Sudama Singh v. Government of Delhi* (2010) and *Ajay Maken v. Union of India* (2019), place the duty on state authorities to conduct a survey and provide rehabilitation before carrying out any forcible act of eviction. However, recent court orders related to evictions, particularly in Delhi, have deviated from these precedents.

**Graph 8: People Affected by Evictions Following Court Orders: 2018 to 2023**

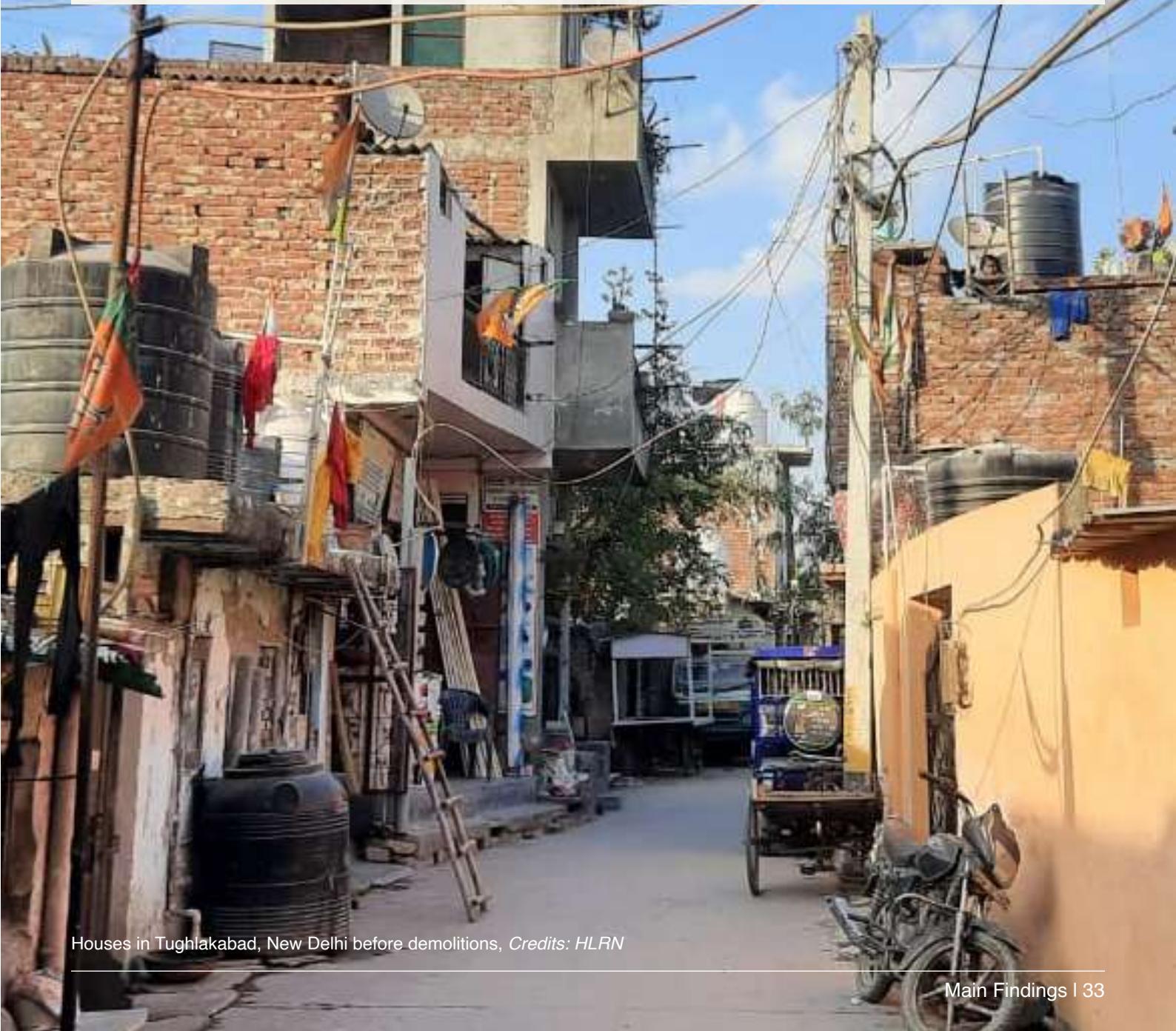


## Large Scale Demolitions in Tughlakabad, Delhi

On 11 January 2023, families residing in and around Tughlakabad Fort in New Delhi received eviction notices from the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).<sup>35</sup> As the agency responsible for preserving historical sites, the ASI deemed these settlements as 'illegal encroachments', under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 (AMASR Act). Following a directive from the High Court of Delhi, on 24 April 2023, the ASI was mandated to remove encroachments within four weeks. Subsequently, on 30 April and 1 May, amidst heavy rains and in the presence of the Delhi Police and officers from Central Reserve Police Force<sup>36</sup> over 1,000 houses were demolished in Bengali Basti in Chhuriya Mohalla, rendering over 2.5 lakh people homeless.<sup>37</sup> Despite claims from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Police, residents maintain that they received no prior communication from the ASI regarding the demolition until 11 January 2023 when notices were affixed to their doors. Notably, these notices did not specify a demolition date.<sup>3839</sup> Affected persons also reported that the demolitions were carried out in the morning, when most of the residents had left for work, and that the mobile networks in the area were jammed to prevent information about the eviction from being shared.

"We are going on a hunger strike to prevent them from demolishing our homes suddenly. No one listens to the poor. The military (sic) is coming, saying they are doing their duty; the police are coming, saying they are doing their duty; the MCD is coming, saying they are doing their duty.... there is no one to listen to us. How can we voice our concerns? The female police officers keep pushing us aside, and now they are demolishing our homes right before our eyes. We are helpless, tears are welling up in our eyes, but we cannot cry. They keep saying it is illegal... Well, the whole of Delhi is illegal... they did not even give us a notice..."

~ Conversations with affected persons from Tughlakabad<sup>40</sup>



Houses in Tughlakabad, New Delhi before demolitions, Credits: HLRN

## 7. Extensive Threat of Eviction and Displacement

In addition to the reported instances of forced evictions in 2023 and 2022, we have also documented information on several imminent threats of forced eviction and dispossession across the country. Around 17 million (1.7 crore) people in India currently live under the threat of eviction and displacement (*see Annexure 3 for details*). The actual number could be much higher, as there is no official data on people facing eviction threats in the country. Based on preliminary information, the reasons for potential displacement can approximately be categorized as ‘encroachments’/‘slum’ clearance/‘city-beautification’ (37.9 per cent of documented instances), infrastructure projects (27.6 per cent), forest protection (19.7 per cent), disaster management (3.8 per cent), implementation of court orders; and, tourism development, among other reasons (11 per cent).

Some of the prominent threats of evictions include *inter alia* the following:

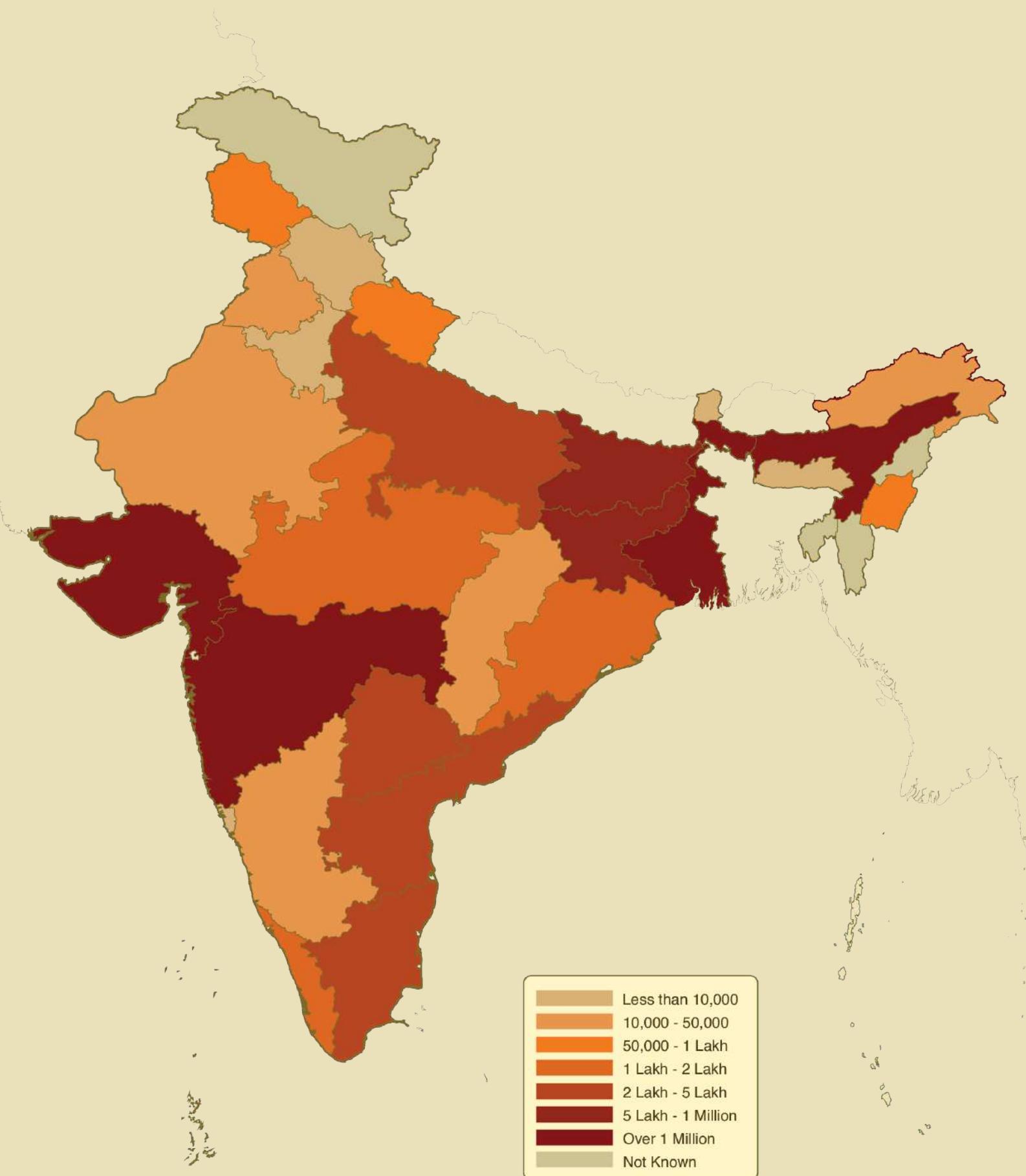
- Around 65,000 families in Mumbai’s Dharavi, live under the threat of being displaced due to the planned redevelopment project;<sup>41</sup>
- At least 1,446 families will be evicted as a part of ongoing efforts for the expansion of the Gaggal Airport, in Kangra, Himachal Pradesh<sup>42</sup>;
- Atleast 5,000 people in Narmada district, Gujarat continue to live under the threat of being displaced from their ancestral lands, for the implementation of various projects to boost tourism in the region, including for the construction of an airport around the Statue of Unity;<sup>43</sup>
- Over 20,000 families living in 11 districts, including Kasargod and Thiruvananthapuram, in Kerala, could be evicted for the 540-kilometre ‘Thiruvananthapuram–Kasargod Semi High-Speed Rail’ or ‘Silver Line’ project.<sup>44</sup>

### At least 65,000 families in Mumbai’s Dharavi at the Risk of Displacement

Commonly known as ‘Asia’s largest slum’<sup>45</sup>, Dharavi is located in the financial capital of the country — Mumbai and is spread over 260 hectares. It is home to at least 65,000 families and is a hub of small-scale industries, including leather and pottery units<sup>46</sup>. In 2022, plans to ‘redevelop’ the settlement were initiated by the state government of Maharashtra. Several grave concerns, including the fixed eligibility criteria, increased Floor Space Index (FSI) in the proposed new dwelling units, and impacts on livelihoods have taken centre stage in protests against the project. Reportedly, residents on the ground floor, must have documents proving their residency in the area before the year 2000<sup>47</sup> and those occupying the upper stories (a common occurrence in informal settlements) would be rendered ‘ineligible’ for alternative housing. A higher FSI also implies heavy density which could give rise to unhygienic conditions while putting immense strain on local services and infrastructure. Equally pressing is the challenge of accommodating people’s livelihoods within the looming high-rise structures — an issue that needs to be addressed by the stakeholders involved in the project.<sup>48</sup>

In February 2019, the Supreme Court of India [W.P. (C) 109/2008] ordered the eviction of over 1 million households whose claims to tenure had been rejected under The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006. Recognising that the order could affect a large number of tribal and other forest-dwelling families, in a subsequent order, the Court ordered a temporary halt on the evictions and directed the state governments to file their responses. However, until the case is disposed and the Court issues its final orders, the threat of eviction still persists over the families.

## Map 5: State-wise Threat of Eviction in India



## 8. Loss of Housing from Fires

Multiple cases of fire in low-income ‘informal’ settlements were reported from different parts of India in 2022 and 2023. These fires resulted in the widespread destruction of houses, damage of personal goods, and in a few cases deaths.

According to HLRN, at least **4,106 houses** belonging to low-income families were destroyed by fire accidents in both 2022 and 2023, leaving over **20,159 persons** without shelter. This includes the destruction of over 1,464 houses, which affected roughly 7,027 individuals in 2023; and particularly alarming is the figure for 2022, where 2,642 houses belonging to low-income persons were damaged, thus directly impacting around 13,132 persons. This data only reflects incidents known to HLRN. The actual number could be much higher as many incidents of fire are not reported.

In 2023, fire incidents were reported in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, and Punjab. The preceding year, 2022, saw similar tragedies in Assam, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Nagaland, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh.

The causes behind these fires in low-income settlements vary, ranging from cylinder blasts to short circuits. However, in most cases, the exact reasons remain unidentified. Due to limited investigations into such incidents, conclusive evidence is often lacking. This raises concerns that fires may serve as an indirect method of displacing the poor from their homes and lands.

In November 2023, in Punjab’s Kapurthala city, a devastating fire destroyed approximately 150 to 200 “illegal slums”, constructed near the Rail Coach Factory on land owned by the Indian Railways.<sup>49</sup> The fire rapidly spread across an area of over 1.5 kilometers, engulfing numerous dwellings and affecting hundreds of persons. Residents of the same settlement were previously rendered homeless in 2021, after their houses were gutted down due to a massive fire outbreak.<sup>50</sup>

In December 2022, in West Bengal, around 150 individuals found themselves homeless after their houses situated along the railway track in North 24-Parganas, were engulfed in flames. These residents had been residing in the densely populated area known as ‘rail bustee’.<sup>51</sup> In the same month, in Delhi’s Bhalswa Village, around 35 houses in Harijan Basti were reduced to ashes in a fire incident.<sup>52</sup>



Destroyed houses at Shakur Basti, New Delhi November 2023, Credits: HLRN



Tughlakabad, New Delhi, Credits: HLRN

# IV. Recommendations

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Housing and Land Rights Network strongly condemns all acts of forced evictions, demolition of homes, displacement, and forced relocation of the urban and rural poor taking place across India. Historically it has been found that it is the already poor and marginalised who stand to lose their homes and lands for ‘development and growth’. Given the severity and magnitude of this crisis and the fact that these incidents have resulted in gross human rights violations, in contravention of laws, policies, and schemes, we would like to propose the following recommendations (which are based on and in compliance with international human rights standards and norms) for immediate implementation, to the Indian government – at the central, state, and local levels.

- 1.** Impose an immediate national moratorium on forced evictions and home demolitions. Housing and Land Rights Network has been calling for a moratorium on evictions in India for several years. This was also a recommendation of the UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing in her 2017 report on her mission to India.<sup>53</sup>
- 2.** Recognize and list all informal settlements as legitimate clusters of housing to remove connotations of ‘illegality’ and ‘encroachment’, that adversely affects the residents and results in forced evictions. Informal settlements (jhuggis) provide refuge to millions of people who lack access to adequate housing options, compounded by housing shortage, lack of livelihood, and unaffordability.
- 3.** Strictly ensure that demolitions are not used by state authorities against communities as a means of meting out summary justice or punishment. The practice of ‘punitive demolition’ disproportionately targets low-income communities who are already marginalized and violates all due process norms and established national and international human rights laws and standards.
- 4.** Follow due process and ensure that the free, prior, and informed consent of all affected persons is taken before any eviction/ relocation/redevelopment/in situ upgrading project is finalized.
- 5.** Urgently provide alternative accommodation to all evicted families who have been waiting for rehabilitation for several years. Ensure that the implementation of government schemes, including the Affordable Rental Housing Complex (ARHC), does not disrupt existing plans to rehabilitate those affected by forced evictions in Delhi.
- 6.** Implement progressive court judgments upholding the human right to adequate housing. It is important to note that while all state governments immediately implement court orders calling for evictions, the same is not the case when it comes to providing rehabilitation. This has been a consistent finding in HLRN’s research on forced evictions since 2015.
- 7.** Adopt a protocol based on the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement<sup>54</sup>, to ensure that relocation/eviction only takes place for ‘exceptional circumstances’ and complies with due process requirements and protects human rights of affected persons.
- 8.** Carry out human rights-based ‘eviction impact assessments,’<sup>55</sup> consistent with national and international guidelines, prior to the implementation of any project. Ensure that the differential impacts of evictions and displacement on women, children, and marginalized groups are taken into account, including through the collection of disaggregated data. All social, eviction, and environmental impact assessment documents should be made public, and must be shared with the affected persons.
- 9.** Recognize and uphold the human right to adequate housing,<sup>56</sup> as guaranteed in international law<sup>57</sup> and affirmed by orders of the Supreme Court of India and state High Courts. Develop a comprehensive housing policy aimed at providing durable solutions for adequate housing for all. This should include the adoption of a ‘Housing First’ approach to prioritize adequate housing for homeless persons and the provision of low-cost housing options along a ‘housing continuum,’ including hostels for migrant workers and single homeless persons, collective housing arrangements, and social rental housing. In order to develop adequate policy response, states must conduct accurate surveys and collect disaggregated data on the number of migrant workers, homeless people, and others living without adequate housing. The ‘Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Adequate Housing’<sup>58</sup> developed by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing should be incorporated into state housing policies and implemented.

- 10.** Invest adequately in low-cost housing for low-income groups, with a focus on social housing. Define ‘affordable housing’ on the basis of income to prevent its misuse. Prioritize participatory and human rights-based in situ (on site) upgrading of housing that respects peoples’ livelihoods and cultural needs.
- 11.** In areas where in situ upgrading is not possible, ensure that alternative housing/land is provided within three kilometres of people’s original places of habitation, after consultation with, and the consent of, affected communities.
- 12.** Define ‘public purpose’ adequately, consistent with human rights standards, to ensure that marginalized individuals, groups, and communities are not routinely displaced for projects that do not benefit them but instead result in their chronic impoverishment and increased marginalization.
- 13.** Recognize and uphold the right to land of urban and rural communities. Take immediate measures to provide security of tenure to all those living in conditions of insecurity in urban and rural areas, consistent with the requirement of international human rights instruments, including General Comment 4 of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>59</sup> the UN Guiding Principles on Security of Tenure for the Urban Poor,<sup>60</sup> and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas.<sup>61</sup>
- 14.** Incorporate a human rights and climate justice approach to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), several of which relate to the need to improve housing and living conditions of the urban and rural poor. The indicators to monitor the Goals should be human rights-based and developed in consultation with independent experts and local communities.

## V. Conclusion

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The findings of this report unequivocally demonstrate the magnitude of the issue of forced evictions in India, and the resultant human rights violations. Housing and Land Rights Network urges state authorities, at all levels, to address this crisis and prevent the short and long-term ramifications of persistently displacing the poor. We hope that the state will assume its responsibility to protect the most vulnerable and marginalized, and establish a moratorium on all evictions, for any reason whatsoever.

# Annexure 1

**Table 1: Forced Evictions in India in 2023**

**I. Evictions Undertaken for 'Slum' Clearance/ Removal of 'Encroachments'/ 'Beautification'**

	STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	DISTRICT/ CITY	SITE OF EVICTION	MONTH	PURPORTED REASON FOR THE EVICITION	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF houses DEMOLISHED (FAMILIES/ PEOPLE AFFECTED)	RESETTLEMENT PROVIDED
1	Assam	Kamrup	Mairapur Village	November	Removal of 'encroachments'	3 houses	Not known
2	Assam	Morigaon	Near Moirabari Hospital ground	November	Removal of 'encroachments'	5 families	Not known
3	Assam	Sonitpur	Porua area, Tezpur	October	Removal of 'illegal structures'	66 families	Not known
4	Bihar	Jamui	Not known	August	Removal of 'encroachments' following a complaint by a local resident	74 houses	Not known
5	Bihar	Patna	Adalat Ghat, next to the Post Office	Multiple times	Removal of 'encroachments'	70 families	Not known
6	Bihar	Patna	Area around Patliputra Sports Complex, Kankarbagh	October	Removal of 'encroachments'	45 houses	Not known
7	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Dhanas	May	Removal of 'illegal temporary structures'	Unknown	Not known
8	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Dhanas	October	Removal of 'encroachments' from agricultural land	60 houses	Not known
9	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Industrial Area Phase II	April	Removal of 'encroachments' on government land	32 houses	Not known
10	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Sector 26	March	Removal of 'encroachments'	60 houses	Not known
11	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	Master Sheri, Mitnawad	February	Removal of 'encroachments'	16 houses (80 people)	No
12	Delhi	Delhi	Areas on the Yamuna Floodplains near Zakir Nagar	August	Removal of 'encroachments' from the Yamuna floodplains, following an order of the National Green Tribunal [O.A. 6/2012, Principal Bench]	40 families	Not known
13	Delhi	Delhi	Bela Estate, Moolchand Basti and other areas along the banks of the Yamuna River	March	Removal of 'encroachments' following a Delhi High Court order [WP. (C) 5214/2018] and orders of the National Green Tribunal [O.A. 6/2012, Principal Bench]	150 houses	No
14	Delhi	Delhi	Bela Estate, Moolchand Basti and other areas along the banks of the Yamuna River	March	Removal of 'encroachments' following a Delhi High Court order [WP. (C) 5214/2018] and orders of the National Green Tribunal [O.A. 6/2012, Principal Bench]	200-300 houses	No
15	Delhi	Delhi	Bhairon Marg, Pragati Maidan	June	Removal of 'encroachments'	100 houses	No, the Delhi High Court directed that families be moved to the shelter for homeless families in Geeta Colony
16	Delhi	Delhi	China Colony, Moolchand Basti along the banks of the Yamuna River	March - April	Removal of 'encroachments' following a Delhi High Court order [WP. (C) 5214/2018] National Green Tribunal [O.A. 6/2012, Principal Bench]	500-600 houses	No

17	Delhi	Delhi	Deenpur Village	October	Removal of 'encroachments'	5 families	No
18	Delhi	Delhi	Dhaura Kuan	May	Removal of 'encroachments'	150 families	No
19	Delhi	Delhi	Gaushala, Bawana Village	July	Removal of 'encroachments'	12 families	No
20	Delhi	Delhi	Gokulpuri, Kabir Nagar	August	Removal of 'encroachments'	6 families	No
21	Delhi	Delhi	Karkardooma	October	Removal of 'encroachments'	16 families	No
22	Delhi	Delhi	Khirki Extension, Malviya Nagar	December	Removal of 'encroachments'	30 people	No
23	Delhi	Delhi	Kotla, Sewa Nagar	August	Removal of 'encroachments'	35 houses	No
24	Delhi	Delhi	Madangiri, near Lal Building School	September	Removal of 'encroachments'	12 families	No
25	Delhi	Delhi	Madipur	June	Removal of 'encroachments'	90 houses	No
26	Delhi	Delhi	Moolchand Basti, along the banks of the river Yamuna	March	Removal of 'encroachments' following a Delhi High Court order [WP. (C) 5214/2018] National Green Tribunal [O.A. 6/2012, Principal Bench]	350 houses	
27	Delhi	Delhi	Najafgarh Village	October	Removal of 'encroachments'	12 families	No
28	Delhi	Delhi	Nanakpura	July	Removal of 'encroachments'	80 houses	No
29	Delhi	Delhi	Near Moti Masjid, Zakir Nagar	February	Removal of 'encroachments' from the Yamuna floodplains, following an order of the National Green Tribunal [O.A.6/2012, Principal Bench]	300 People	No
30	Delhi	Delhi	Near Vishwa Apartment, Mehrauli	February	Removal of 'encroachments' on Archaeological Survey of India land	15 houses	No
31	Delhi	Delhi	Okhla	October	Removal of 'encroachments'	100 houses	Not known
32	Delhi	Delhi	Paharganj	June	Removal of 'encroachments'	9 houses (36 people)	No
33	Delhi	Delhi	Prahladpur, Badli Road	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments'	12 families	No
34	Delhi	Delhi	Raghbir Nagar	June	Removal of 'encroachments'	25 houses (125 People)	No
35	Delhi	Delhi	Saket	January	Removal of 'encroachments' as a part of a drive	1house	No
36	Delhi	Delhi	Samaspur Village, Dhasa Najafgarh	June	Removal of 'encroachments'	2 families	No
37	Delhi	Delhi	Sangam Vihar, Bandh Road	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments'	4 families	No
38	Delhi	Delhi	Shanti Van	May	Removal of 'encroachments'	60 families	Not known
39	Delhi	Delhi	Shakur Basti	May	Removal of 'encroachments' on Railway land	61 'structures' including houses and shops	No
40	Delhi	Delhi	Shakur Basti	November	Removal of 'encroachments' on Railway land	125 houses	No
41	Delhi	Delhi	Shakur Basti, D-Block	February	Removal of 'encroachments' on Railway land	40 houses	No
42				May	Removal of 'encroachments'	60 houses	Not known
43	Delhi	Delhi	Shashi Camp, Badarpur	December	Removal of 'encroachments' on Railway land	45 houses	No
44	Delhi	Delhi	Shiv Vihar, near Tirpal Factory	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments'	15 families	No
45	Delhi	Delhi	Subhash Camp, Badarpur	August	Removal of 'encroachments'	150 families	No
46	Delhi	Delhi	Sultan Garden, Najafgarh	June	Removal of 'encroachments'	8 families	No

47	Delhi	Delhi	Sunder Nursery, Nizamuddin	November	Removal of 'encroachments'	500 families	No
48	Delhi	Delhi	Surajpur Mod, Najafgarh	July	Removal of 'encroachments'	5 families	No
49	Delhi	Delhi	Tughlakabad	April	Removal of 'encroachments' on Archaeological Survey of India land	250,000 people	No
50	Delhi	Delhi	Under the Delhi Noida Direct (DND) flyover, Yamuna Khadar	July-August	Removal of 'encroachments'	100 houses	Not known
51	Delhi	East Delhi	Kisan Colony, Shastri Nagar	October	Removal of 'encroachments'	Over 70 houses	
52	Gujarat	Devbhumi Dwarka	Harshad, Gandhvi Fishing Village, Near the Harsiddhi Temple	March	Removal of 'encroachments'	69 families	No
53	Gujarat	Devbhumi Dwarka	Navadra village, Kalyanpur Taluka	March	Removal of 'encroachments'	122 families	No
54	Haryana	Gurgaon	Kanahiya Gaon	April	Removal of 'encroachments' from government land	Over 400 houses	Not known
55	Haryana	Gurugram	Kanahiya Gaon	October	Removal of 'encroachments' from government land	Over 200 houses	Not known
56	Haryana	Gurugram	Saraswati Kunj along Golf Course Road	May	Removal of 'encroachments' from government land	100-150 houses	Not known
57	Haryana	Nuh	Various villages including Aagon, Adbar Chowk, Nalhar, Nalhar Road, Nagina, Nangal Mubarakpur, Punhana, Shahpur, Tauru, and Tiranga Chowk	August	Removal of "illegal encroachments on government land; developments on forest land; buildings on HSVP land; houses without occupation certificates; structures built without any change in land-use on agricultural land; properties without approved building plans;."	443 'structures', including houses (162 permanent and 281 temporary	Not known
58	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Sector 4	October	Removal of 'encroachments' on government land	Over 45 houses	Not known
59	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Govindpur Khakripada, Sadar block	June	Removal of 'encroachments' on government land	16 'illegal' houses	Not known
60	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Filter Bed	October	Removal of 'encroachments' on government land	44 houses, including tin structures	Not known
61	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Janta Colony	December	Removal of 'illegal constructions'	3 houses	Not known
62	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Areas near Bhagirathpura and Laxmibai Nagar railway station	February	Removal of 'encroachments' on government land	75 "illegal structures" (including houses)	Not known
63	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar District	Sagar	June	Removal of 'encroachment' from forest land	Atleast 10 houses	Affected families were promised land deeds(pattas) under the Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana (Chief Minister's Housing Scheme)
64	Madhya Pradesh	Satna District	Maihar	July	Removal of 'encroachments' and 'illegal structures' on nazul land (non-agriculture land) and government land	2 houses	Not known
65	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Ambujwadi Malwani, Malad	July	Removal of 'illegal huts'	200 families	Not known

66	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Between Chunabhatti and Guru Teg Bahadur Nagar	November	Removal of 'encroachments' on Railway land	25 houses and 140 shops	Not known
67	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Bhabare Nagar, Malad		Removal of 'illegal structures' on land owned by Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA)	150 houses	Not known
68	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Different Areas in Mumbai, including Trombay and Mahul	May	Removal of 'illegal structures'	14 unauthorized structures including 3 houses, 8 shops and others	Not known
69	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Naleshwar Nagar along the Virar Highway	March	Removal of 'unauthorised chawls' from government land	250 families	Not known
70	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Along the canal from Balapur to Dabki Road, Highway Number 6 Akola	May	Removal of 'encroachments'	73 houses	Not known
71	Odisha	Balangir	Bargarh	August	Road widening	18 structures including shops and atleast 2 houses	Not known
72	Odisha	Balangir	Bargarh	August	Road widening	Unknown	Not known
73	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Sainath 'Slum', Jayadev Vihar	May	For the construction of a road	50 'illegal houses'	No
74	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Saraswati Basti	December	Removal of 'encroachments' from government land	350 houses	Alternative housing was promised to 125 families
75	Odisha	Cuttack	Areas near Khannanagar	May	For the construction of a six-lane road	42 'temporary houses'	The affected families were accommodated in Braj Biharpur Primary School for seven days. Along with this, each family was given an assistance of Rs. 50,000 from the district administration. Government sources indicated that the families were to be resettled near Dhableswargada.
76	Odisha	Cuttack	Brhamapur 'Slum'	October	Removal of 'illegal occupants' from land owned by the Archaeological Survey of India	155 houses	Promised houses under the Jaga Mission or land
77	Odisha	Sambalpur	Burla	August - September	Removal of 'encroachments'	Unknown	Not known
78	Punjab	Ludhiana	Multiple areas including Paramjeet Nagar and Anand Sukhdev Nagar	October	Removal of "illegal labour quarters"	5 structures	Not known
79	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Amar Sagar	May	Removal of 'encroachments'	Atleast 50 houses	Approximately 25 acres of land was to be allocated for affected families
80	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Chitra Nagar, Kotturpuram	June	Removal of 'encroachments'	80 families	Affected families were resettled in Thailavaram Resettlement site

81	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	New Avadi Road	March	Removal of 'encroachments'	At least 60 'encroachments' including houses, temporary sheds, and shops	Not known
82	Tripura	Gomati District	Raiyabari, Killa Block	May	Removal of 'illegal encroachments'	7 families	Not known
83	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	June-July	Removal of "illegal constructions"	1 house	Not known
84	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Not known	October	Removal of 'encroachments'	40 structures including houses and shops	Not known
85	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dhakrani, Near Shakti Canal, Vikas Nagar	March	Removal of 'illegal structures' and 'encroachments' on government land	At least 700 houses	Not known
86	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Areas near the BP Pandey District Hospital	July	Removal of 'encroachments'	134 families	Not known
87	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Nagina Colony, Lalkuan	March	Removal of 'encroachments' on railway land	500 houses	No
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED/FAMILIES EVICTED</b>						<b>60486</b>	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVICTED (Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons – except where the exact number of people is known)</b>						<b>290,330</b>	

## II. Evictions Undertaken for Infrastructure and Other Projects

	STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	DISTRICT/ CITY	SITE OF EVICTION	MONTH	PURPORTED REASON FOR THE EVICITION	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF houses DEMOLISHED (FAMILIES/ PEOPLE AFFECTED)	RESETTLEMENT PROVIDED
88	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur, Amravati	Ippatam Village, Guntur	March	Road widening and removal of 'encroachments'	12 houses	Not known
89	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Simhachalam, near Adavivaram Junction	November	For a Bus Rapid Transit System project	248 people	Not known
90	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Gogha	May	Construction of the State Highway Number 84 Ghogha-Panjwara road	12 houses	Not known
91	Bihar	Patna	Pahadi	November	Patna Metro project	40 houses	No
92	Delhi	Delhi	60 ft road Vishwas Nagar, Kasturba Nagar	May	Removal of 'encroachments' for a road widening project	8 -10 houses	No
93	Delhi	Delhi	60 ft road Vishwas Nagar, Kasturba Nagar	May	Removal of 'encroachments' for a road widening project	52-54 houses	No
94	Delhi	Delhi	Bhoomiheen Camp, Kalkaji, Govindpuri	June	For the 'In-Situ Rehabilitation Housing at A-14 Kalkaji Extension', New Delhi	1,162 houses	Families rendered 'ineligible' for in-situ housing were rendered homeless
95	Delhi	Delhi	Dhobi Ghat, Batla House	October	Construction of Delhi-Mumbai Expressway	600 people	No
96	Delhi	Delhi	Geeta Colony	August	Road widening	450 houses	No
97	Delhi	Delhi	Old Usmanpur Village	February	Yamuna Riverfront Development Project	100 families	No
98	Delhi	Delhi	Priyanaka Gandhi Camp	June	For the construction of the new Headquarters of National Disaster Relief Force	97 houses	No

99	Delhi	Delhi	Sarojini Nagar	May	For the 'redevelopment of government quarters in Nauroji Nagar, Netaji Nagar, and Sarojini Nagar'	200 houses	A few affected families were paid a compensation of Rs 3 lakh each
100	Delhi	Delhi	Near Shyam Lal College, Shahdara	July and November	Removal of 'encroachments' to develop a park	32 houses (154 people)	No, families still continue to live in the same area
101	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Chepi Rog ke Chappra 'Slum', Behrampura	October	Road widening	55 families	No
102	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Kashaijamat ni Challi, Behrampura	October	Road widening	45 families	No
103	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Meldi Mata 'slum', Behrampura	December	Road widening	50 families	No
104	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Narol Talavadi	August	Narol Talavadi Lake development	12 houses and shops	No
105	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Near Bibi Talab, Vatwa	May	Removal of 'illegal constructions' for road widening	55 families	No
106	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Pirkaman area, Near Old Regional Transport Office, opposite Swami Narayan Temple	October	Road widening	52 families	No
107	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ramapir No Tekro, Vadaj	June	In situ 'slum redevelopment' under the state Regulations for the Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of the Slums 2010 and Gujarat Slum Rehabilitation Policy 2013	1,50,000 people	In-situ rehabilitation will be provided
108	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sabarmati Ashram	April	For the Gandhi Ashram Memorial and Precinct Development Project	55 houses	No. People are staying in Night shelters
109	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Tadvali Chali, near Civil Hospital	September	In situ 'slum redevelopment' under the state Regulations for the Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of the Slums 2010 and Gujarat Slum Rehabilitation Policy 2013	49 families	No
110	Madhya Pradesh	Ichhawar, Sehore	Bhuakhedi Village	January	Removal of 'encroachments' on government land for the construction of the Bhuakhedi-Amlaha road project	220 (including 20 houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - PMAY) [Prime Minister's Housing Scheme]	No
111	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Near Banganga Railway Crossing	February	Construction of 'RW-1' Road	157 families	Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), the civic body provided "400 square feet flats to the oustees for Rs 2 lakh each. The outsees were told to pay Rs 20,000 each to the IMC for the possession of alternative housing. The remaining amount of Rs 1.8 lakh would be provided to the flat holders through bank loans."
112	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Ujjain	January	Construction of a four-lane road under the Mahakaleshwar Temple Expansion Plan	13 houses	Not known

113	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Bhattipada Junction, Bhandup	August	Road expansion	64 structures mostly shops	Not known
114	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Mahim Fort	March	Restoration of the Mahim Fort	Unclear	Yes
115	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Marve	November	Removal of 'encroachments' for the development of the Jageswar Theme Park	67 houses and shops	Not known
116	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Road between Sudarshan Hotel and the Tulshet Pada, Bhandup	January	Proposed Goregaon-Mulund Link Road	55 houses	Not known
117	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	S.Dunguripali Village, Lower Suktel	July	Lower Suktel Irrigation Project	706 houses	Yes
118	Odisha	Cuttack	Thakurpada	December	For road expansion	50 houses	Not known
119	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Indira Nagar	September	Road widening	24 families	The affected families were shifted to two resettlement sites including Ammankulam and Ukaadam
120	Telangana	Hyderabad	Bistiwada	February	For the development of a playground	35 families	Not known
121	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya	Areas between Shahadatganj in Faizabad to Naya Ghat	Not known	Road widening	Atleast 4,000 structures including houses and shops	Not known
122	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Bikhampur Colony	December	For the Gomti River Project and beautification of the area	58 houses	Not known
123	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Nai Basti, behind the Krishna Janmasthan temple complex	August	Removal of 'encroachments' and 'illegal structures' near the Krishna Janmasthan temple complex to upgrade the railway track between Mathura and Vrindavan	137 houses	Not known
124	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Rasulabad Ghat, Teliarganj	November	Road widening	150 houses	No
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED/FAMILIES EVICTED</b>						40,067	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVICTED (Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons - except where the exact number of people is known)</b>						192321	

### III. Evictions Undertaken for Environmental Reasons/Projects and Forest and Wildlife Conservation

	STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	DISTRICT/ CITY	SITE OF EVICTION	MONTH	PURPORTED REASON FOR THE EVICITION	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF houses DEMOLISHED (FAMILIES/ PEOPLE AFFECTED)	RESETTLEMENT PROVIDED
124	Assam	Goalpara	Nalbari Reserve Forest	November	Removal of 'encroachments' from forest land	246 families	No
125	Assam	Nagaon and Sonitpur	Burha Chaporí Wildlife Sanctuary	February and July	Removal of 'encroachments' from the Burha Chaporí Wildlife Sanctuary	2,500 families	Not known
126	Assam	Guwahati	Silsako beel (lake) area	February	Removal of 'encroachments' for protection of wetlands,to mitigate flooding in urban areas, and construction of a road	300 houses	No

127	Assam	Guwahati	Areas around andin Orang National Park, Sonitpur and Darang district, (including Biskhuti Char, Thengbangha Char, Sardar Char, Pansu Char and Tengagarah Char, Muslim Char, Sadutilla Char, Sitalmari Char, and Singari Char)	May	Removal of 'encroachments' to create an animal corridor	800 families	Affected families were promised land in Morigaon and employment opportunities
128	Assam	Kamrup	Around Silsako Beel wetland	September	Removal of 'encroachments' for protection of wetlands and to mitigate flooding in urban areas	41 houses	Yes, affected families were given monetary compensation (5 affected families were paid Rs10 lakhs and the remaining five received Rs 5 lakh each)
129	Assam	Lakhimpur	Mohghuli and Adhasona Villages	January	Clearance of 'encroachments' from Pava Reserve Forest	500 families(299 families in Adhasona Village, 201 in Mohghuli Village)	Not known
130	Assam	Morigaon District	Chirang forest reserve, Laokriguri village under Runikhata range	September	Removal of 'encroachments' from the Chirang Reserve Forest	25 houses	Not known
131	Assam	Multiple locations	Borbari	October	Development of a 'new urban forest'	4 houses	Not known
132	Assam	Sonitpur	Silsako Beel	October	Removal of 'encroachments' for protection of wetlands and to mitigate flooding in urban areas	500 houses	Not known
133	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Kaimbwala Village, Sukhna Lake catchment area	June	Order of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana [C.W.P. 18253/2009] for the removal of 'encroachments' from the Sukhna Lake catchment area	34 houses	Not known
134	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	Sakri Village	November	Removal of 'encroachments' from forestland	2 houses	Not known
135	Manipur	Imphal West	Lamlongei, Mantripukhri	April	Removal of 'encroachments' from the Langol Reserve Forest	29 houses (125 people)	No
136	Manipur	Churachandpur	K Songjang Village	February	Removal of 'encroachments' from protected forest land	17 houses (85 people)	No
137	Punjab	Ludhiana	Between Sherpur Chowk to Dhandari bridge, alongside Old GT Road	March	Removal of 'encroachments' from the green belt	800 houses	Not known
138	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Ghora Basti, Ayarpata Forest	July	Removal of 'encroachments' from forestland	10 families	Not known
139	West Bengal	Alipurduar	Bhutia Basti, Buxa Tiger Reserve	December	Tiger conservation programme by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)	51 families	Compensation of Rs 15 lakh was to be paid to each family; have received first instalment
140	West Bengal	Alipurduar	Gangutia Basti, Buxa Tiger Reserve	December	Tiger conservation programme by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)	191 families	Compensation of Rs 15 lakh was to be paid to each family; have received first instalment
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED/FAMILIES EVICTED</b>						<b>5,821</b>	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVICTED (Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons – except where the exact number of people is known)</b>						<b>27941</b>	

#### IV. Evictions Undertaken for Disaster Management

	STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	DISTRICT/ CITY	SITE OF EVICTION	MONTH	PURPORTED REASON FOR THE EVICITION	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF houses DEMOLISHED (FAMILIES/ PEOPLE AFFECTED)	RESETTLEMENT PROVIDED
141	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Krishnalanka	August	To build a 'flood protection wall' between Padmavathi Ghat and Kanakadurga Varadhi	150 houses	Yes
142	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Maduravoyal, on the banks of the Cooum River	November	Integrated Cooum River Eco-Restoration Project	350 families	Yes, they were shifted to Perumbakkam
143	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Spur Tank Road	April	Integrated Cooum River Eco-Restoration Project	20 families	20 families (They were not provided housing as they were migrants from Andhra Pradesh).
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED/FAMILIES EVICTED</b>						<b>600</b>	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVICTED (Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons – except where the exact number of people is known)</b>						<b>2880</b>	

#### V. Other Reasons

	STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	DISTRICT/ CITY	SITE OF EVICTION	MONTH	PURPORTED REASON FOR THE EVICITION	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF houses DEMOLISHED (FAMILIES/ PEOPLE AFFECTED)	RESETTLEMENT PROVIDED
144	Gujarat	Vadodara	Baliadev na Chapra	December	Housing Board government-constructed units were declared 'unsafe' for living / dilapidated buildings	150 families	No
145	Gujarat	Vadodara	Nilgiri Housing, Tandalja	August	Housing Board government-constructed units were declared 'unsafe' for living / dilapidated buildings	225 families	No
146	Odisha	Balasore	Talasari-Udaypur Beach area	July	Removal of houses suspected of involvement in 'sex work'	100 houses	Not known
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED/FAMILIES EVICTED</b>						<b>475</b>	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVICTED (Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons – except where the exact number of people is known)</b>						<b>2280</b>	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED/FAMILIES EVICTED in India 2023</b>						<b>107,449</b>	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVICTED in India in 2023 (Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons – except where the exact number of people is known)</b>						<b>515,752</b>	

## Annexure 2

**Table 2: Forced Evictions in India in 2022**

**I. Evictions Undertaken for 'Slum' Clearance/ Removal of 'Encroachments'/ 'Beautification'**

	STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	DISTRICT/ CITY	SITE OF EVICTION	MONTH	PURPORTED REASON FOR THE EVICITION	PEOPLE/ FAMILIES/ HOUSES AFFECTED	RESETTLEMENT PROVIDED
1	Assam	Barpeta	Baghbar Satrakanara	December	Removal of 'encroachments'	45 families	Not known
2	Assam	Nagaon	Areas around Kanara Satra, Batadrava	December	Removal of 'encroachments'	359 families	Not known
3	Assam	Barpeta	Areas around Kanara Satra, Batadrava	December	Removal of 'encroachments'	40 families (approximately 400 people)	Not known
4	Assam	Barpeta District	Different locations, near Barpeta Sattra	February	Removal of 'encroachments'	37 families	Not known
5	Assam	Darrang	Duliapara Village	July	Removal of 'encroachments'	4 families	Not known
6	Assam	Kamrup (Metro)	Silsako	May	Land clearance	126 families	Not known
7	Assam	Kamrup (Metro) district	Nalpara in Gorchuk-Lokhra	February	Following a 2019 Gauhati High Court order (PIL 78/2012) to remove 'encroachers' in tribal belts	45 families	Not known
8	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Balijan 'C' area in Lahorijan	January	Removal of 'illegal encroachers'	100 families	Not known
9	Assam	Karimganj	Ichabeel tea estate and Icharpur, Patharkandi	July	Removal of 'encroachments'	161 houses	No
10	Assam	Karimganj	Patharkandi	July	Removal of 'encroachments'	90 houses	No
11	Assam	Kokrajhar	Shantinagar	September	Removal of 'encroachments'	50 houses	Not known
12	Assam	Nagaon	Bhumuraguri Grazing reserve, Jamai Basti, Rampur, Kadamonji	December	Removal of 'encroachments'	230 houses and shops	Not known
13	Assam	Nagaon	Nagaon railway colony, Morikolong	November	Removal of 'encroachments' on Railway land	Over 100 houses	Not known
14	Assam	Nagaon	Salonabari	May	Removal of "illegal structures"	5-6 families	Not known
15	Bihar	Nalanda	Hiranya Parvat	February	Government Land clearance	150 houses	Not known
16	Bihar	Patna	Adalat Ghat	September	Land clearance	75 families	No
17	Bihar	Patna	Kanti Sinha Lane, Punai Chak	May	Removal of 'encroachments'	30 houses	Not known
18	Bihar	Patna	Near Bihar Vidyapeeth	April	Removal of 'encroachments' following an order of the Patna High Court (W.P.(C) 21044 of 2021/2022)	42 houses and 15 shops	Not known
19	Bihar	Patna	Nepali Nagar	July	Removal of 'illegal' constructions	90 houses	Not known
20	Bihar	Patna	Sipahi Ghat	June	Land clearance	40 houses	Not known
21	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Colony No.4	May	Removal of 'illegal' colony	2,000 families	Alternative housing allotted to only 290 families

22	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Manimajra and Kishangarh	April	Removal of 'illegal' structures	200 houses	Not known
23	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Raipur Kalan	November	Removal of 'illegal' constructions	30 houses	Not known
24	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Sector 26	January	Removal of 'encroachments'	10 houses	Not known
25	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Valmiki Basti	July	Following an order of the Punjab and Haryana High Court (CWP No.1445/2011) on a plea filed by the Resident Welfare Association of Sector 12	35 'illegal' houses	No. Families alleged that the alternative houses provided in Sector 16 were still underconstruction
26	Delhi	Delhi	Chhatarpur Fatehpur Beri/ Kharak Riwara Satbari	October	Removal of 'encroachments'	25 houses	No. They continue to live in the same area in highly inadequate conditions.
27	Delhi	Delhi	6/4 Ward 1, Mehrauli	June	Removal of 'encroachments'	17 families	No
28	Delhi	Delhi	Bela Estate	March	On the basis of an order by the National Green Tribunal [O.A. 6/2012, Principal Bench]	60 families	No
29	Delhi	Delhi	Bela Estate, Raj Ghat	Unknown	Removal of 'encroachments' from the banks of the Yamuna River	60 families	No
30	Delhi	Delhi	Chilla Khadar	April	Removal of 'encroachments'	70 families	No
31	Delhi	Delhi	DND Basti	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments'	50 families	Not known
32	Delhi	Delhi	Jahangirpuri	April	Removal of 'encroachments'	Unknown	Not known
33	Delhi	Delhi	Kabadi Basti , Punjabi Bagh	February	Removal of 'encroachments' from land owned by the Indian Railways	250 families	No
34	Delhi	Delhi	Kali Bari	September	Removal of 'encroachments'	16 families	No
35	Delhi	Delhi	Kali Bari, C 31, Gole Market	March	Removal of 'encroachments'	45 families	No
36	Delhi	Delhi	Kanchan Kunj, Samosa Chowk	July	Removal of 'encroachments'	5 families	families have rebuilt their houses at the same site.
37	Delhi	Delhi	Kanchan Kunj, Shamshaan Ghat	July	Based on complaints from residents of an adjoining neighbourhood	450 families	Resettled in Khadda Colony
38	Delhi	Delhi	Machhi Market, behind Akshardham Temple	Not known	Based on the order of the National Green Tribunal [O.A. 6/2012 and M.A. 967/2013 & 275/2014, Principal Bench] to protect the Yamuna floodplains	500 houses	No
39	Delhi	Delhi	Madanpur Khadar	May	Removal of 'encroachments'	2 structures	No
40	Delhi	Delhi	Manglapuri	September	Removal of 'encroachments'	18 families	No
41	Delhi	Delhi	Mansarovar Park, Shahdara	May	Removal of 'encroachments'	25 houses	No
42	Delhi	Delhi	Near ITO Graveyard	June	Removal of 'encroachments' following a direction of the High Court of Delhi CONT. CAS(C) 692/2021 and W.P.(C) 6649/2021	50 structures, including houses	No
43	Delhi	Delhi	Ramesh and Lalita Park	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments'	500 families	Not known

44	Delhi	Delhi	Sarai Kale Khan (Near Shiv Mandir)	June	Based on the order of the National Green Tribunal [O.A. 6/2012 and M.A. 967/2013 & 275/2014, Principal Bench] to protect the Yamuna floodplains	100 families	No
45	Delhi	Delhi	Sarai Kale Khan, Gyaspur Colony	June-July	Order of the National Green Tribunal [O.A. 6/2012 and M.A. 967/2013 & 275/2014, Principal Bench] to protect the Yamuna floodplains (W.P.(C) 9625/2022)	600 people	No
46	Delhi	Delhi	Sarai Kale Khan, Gyaspur Colony	August	Order of the National Green Tribunal [O.A. 6/2012 and M.A. 967/2013 & 275/2014, Principal Bench] to protect the Yamuna floodplains (O.A. 6/2012 and M.A. 967/2013 & 275/2014)	20 "illegal" houses	No
47	Delhi	Delhi	Shakur Basti	October	Removal of 'encroachments' from land owned by the Indian Railways	70-80 houses	No
48	Delhi	Delhi	Shakur Basti - D Block	March	Removal of 'encroachments'	11 families	No
49	Delhi	Delhi	Shyam Lal College, Shahdara	Unknown	Removal of encroachments to develop a park	32 families	No
50	Delhi	Delhi	Tauba Colony, Batla House	October	Removal of 'unauthorised' jhuggies	70 houses	No
51	Delhi	Delhi	Unknown	December	Removal of 'encroachments'	9 families	Not known
52	Delhi	Delhi	Yamuna Bazar	October	Removal of 'illegal' encroachments	Unknown	Not known
53	Delhi	Delhi	Jamia Nagar, near Batla House	October	Removal of 'illegal' structures on government land	Unknown	Not known
54	Goa	Vasco	Khariawada	March	Removal of 'encroachments' following an order of the High Court of Bombay	18 'illegal' structures, including houses	Not known
55	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ishanpur Society	June	Removal of 'encroachments'	140 houses	No
56	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Gajraben ni Chali, Ambawadi	June	Road widening and following an order by the High Court of Gujarat	Several structures, including 9 houses, 21 shops, and a school	No
57	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Lambha Road	June	Removal of 'encroachments' to implement a new Town Planning Scheme	40 houses	No
58	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ropda Talav Vejalpur	May	Removal of 'illegal' encroachments	110 houses	No
59	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Shakri Talav Sharkhej	April	Removal of 'illegal' encroachments	51 houses	Yes
60	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Umiya Hall	May and June	Removal of 'encroachments'	55 families	No
61	Gujarat	Anand	Shakarpura, Khambhat	April	Removal of 'encroachments'	7 families	Not known
62	Gujarat	Rajkot	Jangaleshwar area, Aji riverbed	June	Riverfront for beautification	142 families	Yes
63	Gujarat	Rajkot	Raiya - University Road, ward 9	February	Removal of 'encroachments' and widening of road	10 houses and multiple shops	Yes
64	Gujarat	Rajkot	Unknown	November	Unknown	300 houses	Yes
65	Gujarat	Sabarkantha, Himmatnagar	Areas near the TP Road in Chhaparia	April	Removal of 'encroachments'	3 houses and shops	Not known

66	Gujarat	Saurashtra region	Along the coastal belt of Beyt Dwarka, Porbandar, and Gir Somnath	October	Removal of 'illegal' encroachments	300 structures, including houses and godowns	No
67	Haryana	Gurugram	Rajapuri	April	Clearance of land	18 families	Not known
68	Haryana	Gurugram	Saraswati Kunj	January	'Illegal' huts	1000 huts	Not known
69	Haryana	Gurugram	Saraswati Kunj	May	Land clearance	15,000 houses	Not known
70	Haryana	Gurugram	Saraswati Kunj Colony, Sector 53, Golf Course Road	September	'Illegal' huts	2000 huts	Not known
71	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Rakh Bahu Village	October	Removal of 'illegal' constructions following a court order (55/Appeal 2014)	Unknown	Not known
72	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Upper Paloura, Roop Nagar	January	Removal of 'illegal encroachments'	17 pucca and kacha structures	Not known
73	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Ramjananmagar in Kadma	February		Unknown	Not known
74	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Birsa Chowk	November	Removal of 'encroachments' on Indian Railways land	24 houses	Not known
75	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Mahadevapura	September	Removal of 'encroachments' on stormwater drains	Unknown	Not known
76	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Arjun Nagar, Ashoka Garden	June	Removal of 'encroachments'	1 house	Not known
77	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Singar Choli, along Sant Hirdaram Nagar-Bhopal railway stations	November	Removal of 'encroachments' on Indian Railways land	80 houses	Not known
78	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Khaskhaswadi	April	Removal of 'illegal encroachments'	16 houses and 29 shops	Not known
79	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Surjani Village	October	Removal of 'illegal constructions'	3 houses	No
80	Madhya Pradesh	Pithampur	Bagdaun	June	Beautification of the Bagdun Pond	Over 50 houses	Not known
81	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Jirapur	May	Removal of 'encroachments'	48 houses	Not known
82	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh		April	Removal of 'encroachments'	13 houses	Not known
83	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Binod Mills Ki Chawl	December	Land clearance	170 families	Not known
84	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Madan Mahal Hills	March	Removal of 'encroachments'	29 families	Not known
85	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Madan Mahal Hills	April	Removal of 'encroachments'	50 families	Not known
86	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Along Poisar River, Kandivli	June	Removal of 'encroachments' along the river	29 huts	Not known
87	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Between Borivali and Virar	May	Removal of 'encroachments' across railway tracks	564 houses	Affected families were promised rehabilitation by the Slum Rehabilitation Authority
88	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Govandi	May	Removal of 'encroachments' on the basis of an order by the Bombay High Court (Writ Petition No. 957 of 2013)	215 houses	Not known
89	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Majri	May	Removal of 'encroachments'	17 houses	Not known
90	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	Vashi area	November	Removal of 'illegal' huts on government land	354 huts	Not known
91	Manipur	Imphal East	Khabam Lamkhai	October	Government land clearance	5 houses and 4 shops	Not known
92	Manipur	Kangpokpi/Thoubal district	Village No. 114 (Phouoibi Village)	September	Removal of 'encroachments'	2 houses and 3 shops	Not known

93	Nagaland	Kohima	Areas around the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Staff Quarters	July	'Illegal occupation' of government land	4 temporary shelters and a sealed house	Not known
94	Odisha	Bhubaneswar		December	City beautification ahead of the Hockey World Cup	450 temporary houses	No
95	Punjab	Jalandhar	Latifpura	December	Removal of 'encroachments'	50 houses	Not known. The state government had assured families of rehabilitation
96	Punjab	Ludhiana	Near Dhandari flyover	August	Removal of 'encroachments'	800 houses	Not known
97	Rajasthan	Alwar	Rajgarh	April	Removal of 'encroachments'	Over 150 houses, and shops	Not known
98	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Govindasamy Nagar	May	Removal of 'encroachments'	100 families	Yes. Resettled to multiple locations within Chennai and 60 families were provided resettlement in the Navalur resettlement site
99	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Patel Road, Valasaravakkam	August	Following a Madras High Court order to remove 'encroachments' on a petition filed by a resident	17 families	Not known
100	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Along Valankulam lake	May	Removal of 'encroachments' under smart city project	11 houses	Yes. Provided houses in Ukkadam
101	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Marapalam, along Perumpallam Canal	November	Removal of 'encroachments' along the canal	17 houses	Yes. families have been allotted houses at Chithode
102	Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	Thakkolam near Arakkonam	August	Removal of 'encroachments' on a temple land following the Madras High Court order (W.P.No.25712 of 2021)	53 houses	Families will get alternative land in Nagarikuppam. Houses will be built for the families under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) scheme
103	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	Karuparayan Koil Street	April	Land Clearance	125 houses	Families would get land pattas at Sendevipalayam in Palladam
104	Telangana	Hanamkonda	Rajaji Nagar	May	Removal of 'unauthorised' constructions	30 sheds/huts	Not known
105	Telangana	Hyderabad	JVG Hills Park, High Tension Road in Kondapur	December	Removal of 'encroachments'	25 huts	Not known
106	Telangana	Patha Kothagudem	Gautham Nagar	January	"Illegal" structures	2 structures	Not known
107	Telangana	Peddapalli district	Ladnapur Village	May	Removal of 'unauthorised structures'	283 families	Not known
108	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr		May	Removal of 'illegal' homes	8 houses	Not known
109	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj		December	Removal of alleged 'encroachments'	3 houses	Not known
110	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	J.K. Ashiana Colony, Kareli	June	Removal of 'illegal' constructions	1 house	Not known
111	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur		June	Removal of 'illegal' constructions	2 houses	Not known
112	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Aamwala Tarla	Unkown	Removal of 'encroachments'	30 families	Not known

113	West Bengal	Kolkata	Ballygunge	May	Removal of 'encroachments'	Unknown	Not known
114	West Bengal	Malda	Harishchandrapur	May	Removal of 'encroachments'	20 houses	Not known
115	West Bengal	Sheoraphuli and Rishra	Sheoraphuli and Rishra	Unknown	Removal of 'encroachments' on Railway lands	Unknown	Not known
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED/FAMILIES EVICTED</b>						29,764	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVICTED (Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons – except where the exact number of people is known)</b>						143,034	

## II. Evictions Undertaken for Infrastructure and Other Projects

	STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	DISTRICT/ CITY	SITE OF EVICTION	MONTH	PURPORTED REASON FOR THE EVICITION	PEOPLE/ FAMILIES/ HOUSES AFFECTED	RESETTLEMENT PROVIDED
116	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Ippatam Village	November	Road-widening project	53 Houses	Not known
117	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada		June	Road-widening project	85 huts (110 families)	Affected families were given houses at Panduru
118	Assam	Sonitpur	Chitalmari 3 Village, Dhekiajuli	September	Removal of 'encroachments'/clearance of land for the construction of a solar plant	299 families	Not known
119	Assam	Tinsukia	Sripuria Village	June	Construction of a road overbridge	Over 100 houses	Not known
120	Delhi	Delhi	Belagaon, Kanchanpuri, China Colony, Mallah Gaon, and Moolchand Basti	During the summer	Yamuna Riverfront development Project	800 families	No
121	Delhi	Delhi	Mahatma Gandhi Camp, Punjabi Bagh	November	Road Expansion	4 families	Compensation of Rs 50,000 was paid to each affected family
122	Goa	Goa	Nagzr-Mopa and Pernem	December	Road widening ahead of the inauguration of the Manohar International Airport	2 structures, including houses	Not known
123	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Gandhi Ashram Project	August 2021 and April 2022	Gandhi Ashram Project	200 families	Temporary shelter has been provided in the form of stay at night shelter
124	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Kalupur Darwaja (Babulatha ni Chhali)	August	Implementation of TP Scheme No. 5 (City Wall Improvement) Section-3	55 houses	No
125	Gujarat	Surat	Along the Ankaleshwar to Bhestan Railway Line	January	Following a Supreme Court order to remove 'encroachments' along the railway stations (SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION (CIVIL) Diary No(s). 19714/2021)	500 huts	Yes
126	Gujarat	Surat	Milindnagar, Apna Nagar, Makdum Nagar, Narsinh Mandir and Panchsheel Nagar, along Udhna and Surat Railway Stations	January	Following a Supreme Court order to remove 'encroachments' along the railway stations (SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION (CIVIL) Diary No(s). 19714/2021)	2546 huts	No. families living in rented houses

127	Gujarat	Surat	Surat-Udhna upto Jalgaon Third Railway Line Project	July	Following a Supreme Court order to remove 'encroachments' along the railway stations (SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION (CIVIL) Diary No(s). 19714/2021) for the Surat-Udhna upto Jalgaon Third Railway Line Project	6954 people	Not known
128	Gujarat	Vadodara	Alkapuri	March	Road Widening	122 huts	Not known
129	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Dhanghari Village	September	Doubling of the Bokaro-Tupkadih Talgadia railway line	10 houses	Not known
130	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Lohanchal area, Sector 12	June	To vacate land for the construction of a super specialty hospital	24 houses	Not known
131	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Doranda	December	Removal of 'encroachments' for infrastructure development	38 houses	Not known
132	Jharkhand	Ranchi	HEC Railway Colony	June	Clearance of land by the Indian Railways for the construction of a railway overbridge	4 houses	Not known
133	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Mandsaur	May	Land clearance for the construction of a sports hostel	More than 1 house	Not known
134	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	New Arif Nagar, Annu Nagar, and Sriram Nagar	December	Construction of a railway line between Bhopal and Indore	1100 families	Not known
135	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Machhi Bazaar	February	Riverfront development project between Harsiddhi and Machhi Bazaar	127 houses	Not known
136	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pardeshipura	January	Road widening	12 houses	Not known
137	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Bada Ganesh temple	November	Shri Mahakaleshwar temple expansion project	5 houses	Not known
138	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Labour colony, Viswasnagar	May	Removal of 'dilapidated structures'	338 houses	Not known
139	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Vile Parle and Borivali	February	Construction of rail line	12 structures	Not known
140	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Mahim Fort	October	Restoration of the Mahim Fort	21 houses	Yes. families were shifted to alternative houses in Malad and Kurla
141	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Mahim Fort	October-December	Restoration of the Mahim Fort	Over 200 houses	Yes. families were shifted to alternative houses in Malad and Kurla
142	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	Navi Mumbai International Airport	June	Construction of Navi Mumbai International Airport	5000 families	Few people have been provided with alternative plots ; around 5000 families await rehabilitation
143	Manipur	Kamjong District	Chadong Village	Unknown	Submergence from the Mapithel Dam	100 families	Rehabilitation
144	Odisha	Balangir District			Lower Suktel Irrigation project	16 villages	Not known
145	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	Dhinkia Village	October	Vacate land for JSW Utkal Steel Limited project	20 families	No

146	Odisha	Sambalpur	Ghunaghutipara , Sambalpur	July	Beautification and redevelopment of the Samaleswari temple under the Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) scheme	40 houses	Not known
147	Punjab	Bathinda	Dhobiana Basti	July	Removal of 'encroachments' along the Ring Road/Ring Road project	22 houses	EWS flats have been given to the families; however, some families refused to vacate their houses
148	Punjab	Ludhiana	Between Bajwa Nagar bridge and Sundar Nagar bridge, along Buddha Nala	July	Rs 650-crore Rejuvenation of Buda Nala project	36 structures, including houses	Not known
149	Punjab	Ludhiana	Kundanpuri, along Buddha Nullah	November	Road construction	22 houses	Not known
150	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Kotputli Road	August	Road widening	25 families	Not known
151	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Near Kurichi Kulam in South Zone	June	Development of the Kurichi Kulam tank under the Smart Cities Mission/following a Supreme Court order to remove 'encroachments' along water bodies	46 houses	Not known
152	Tamil Nadu	Ukkadam	CMC Colony	January	Ukkadam-Athupalayam flyover construction	40 houses	Yes. Resettled in Ukkadam
153	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Lohari village	April	120 Mega Watt Vyasi Hydroelectric Project	72 families	Not known
154	West Bengal	Kolkata	New Garia-Airport Metro alignment, Mahishbathan	Unknown	For the alignment of the Kolkata Airport Metro	15 families	Not known
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED/FAMILIES EVICTED</b>						13,870	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVICTED (Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons – except where the exact number of people is known)</b>						66,551	

### III. Evictions Undertaken for Environmental Reasons/Projects and Forest and Wildlife Conservation

	STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	DISTRICT/ CITY	SITE OF EVICTION	MONTH	PURPORTED REASON FOR THE EVICITION	PEOPLE/ FAMILIES/ HOUSES AFFECTED	RESETTLEMENT PROVIDED
155	Assam	Guwahati	Areas around Silsako Beal	May	Removal of 'encroachments' for protection of wetlands and to mitigate flooding in urban areas	100 Houses	Not known
156	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	40th Mile (Burma Nullah)	February and November	Removal of 'encroachment' from the Namdapha National Park and Tiger Reserve	11 encroachers	Not known
157	Gujarat	Tapi	Zariamba Village	September	Removal from forestland	17 families	Not known
158	Haryana	Faridabad	Badkhal Village	December	Removal from forestland following a Supreme Court order (Petitions for Special Leave to Appeal C No. 7220/2017, Special Leave to Appeal C No. 7221/2017)	100 families	No
159	Haryana	Faridabad	Khori Village	January	To comply with the SC order to remove 'encroachments' on forestland (Special Leave to Appeal (C) No(s). 7220-7221/2017)	200 makeshift houses	Not known

160	Jharkhand	Giridih		March	Removal from forestland	1 house (of an elderly woman with disability)	Not known
161	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Navlpura Village	September	Removal of 'encroachment' on forest land	1 house	Not known
162	Madhya Pradesh	Narmadapuram	Five villages in Satpura Tiger Reserve	June	Removal of human settlements from the core of the tiger reserve	175 families	Not known
163	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Versova	April	Mangroves conservation	51 huts	Not known
164	Maharashtra	Thane	Kranti Nagar, along Kalwa Creek below old Kalwa Bridge	July	Conservation of mangroves	57 hutments	Not known
165	Manipur	Kangchup Reserve forest	Kangchup Chiru Village	December	Forestland	2 families	Not known
166	Manipur	Thoubal	Sangomsang Village	June	Removal of 'illegal encroachers' from Waithou Protected Forest	77 houses	Not known
167	Odisha	Bargarh District	Debrigarh wildlife sanctuary	March	To reduce man-animal conflict		Not known
168	Odisha	Berhampur	Goudabandha Sahi, Ward 37	October	Violation of the National Green Tribunal norms (Original Application No. 6 of 2012 and M.A. Nos. 967/2013 & 275/2014)	100 families (500 people)	No
169	Odisha	Nabarangpur	Kapsabhatta, Sariabhatta and Laktipokhona villages	August	Protection and conservation of forests	147 houses	No
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED/FAMILIES EVICTED</b>						1,398	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVICTED (Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons – except where the exact number of people is known)</b>						6,674	

#### IV. Evictions Undertaken for Disaster Management

	STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	DISTRICT/ CITY	SITE OF EVICTION	MONTH	PURPORTED REASON FOR THE EVICTION	PEOPLE/ FAMILIES/ HOUSES AFFECTED	RESETTLEMENT PROVIDED
170	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Along Chitlapakkam lake	July	Following a Madras High Court order to remove 'encroachments' along the lake (W.P.No.10666 of 2019)	2 houses	No. Residents are unwilling to relocate to buildings constructed by the Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board
171	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Valliammal Garden, Rangarajapuram in Kodambakkam	July	Following Madras High Court order to remove 'encroachments' in flood-prone areas (Cont P.No.639 of 2019)	67 encroachments	Yes. families have been relocated to houses constructed by the Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board at Athipattu
172	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	Along Marudhur lake	August	Following a Madras High Court order to remove "encroachments" on waterbodies	15 houses	No

173	Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	Arcot, near Ranipet, along the Palar	June	Following a Madras High Court order to remove encroachments along waterbodies	319 houses	No. An alternative location in Koorambadi Village has been identified for the resettlement of the families. families, however, are seeking resettlement near the previous site.
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED/FAMILIES EVICTED</b>						403	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVICTED (Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons – except where the exact number of people is known)</b>						1,934	

## V. Evictions Undertaken for Other Reasons

	STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	DISTRICT/ CITY	SITE OF EVICTION	MONTH	PURPORTED REASON FOR THE EVICITION	PEOPLE/ FAMILIES/ HOUSES AFFECTED	RESETTLEMENT PROVIDED
174	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bopal	January	Unknown	430 houses	Not known
175	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Thubarahalli, Varthur	June	Over allegations of 'public nuisance' based on complaints by adjoining residents through a First Information Report (FIR) filed against the owner of the land who has rented the land to migrant workers	Over 100 Houses	Not known
176	Odisha	Jajpur	Abdalpur	December	Development of a park and construction of a Statue	100 families	Not known
177	Punjab	Abohar	Jhurarkhera Village	October	Based on verbal instructions of the panchayat (village council)	6 houses	Not known
178	Telangana	Hyderabad	Lakshmaiah and Chandraiah 'slum' clusters near Moosarambagh bridge	March	On the ground that families were allotted land pattas (titles) in Hayathnagar and Munganor	300 families	Only 145 families were given land pattas. About 45 families have been rendered homeless
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED/FAMILIES EVICTED</b>						996	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVICTED (Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons – except where the exact number of people is known)</b>						4,493	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED/FAMILIES EVICTED IN INDIA 2022</b>						46,431	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVICTED IN INDIA IN 2022 (Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons – except where the exact number of people is known)</b>						222,686	

## Annexure 3

**Table 3: Threat of Evictions in India**

S. no	STATE	SITE AND CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE	HOUSES/FAMILIES/PEOPLE THREATENED	PURPORTED REASON OF EVICTION
1	Andhra Pradesh	Central and eastern deltas, Rajamahendravaram	9,500 houses 4,800 houses along the Ramachandrapuram and Amalapuram canal bunds (central delta); and, 4,700 along the canal between Dowleswaram and Kakinada (eastern delta)	Removal of 'encroachments' along canal bunds
2	Andhra Pradesh	Seven villages in YSR Kadapa District	10,231 families	Gandikota Reservoir Project
3	Andhra Pradesh	Eleven villages in Prakasam District	7,555 families	Poola Subbaiah Veligonda Project
4	Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgrah, Odisha and Telangana	Several vilages in the four states	57, 376 families (275,405 people) -Just in Andhra Pradesh	Polavaram Dam on the Godavari river.
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang	800 families	Dibang Multipurpose Project
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang	2,000 people	Etalin Hydropower Project
7	Arunachal Pradesh and Assam	Tawang Dam area	10,000 people	Construction of the Tawang Dam
8	Assam	Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary, Guwahati	40 families	Removal of 'enchroachments' from the Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary
9	Assam	Areas near the Kaziranga National Park	600 families	Order of the Gauhati High Court [PIL 67/2012] to clear land within the Kaziranga National Park
10	Assam	Betbari, Barpeta	700 families	Removal of 'encroachments' from the protected area of the Manas National Park
11	Assam	Bodoland Territorial Region, Guwahati	110,000 people	Order of the Gauhati High Court [PIL 78/2-12] for removal of 'encroachments' in tribal belts
12	Assam	Damcherra, Hailakandi	50 families	For the construction of a Commando Battalion training centre
13	Assam	Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, Tinsukia District	1,480 families	Resettlement of families from the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park
14	Assam	Districts of Baksa, Bongaigaon, Chirang, Darrang, Dhemaji, Goalpara, Kamrup, Kamrup (metro), Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon,Nagaon, Sonitpur, Tinsukia, and Udalguri	202,786 families	Order of the Gauhati High Court [PIL 78/2012] for the removal of "non-tribals and other persons not eligible to hold possession of land" in tribal belts and blocks
15	Assam	Goalpara Forest Area, Goalpara	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments' from forestland
16	Assam	Goalpara: Bhalukdubi, Dhuptola, and Moylaputa	Not known	Restoration of green cover of the forest
17	Assam	Gurmau and Sonamhari village, Sonitpur	21 families	Not known
18	Assam	Kawai mari Reserve, Barpeta	2,000 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
19	Assam	Lungsung, Kokrajhar	7,013 people	Removal of 'encroachments'
20	Assam	Pabha Reserve Forest in Lakhimpur	701 families	Removal of 'Enchroachments' from the Pabha Reserve Forest
21	Assam	Tangla Railway Station, Udalguri district	500 families	Removal from Railway Lands
22	Bihar	Bindtoli, Patna	167 families (800 people)	Government land clearance
23	Bihar	Chotahi Village, Samastipur district	50 people	Jal Jeevan Hariyali Project

24	Bihar	Jamui District	100,000 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
25	Bihar	Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary, Kaimur District	50,000 people (in 108 villages)	Proposed development of the Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary as a tiger reserve
26	Bihar	Patrakar Nagar	20 houses	Removal of 'encroachments' for metro construction project
27	Bihar	Rajeev Nagar, Patna	300 people	Removal of 'illegal constructions'
28	Chandigarh, Haryana, and Punjab	Sukhna Lake catchment area, including Alisher, Kaimbwala, Kansal, Khuda, and Nayagaon	566 families	Order of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana [C.W.P.18253/2009] for the removal of 'encroachments' from the Sukhna Lake catchment area
29	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo forests	700 people	Parsa Kente Coal project
30	Chhattisgarh	Sonakan Village	10,000 people	Baghmara Gold Mine
31	Chhattisgarh	Villages in the districts of Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, and Narayanpur	56 Villages (several thousand people, including of Scheduled Tribes)	Bodhghat Dam project
32	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha	Several villages in the three states	20,000 families	Coal mining
33	Delhi	Aerocity Metro Tughlakabad	Not known	Aerocity-Tughlakabad Metro corridor
34	Delhi	Ambedkar Basti, Nehru Place	60 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
35	Delhi	Azadpur	33 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
36	Delhi	Badli	4 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
37	Delhi	Barapullah 'Slum', near JLN Stadium	500 persons (60 huts)	
38	Delhi	Belagaon, Kanchanpuri, China Colony, Mallah Gaon, and Moolchand Basti, along the banks of the Yamuna River	Over 800 families	Yamuna Riverfront Development Project
39	Delhi	Burari	Atleast 1,000 households	
40	Delhi	Chirag Delhi, near Metro Station gate no. 4/5	16 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
41	Delhi	Dhaka, Mukherjee Nagar	32 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
42	Delhi	Gosiya Colony, Mehrauli	400 families	Removal of 'encroachment'
43	Delhi	Govindpuri	16 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
44	Delhi	Harijan Basti	25 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
45	Delhi	Hauz Rani Village	4 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
46	Delhi	Israel Camp, Rangpuri Pahadi	3,000 people	Removal of 'encroachments' from Rangpuri Pahadi
47	Delhi	Jaunapur and Dera Mandi Forest	5,000 people	Order of the National Green Tribunal
48	Delhi	JJ Cluster near Mehrauli Archaeological Park	100 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
49	Delhi	JJ clusters behind Le Meridian Hotel, Dr Rajender Prasad Road	124 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
50	Delhi	JJ Indira Gandhi Camp-3, Sriniwaspuri	600 families	Construction of multi-storey buildings
51	Delhi	Kasturba Nagar	200 families	No reason stated
52	Delhi	Khayala	25 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
53	Delhi	Kisan Colony near Kashmere Gate	250 houses	Removal of 'encroachments'
54	Delhi	Lal Kuan	98 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'

55	Delhi	Lalbagh under flyover, Shri Ram Nagar, Mansarovar Park	72 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
56	Delhi	Mahatma Gandhi Camp, Punjabi Bagh	350 people	Road widening
57	Delhi	Majnu ka Tila	35 families	Order of the National Green Tribunal [O.A. 6/2012 and M.A. 967/2013 & 275/2014, Principal Bench] to protect the Yamuna floodplains
58	Delhi	Malviya Nagar	4 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
59	Delhi	Manglapuri, near bus terminal	32 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
60	Delhi	Mangolpuri	25 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
61	Delhi	Mansarovar Park, Near Shri Nanak Niwas Gurudwara Along Railway Line	35 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
62	Delhi	Nala Camp, Rangpuri	2,500 people	Removal of 'encroachments' from forestland
63	Delhi	Nanak piao Gurudwara, Azadpur	25 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
64	Delhi	Nangloi Y block	60 people	Removal of 'encroachments' from Railway land
65	Delhi	Navjeevan and Nehru Camp, Kalkaji	50,000 people	Removal of 'encroachment'
66	Delhi	Near Kashmere gate, Metro gate no.2	40 families	Removal of 'encroachments' from land of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
67	Delhi	Near Madipur railway Station, Pir Ki Masjid	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments' on Railway land
68	Delhi	Near Shyam Lal College, Shahdara	30 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
69	Delhi	Nirman Vihar	25 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
70	Delhi	Noor Nagar Okhla	atleast 500 houses	Removal of 'encroachments' on land owned by Uttar Pradesh Irrigation department
71	Delhi	Okhla, Shaheen Bagh	Not known	Removal of 'encroachment'
72	Delhi	Palam	32 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
73	Delhi	Palam, near Metro Station	44 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
74	Delhi	Patparganj	15 people	Removal of 'encroachments'
75	Delhi	Pitampura	25 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
76	Delhi	Pratap Camp, Nehru Nagar	3,000 houses	Land clearance
77	Delhi	Premises of the Kalkaji Mandir	40 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
78	Delhi	Raja Puri, near Dwarka	19 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
79	Delhi	Sarai Rohilla	55 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
80	Delhi	Several jhuggis (hutments)on the Delhi Ridge	103 informal settlements	Removal of 'encroachments'
81	Delhi	Shalimar Bagh	18 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'
82	Delhi	Tughlakabad, near Railway line	10 people	Removal of 'encroachments'
83	Delhi	Valmiki and Shubhash Mohallah - Tughlakabad	250-300 houses	Removal of 'encroachments'
84	Delhi	Various settlements along the railway tracks	48,000 families (Over 250,000 people)	Order of the Supreme Court of India to remove jhuggies (dwellings) along railway tracks in the case of M.C. Mehta v.Union of India [W.P. (C) 13029/1985
85	Delhi	Wazirpur	25 families (of the Gadia Lohar community)	Removal of 'encroachments'

86	Delhi	Yamuna Khadar	1,000 houses	Order of the National Green Tribunal [O.A. 6/2012 and M.A. 967/2013 & 275/2014, Principal Bench] to protect the Yamuna floodplains
87	Goa	Agonda, Canacona	500 families	Proposed Film City project
88	Goa	Arambol	187 structures	Removal of 'encroachments' within the Coastal Regulation Zones
89	Goa	Baina, South Goa	400 families	Disaster management and implementation of Coastal Regulation Zone Rules
90	Gujarat	13 settlements in Surat	4,350 families	In-situ 'slum redevelopment' under the state Regulations for the Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of the Slums 2010 and Gujarat Slum Rehabilitation Policy 2013
91	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	8,000 houses	Failure of land-holders to regularize holdings under the Urban Land Ceiling Act, and requirement of land for 'development' purposes
92	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	162,749 families	Slum Free City Action Plan 2020–2025
93	Gujarat	Around the Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary	10,000 people	Project Lion
94	Gujarat	Biibi ka talab, Vatwa, Ahmedabad	450-500 people	Vatwa Lake development
95	Gujarat	Chhota Chandola, Ahmedabad	1,200 families	In-situ 'slum redevelopment' project under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban
96	Gujarat	Five settlements in Rajkot	1,000 houses	Housing allotment under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
97	Gujarat	Gokul Nagar, Ahmedabad	120 houses	Road widening
98	Gujarat	Gokul Nagar, Gandhinagar	2,500 families	Development of the area around the Mahatma Mandir Complex, redevelopment of the Gandhinagar Railway Station, and as a part of the Slum Free City Action Plan 2020–2025
99	Gujarat	Gulbai Tekra, Ahmedabad	1,550 houses	In-situ 'slum redevelopment' under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
100	Gujarat	Jeevan Nagar, Waghdia Road, Vadodara	352 families	Redevelopment under the 'Public Housing Redevelopment policy-2016'
101	Gujarat	Jeevan Nagar, Waghdia Road, Vadodara	352 houses	Redevelopment under the 'Public Housing Redevelopment policy-2016'
102	Gujarat	Mafat Nagar, Bhavnagar	1,000 people	Removal of 'encroachments'
103	Gujarat	Narmada District, around the Statue of Unity: Villages of Gora, Kevadiya, Kothi, Limbdi, Navagam, and Vadhadia	5,000 people ( Mostly Tribals)	Tourism projects near the Statue of Unity
104	Gujarat	Narol, Ahmedabad	1,529 houses	Lake development
105	Gujarat	Nilgiri Housing, Tandalja, Vadodara	15 families	
106	Gujarat	Sayajipura, Vadodara	140 families	Construction of houses for economically weaker sections
107	Gujarat	Settlements around Chandola Lake (Bada Chandola and Chhota Chandola)	13,800 houses	Chandola Lake development project
108	Gujarat	Surat	9,000 families	Clearance of land of the Indian Railways and for urban development
109	Gujarat	Tadvali Chali, near Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad	49 families	In situ 'slum redevelopment' under the state Regulations for the Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of the Slums 2010 and Gujarat Slum Rehabilitation Policy 2013
110	Gujarat	Vadodara River clusters	3,000 families	Vishwamitri Riverfront Development Project
111	Gujarat	Villages of Neempada and Nirgundmal in Dang	54 families (26 in Neempada and 28 in Nirgundmal)	Rejection of claims on forestland under the Forest Rights Act leading to eviction notices
112	Haryana	Different locations including in Santosh Nagar and Rajiv Nagar in Sector 31, Sectors 17, 8 and 9, Faridabad	Over 500 houses	Construction of the DND-Faridabad-KMP section of the Delhi-Mumbai Expressway

113	Haryana	Near railway tracks in Faridabad	40 people	Removal of 'encroachments'
114	Haryana	Singhpura Kalan Village, Rohtak	9 families	Removal of 'encroachments' on Panchayat Lands
115	Himachal Pradesh	Bhuntar, along the Beas riverbank	300 people	Removal of 'encroachments' from beas river banks
116	Himachal Pradesh	Tutikandi to Hassan Valley, National Highway-5, Shimla	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments' on National Highway-5
117	Himachal Pradesh	Villages around the Kangra Airport: Gaggal, Dharamshala (including villages of Ichhi, Gaggal, Matour, and Sohra)	1,446 families	Expansion of the Kangra airport
118	Jammu and Kashmir	52 villages in Kathua District	3,700 families	Ujh Multipurpose Project
119	Jammu and Kashmir	Along the flood spill channel from Mehjoor Nagar to Gangbugh, Srinagar	236 Structures	Removal of 'illegal encroachments' to prevent floods
120	Jammu and Kashmir	Different locations (including Rakh Jurog Village in Srinagar and Bakarwal Mohalla in Jammu)	64,000 people	Removal of 'illegal encroachments' from forestland
121	Jammu and Kashmir	Various locations along the Jhelum River and other water bodies (including Asham, Baramulla, Pampore, Pantha Chowk, Rajbagh, Shadipora, Shivpora, Sopore, Sumbaland Tankipora)	Over 1,000 families	Protection of water bodies from 'encroachments'
122	Jharkhand	Four villages in Seraikela Kharsawan	7,000 people (1,458 families)	Suru Irrigation Project
123	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments' following a High court order
124	Jharkhand	HEC Railway Colony, Ranchi	102 families	Construction of railway overbridge
125	Jharkhand	Hethu Village, Ranchi	Unkown	Expansion of the Birsa Munda Airport
126	Jharkhand	Jharia	15,428 families	Coal Minning
127	Jharkhand	Villages near Palamu Tiger Reserve, Garhwa District, Jharkhand	15 villages (5,000 people, including 800 persons from Scheduled Tribes communities)	Construction of the North Koel Dam
128	Karnataka	Ambedkar Nagar, Bengaluru	300 houses	Order of the National Green Tribunal [O.A. 125/2017, Principal Bench] for removal of 'encroachments' from Bellandur Lake's buffer zone
129	Karnataka	Baithkol Village, Uttar Kannada district	114 families	Expansion of Karwar Port
130	Karnataka	Beach stretch between Baikampady and Menakalya, Mangaluru	400 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
131	Karnataka	Colony on Saibaba Road, Anekal, Bengaluru	100 families	Removal of 'illegal migrants'
132	Karnataka	Forest areas in Bengaluru	700 'illegal occupants'	Forestland clearance
133	Karnataka	Koraga Colony, Kotnayaguthu, Balkunje, Mangaluru	45 people	Land acquisition by Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board(KIDB)
134	Karnataka	Masinagudi-Sigur area, Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (located close to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu and Bandipur Tiger Reserve in Karnataka)	12,000 families (at least 200 families of farmers and 700 families of Dalit and tribal communities)	Creation of the Sigur Elephant Corridor
135	Karnataka	Villages of Permude and Kuthethur, Mangaluru	700 families	Notification of the state government to acquire over 800 acres of land as per The Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act for the expansion by of an oil refinery by Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)
136	Karnataka	Yarazarvi, Belagavi	200 families	Government land clearance

137	Kerala	11 districts, including Kasaragod and Thiruvananthapuram	20,000 families	Thiruvananthapuram–Kasargod Semi High-Speed Rail ('Silver Line') Project
138	Kerala	Along the banks of the Kallai river, Kozhikode	37 people	Removal of 'encroachments' on Kallai river banks
139	Kerala	Coastal areas of the state	10,000 people	Vizhinjam International Deepwater Multipurpose Seaport
140	Kerala	Konthuruthy, Chilavannoor, Edappally, Thevara, Thevara-Perandoor and Market canals	257 families	Integrated Urban Regeneration and Water Transport System (IURWTS) Project
141	Kerala	Muthanga, Wayanad	295 families	Forestland clearance
142	Kerala	P&T Colony, Kochi	77 families	To address flooding of houses in low-lying areas
143	Lakshadweep	Bangaram	51 houses	To address 'security threats'
144	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	100 houses	Following the orders of the Lakshadweep administrator for coastal norms violation
145	Madhya Pradesh	Areas around the Bhoj Wetland, Bhopal	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments' from Bhoj wetland area
146	Madhya Pradesh	Buxwaha, Chhatarpur District	8,000 people	Bunder Diamond Block (Mine Lease) project by Essel Mining and Industries Limited
147	Madhya Pradesh	Kaliyasot and Bhadbhada basti, Bhopal	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments' around the Kaliyasot River
148	Madhya Pradesh	Madan Mahal Hills	221 houses	Order of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh [W.P.11270/2012] for the removal of 'encroachments'
149	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	70,000 people in 54 villages	Chutka Nuclear Power Plant
150	Madhya Pradesh	New Singrauli coal blocks in Bandha, Dhirauli and Suliyari	20,000 people	Mining Project
151	Madhya Pradesh	Rampura Village, Panna District	150 people	Tiger conservation in Panna Tiger Reserve
152	Madhya Pradesh	Villages in Jhabua	People in 21 villages	Construction of the Delhi–Mumbai eight-lane highway
153	Madhya Pradesh	Ward 7 Saravan Mohalla Mhow Cantonment, Ujjain	21 families	Doubling of the railway line between Mhow to Pigdambar Rau
154	Maharashtra	3 villages in Morva, Raimurdhe, and Murdhe	547 families	Construction of a 100 feet road and Metro car shed project for Line 9
155	Maharashtra	Along Trombay, Kurla, Mankhund railway tracks, Mumbai	24,500 structures	Removal of 'encroachments' following SC order
156	Maharashtra	Ambawadi, Ekta Nagar, Gavthan, and Sanjay Nagar	100 'hutments'	Dahisar River Rejuvenation Project
157	Maharashtra	Garib Nagar, Bandra, Mumbai	148 structures	Removal of 'illegal encroachers'
158	Maharashtra	Mankhurd-Shivaji Nagar and Govandi, Mumbai	300 'slum dwellers'	Removal of 'illegal' structures
159	Maharashtra	Mariam Nagar, Nagpur	30 houses	Following a Bombay High Court order to remove 'encroachments' along the Nag River
160	Maharashtra	Wathoda in East Nagpur	647 Encroachments	Construction of National Sports Coaching Institute and Sports Authority of India (SAI) Regional Center
161	Maharashtra	Airoli, Sector 20, Navi Mumbai	200 families	Removal of 'illegal' constructions
162	Maharashtra	Along the Mithi River, Mumbai	900 houses	Mithi Rejuvenation Project
163	Maharashtra	Between Borivali and Virar, Mumbai	11,517 encroachments	Removal of 'encroachments' alongside railway tracks
164	Maharashtra	Core and buffer areas of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve	1,100 people	Encroachments' on forest lands
165	Maharashtra	Dharavi, Mumbai	10,00,000 people	Dharavi Redevelopment Project
166	Maharashtra	Different locations including Rambagh, Indira Nagar, Jat Tarodi, Saraswati Nagar, and Takiya, Nagpur	1,600 families	Removal of 'encroachments' on Railway land

167	Maharashtra	Eight Adivasi villages in Damanganga and Vaitarna	4,000 people	Damanganga-Vaitarna-Godavari intra-state link project
168	Maharashtra	Floodplains of the Ram Nadi River, Pimpri Chinchwad, Mumbai	100 families	Order of the National Green Tribunal to "remove illegal reclamation and evict encroachments on the floodplains of the Ram Nadi river
169	Maharashtra	Friends Colony, Gittikhadan, Hazaripahad, KT Nagar, Narmada Colony, Vayusena Nagar, and Vrindavan Colony - Nagpur	350 houses	Katol Road widening project
170	Maharashtra	Hari Om Nagar and Shivaji Nagar	123 'slum' residents	Road widening
171	Maharashtra	Jogeshwari East, Mumbai	150 families	Removal of 'encroachments' for the Mumbai Metro Rail project
172	Maharashtra	Kalwa, Mumbai	2,050 houses	Airoli-Kalwa elevated rail line corridor
173	Maharashtra	Mahim Koliwada, Mumbai	12 houses	Restoration of the 180-year-old Mahim Causeway bridge
174	Maharashtra	Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Mumbai	24,930 houses	'Encroachments' on forest lands
175	Maharashtra	Several Villages	50,000 people	Dighi Industrial Port, part of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project
176	Maharashtra	Shivane, Pune	At least 25 families	Removal of 'encroachments' on government land
177	Manipur	Senvon village, Churachandpur District	490 families (3,136 people)	Proposed construction of 51 MW Tuivai Hydropower dam project
178	Manipur	26 villages in Kangpokpi District	2,080 families (8,320 people)	Asian Development Bank sponsored Asian Highway construction
179	Manipur	Around the Regional Water Complex, Takmu	200 people, 26 families	Removal of 'encroachment'
180	Manipur	Dikiuram Village, Tamenglong District	110 families (650 people)	Proposed 190 MW Pabram dam
181	Manipur	Four villages in Tamenglong District	280 families (840 people)	Proposed construction of 190 MW Pabram Dam
182	Manipur	Kharungpat village, Kakching District	40 houses (160 people)	Preservation of wetlands
183	Manipur	Koijam Khunou village, Tengnoupal District	22 families (70 people)	Removal of 'encroachments' from the Khanuda Laiching Protected Forest
184	Manipur	Kungpinaosen Village in Churachandpur District	57 families (281 people)	Proposed conservation of Churachandpur - Khoupum Protected Forest
185	Manipur	Langol foothills and other areas, Imphal East and Imphal West	500 families (1500 people)	Asian Development Bank sponsored Ring Road
186	Manipur	Langol Foothills, Imphal West	80 houses (250 people)	Removal of 'encroachments' from Langol Reserve Forest and from Imphal Ring Road
187	Manipur	Macheng Village, Imphal	1,346 houses	Removal of 'encroachments' from Langol Reserve Forest
188	Manipur	Mayophung village, Ukhrul district	11 families (55 people)	Conservation of Khamenlok- Gwaltabi Reserve Forest
189	Manipur	Three Villages, including Mongbung, Sejang, and Maulzawl in Jiribam district	105 families (500 people)	Forced land alienation of 600 acres for the establishment of 100 MW solar photo voltage power plant
190	Manipur	Nungleiband Village, Noney district	70 families (370 people)	Proposed 70 MW Nungleiband Dam
191	Manipur	Parvachawm village, Churachandpur district	154 families (1,026 people)	Proposed construction of 51 MW Tuivai Hydropower Dam project
192	Manipur	Phalong, Part-III Village, Tamenglong	71 families (250 people)	Construction of an Asian Development Bank sponsored road
193	Manipur	Pumlen Pat, Loktak, Bishnupur district	15,000 families (45,000 people)	Proposed land acquisition for the creation of a second home for Sangai Deer and preservation of wetlands

194	Manipur	Sekmai village, Imphal West district	500 families (1,500 people)	Expansion of an Army Camp
195	Manipur	Sendra Ithing Village, Moirang, Bishnupur	17 families(68 people)	Protection and Conservation of Loktak Lake
196	Manipur	Taobam (Irang) and two other villages, Tamenglong district	140 families (420 people)	Proposed construction of 60 MW Irang Dam
197	Manipur	Tharon village, Imphal West district	300 people	Imphal Ring Road and Langol Reserve Forest
198	Manipur	Tousang Khunou Village, Noney District	50 families (250 people)	Construction of the Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Project
199	Manipur	Villages in Tengnoupal District	2,000 families ( 5,600 people)	Conservation of Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary
200	Manipur	Wakha Village, Imphal East	112 families (595 people)	Proposed establishment of the Cultural University
201	Manipur	Wangoo village, Kakching district	141 families (564 people)	Removal from the Thongam Mondum Reserve Forest
202	Manipur	Yaithibi Loukon, Thoubal, Imphal East district	1,752 families (5,256 people)	Proposed construction of a mega Food Park
203	Meghalaya	Punjabi Line Colony, Shillong	342 families	Removal of 'encroachments' and commercial development of the area
204	Odisha	Areas near the Samaleswari Temple, Sambalpur District	210 families	Beautification and redevelopment of the Samaleswari temple under the Samaleswari Temple Area Management and Local Economy Initiatives (SAMALEI) scheme
205	Odisha	Barhabans Village, Sundergarh District	700 families	Construction of a railway line to facilitate transport of coal to a under-construction power plant in Godda
206	Odisha	Between Malgodam and Panposh, Rourkela	760 houses ( 4,000 people)	Construction of the Jharsuguda-Rourkela third railway line on the Mumbai-Howrah route
207	Odisha	Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi District	34 families	'City beautification'
208	Odisha	Dhinkia Village, Jagatsinghpur	24,904 people	13.2 MTPA JSW Utkal Steel Plant
209	Odisha	Konark, Puri	1,000 families	Various projects, including the 'beautification' of Chandrabhaga Beach, and a four-lane highway project
210	Odisha	Salia Sahi, Bhubneshwar	10,000 families	Road Widening
211	Odisha	Villages in Patrapalli	284 families (1,363 people)	Coal Mining
212	Punjab	Bhabat Village, Zirakpur, Mohali	154 residential structures	Order of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana [C.W.P. 27436/2015] to remove 'illegal' structures within 100 metres of the Chandigarh International Airport
213	Punjab	Rajiv Gandhi Colony, Ludhiana	5,000 families	Clearance of land belonging to the Punjab Small Industrial and Export Corporation
214	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	3,029 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
215	Rajasthan	Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary	20 villages	Proposed declaration of the Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary as a 'Tiger Reserve'
216	Rajasthan	Taausar village, Nagaur district	24 houses	Order of the Rajasthan High Court to remove 'encroachments'
217	Sikkim	Bringbong Village	50 houses	Teesta Stage IV Dam and the 280 MW Panam Hydro Project
218	Sikkim	Dzongu Village, Hee Gyathang Gram Panchayat Unit Village, and Rong Rong Village	2,000 people	Teesta Stage IV Dam and the 280 MW Panam Hydro Project
219	Sikkim	Gnon-Samdong	400 people	Teesta Stage IV Dam and the 280 MW Panam Hydro Project
220	Sikkim	Passingdang Village	70 houses	Panang Hydroelectric Project
221	Sikkim	Phodang Village	200 people	Teesta Stage IV Dam and the 280 MW Panam Hydro Project
222	Tamil Nadu	Along Adyar River, Buckingham Canal, and Cooum River, Chennai	21,334 families	Restoration of water bodies

223	Tamil Nadu	Along Chitlapakkam Lake, Chennai	374 houses	Order of the Madras High Court for the removal of 'encroachments' along water bodies
224	Tamil Nadu	Along Ramapuram Lake, Chennai	250	Order of the National Green Tribunal to remove 'encroachments' along Ramapuram Lake
225	Tamil Nadu	Along the banks of Selvampathy Tank, Coimbatore	360 houses	Order of the Madras High Court order to remove 'encroachments' along water bodies for a 'smart city' project
226	Tamil Nadu	Along Velachery Lake, Chennai	750 houses	Removal of 'encroachments' (houses) approved by Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board by NGT on the lake
227	Tamil Nadu	Ambedkar Nagar, Chennai	110 people	Restoration of Pallikaranai marshland
228	Tamil Nadu	Anna Sathya Nagar, Villivakkam, Chennai	200 families	Restoration of the Vilivakkam Lake and to mitigate flooding
229	Tamil Nadu	Multiple areas including Ambattur, Puzhal, and Vilinjiyambakkam Lakes	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments' on and restoration of Ambattur, Puzhal, and Vilinjiyambakkam lakes
230	Tamil Nadu	Bethel Nagar, Chennai	Not known	Following a Madras High Court order to remove 'encroachments'
231	Tamil Nadu	Bharathi Nagar in Soolai, Erode	100 houses	Road-widening project
232	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	11,717 families	Government land clearance, Ukkadam-Athupalam flyover construction, 'slum' clearance, and removal of 'encroachments' along water bodies
233	Tamil Nadu	Devarayaneri Village, Tiruchi District	200 families	Order of the Madras High Court to remove 'encroachments' from Devarayaneri irrigation tank
234	Tamil Nadu	Eri Medu, Indira Nagar, Coimbatore	52 families	Removal of 'encroachments' on land required for the construction of a flyover
235	Tamil Nadu	K. Abishekapuram, Tiruchi District	315 people	Order of the Madras High Court to clear defence land
236	Tamil Nadu	Kamakshi Amman Nagar, Chennai	550 people	Restoration of Pallikaranai marshland
237	Tamil Nadu	Kattatru/Vellathevan water channel, Thanjavur district	1,000 families	Restoration of Waterbodies
238	Tamil Nadu	Kolathur, Chennai	Hundreds of families	Removal of 'encroachments'
239	Tamil Nadu	KP Kandhan Nagar, Chennai	230 people	Restoration of Pallikaranai marshland
240	Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam, Thanjavur, Chennai	923 houses	Order of the Madras High Court [W.P. 31720/2015] to clear areas along temple tanks and channels
241	Tamil Nadu	Madipakkam, along Sunnambu lake, Chennai	842 families	To remove 'encroachments' on Sunnambu Kolathur Lake following an order of the National Green Tribunal
242	Tamil Nadu	Mahalakshmi Nagar, Chennai	70 people	Restoration of Pallikaranai marshland
243	Tamil Nadu	Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, Nilgiris, Udhagamandalam, Tamil Nadu	495 families	Order of the Madras High Court to remove families living in the protect Mudumalai Tiger Reserve
244	Tamil Nadu	Multiple Locations	23,796 families	Restoration of Buckingham Canal, Cooum River and Adayar River
245	Tamil Nadu	Near Adambakkam Lake, Chennai	700 houses	Removal of 'encroachments' on lake banks
246	Tamil Nadu	Palavakkam	300 families	Encroachment on land owned by Burma Indians Co-operative House Construction Society Limited
247	Tamil Nadu	Pallavaram cantonment area	600 families	Defence land clearance
248	Tamil Nadu	Quaid-e-Milleth Nagar, Chennai	115 people	Order of the Madras High Court [W.P. 693/2015] to clear government land for water body restoration
249	Tamil Nadu	Samalapuram Village near Palladam, Tiruppur district	135 families	Removal of 'encroachments' along the Samalapuram tank

250	Tamil Nadu	Srinivasa Nagar, Janani Nagar, Selva Ganapathy Nagar, Appavu Nagar, Mangadu Village, Chennai	250 families	Removal of 'encroachments' along Chembarambakkam reservoir
251	Tamil Nadu	Srivilliputhur-Megamalai Tiger Reserve, and, Thevar Nagar and Netaji Nagar- along Vaigai bank, Vandiyur, Madurai	4,000 people	Tiger protection and conservation of the Vaigai River
252	Tamil Nadu	Tambaran Lake area, Chennai	430 families	Removal of 'encroachments' along water bodies
253	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	59 families	Removal of 'encroachments' on waterbodies
254	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tulasingapuram and Nandambakkam, Chennai	Following a Madras High Court order to remove 'encroachments' on defense land. The Court has asked the state to conduct a survey and evict all 'encroachers'
255	Tamil Nadu	Urapakkam, Chennai	562 houses	Direction from the National Green Tribunal to remove 'encroachments' on Karanai-Puducherry lake
256	Tamil Nadu	Viswakarma Colony and MGR Nagar in Tirunelveli	Not known	Order of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board to clear the area to facilitate construction of other houses.
257	Telangana	Along Gurram Cheruvu lake, Hyderabad	800-900 structures (2,000 people)	Flood mitigation measures
258	Telangana	Ameenpur, Hyderabad	881 'encroachments'	Removal of 'encroachments' along water bodies
259	Telangana	Banks of Musi River, Hyderabad	10,000 houses	Musi Riverfront Development and Beautification Project
260	Telangana	Nampally, Nalgonda District	250 families	Kistarampally Reservoir Project (part of the Dindi Lift Irrigation Scheme)
261	Telangana	Secunderabad Cantonment Board area	35,000 families	Defence land clearance
262	Telangana	Yerrabodu, Chandrugonda mandal, Kothagudem	45 families	Removal of 'encroachments' on forest land
263	Uttar Pradesh	13 villages in Gautam Buddh Nagar, Greater Noida (Additionaly, sectors 21, 28, 29, 32, 33, 10 and 9 and for the acquisition of 500 metres of land in the north, east and west sides of the airport)	Over 14,000 families	Construction of the Noida Greenfield International Airport
264	Uttar Pradesh	Around Arthala Lake, Ghaziabad	500 houses	Order of the National Green Tribunal [Original Application 180/2015, Principal Bench] to clear 'illegal structures' around Arthala Lake
265	Uttar Pradesh	Dharaganj, Sabzi mandi, Prayagraj	65 families	Restoration of 'Ghat' (stairs or a passage leading down to a river) along the Sangam
266	Uttar Pradesh	Different areas in Ghaziabad, including Akash Nagar, Balaji Enclave, Hindon flood plains, and Loni	644 constructions (954 constructions identified, of which 310 have been demolished already)	Removal of encroachments on Yamuna and Hindon floodplains
267	Uttar Pradesh	Jama Masjid area, Agra	10,000 houses	Metro project
268	Uttar Pradesh	Kukrail catchment area	15,000 people	Gomti River Project and beautification of the area
269	Uttar Pradesh	Kydganj, Prayagraj	115 houses	Order of the Allahabad High Court [First Appeal 98/1998] to clear 'illegal occupation' of the land
270	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	250 houses	Removal of 'encroachments'
271	Uttar Pradesh	Masuri Kherwa Village, near Karwi bus stand in Chitrakoot, Banda district	Hundreds of families	Clearance of Government land and expansion of a bus stand
272	Uttar Pradesh	Noida Sector 93	10-15 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
273	Uttar Pradesh	Ram Ghat, Prayagraj	8 families	Restoration of 'Ghat' (stairs or a passage leading down to a river) along the Sangam

274	Uttar Pradesh	Shankar Patkholi Village in Kushinagar and Sowal Village in Maharajganj	50 families	To vacate land owned by the Gram Sabha (Village council)
275	Uttar Pradesh	Shankar Vimam Mandapam to Hanuman Mandir, Prayagraj	300 families	Restoration of 'Ghat' (stairs or a passage leading down to a river) along the Sangam
276	Uttar Pradesh	Shivalik Forest	1,800 families	Proposal to declare Shivalik Forest a 'Tiger Reserve'
277	Uttar Pradesh	Surma Village, Dudhwa Tiger Reserve	417 families (2,000 people)	Order of the Allahabad High Court for the removal of people from the core area of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve
278	Uttar Pradesh	Villages in Chitrakoot, Manikpur	40,000 houses	Clearance of 'encroachments' on Forestland
279	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	10 villages in both states	10 Villages (with 1,913 families and 8,339 people)	Ken-Betwa River Linking Project
280	Uttarakhand	Banbhoopura, Haldwani	4,365 'encroachments'	For the construction of the Rishikesh-Karnaprayag Railway Line
281	Uttarakhand	Gafur Colony, Haldwani	50,000 people	Removal of 'encroachments' on railway land
282	Uttarakhand	Jaunsar Bawar Region	311 families	120 MW Vyasi Hydroelectric Project
283	Uttarakhand	Lachhiwala range	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments' on reserved forest areas
284	Uttarakhand	Tehri Gharwal, Rudraprayag, and Chamoli villages, Pauri Garhwal	1,100 families	Removal of 'encroachments'
285	West Bengal	Different 'slum' areas in Kolkata	15,00,000 people	Uncertainty of land rights due to transfer of ownership from the Land Revenue Department to the State Revenue Department
286	West Bengal	Kolkata, five separate pockets just outside the boundary wall of the Kolkata airport, adjacent to the diverted Narayanpur-Kaikhali road	Not known	Removal of 'encroachments' from land owned by Airports Authority of India
287	West Bengal	Multiple areas affected by coal mining in the Raniganj Coalfield region, Asansol district	1,80,000 people	Land subsidence due to coal mining activities
288	Forest areas in 21 states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal)		Over 1.8 million families (if due process is not followed)	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 - rejection of land rights claims

**Total Number of People under the Threat of Eviction  
(Using the Census of India 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons – except where the exact number of people is known)**

**17,09,042  
Over 17 million (Seventeen million ninety-six thousand forty-two)**

## Annexure 4

**Table 4: Incidents of Loss of Housing from Fire in 2022 & 2023**

STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	SITE	MONTH	NUMBER OF HOUSES GUTTED/ FAMILIES AFFECTED
<b>Incidents in 2022</b>			
1 Assam	Fatasil Ambari, Guwahati	December	Several houses
2 Assam	Lahorijan, Karbi Anglong district, near the Nagaland border	November	100
3 Chandigarh	Sundran Village, Dera Bassi	May	45 (an 18-month-old girl charred to death)
4 Chandigarh	Maheshpur Village, Sector 21, Chandigarh	April	30
5 Chandigarh	Sector 25	January	5
6 Chhattisgarh	Surya Nagar, Bhilai, Durg	April	135
7 Delhi	Harijan Basti, Bhalswa Village	December	70
8 Delhi	Rangpuri	August	40
9 Delhi	Near Mansarovar Metro station	June	About 50
10 Delhi	Batla House, Jamia Nagar	April	35-40
11 Delhi	Transit camp in Anand Parbat	April	50
12 Delhi	Gokulpuri	March	60 (seven lives lost)
13 Gujarat	Chandola Lake, Ahmedabad	October	19
14 Haryana	Bajghera Village, Sector-102, Gurugram	June	150
15 Haryana	Near Gurdwara Bhai Manjh Samadhi, Kuntan	May	7
16 Haryana	Rohtak	May	30
17 Haryana	Sector 6, Manesar, Gurugram	April	1,000 (a 60-year-old woman died)
18 Haryana	Bahadurpur Village, Yamunanagar,	April	4
19 Haryana	Sector 74, Gurugram	April	50
20 Haryana	Behrampur Village, Gurugram	February	12
21 Himachal Pradesh	Kishanpura Village, Baddi industrial area	December	7
22 Himachal Pradesh	Ghanari Village, Una	Not known	18
23 Himachal Pradesh	Jhira Village, Nalagarh, Solan	June	7
24 Himachal Pradesh	Ward No. 2, Nalagarh, Solan	May	22
25 Himachal Pradesh	Purthi Village, Chamba district	May	5
26 Himachal Pradesh	Near Radha Swami Satsang Ghar in Una	April	150
27 Himachal Pradesh	Fatehpur Village, Kangra district	February	5
28 Jammu and Kashmir	Namchabal, Srinagar	April	10
29 Jharkhand	Battala, Hazaribagh	August	50
30 Karnataka	Aluru Village, Vijayapura	December	4
31 Madhya Pradesh	Kharkali Village, Narmadapuram	December	1
32 Maharashtra	Ganesh Nagar in Kaula Bunder, Reay Road, Mumbai	August	9
33 Maharashtra	Sant Kabir Slum, Dwarka, Nashik	August	15
34 Maharashtra	Hey Bandar, Mumbai	August	20
35 Maharashtra	Mhada Colony, Suraksha Nagar, Hadapsar	2022	12
36 Maharashtra	Mahakali Nagar, Nagpur	May	100
37 Maharashtra	Gholai Nagar, Kalwa, Thane	March	6

38	Nagaland	Chuchuyimpang Village, Mokokchung district	August	2
39	Nagaland	Master colony, Kuda Village	2022	10
40	Odisha	Baramunda, Bolangir.	December	1
41	Punjab	Mand Jharaudi Village in Machhiwara, Ludhiana	November	5
42	Punjab	Near Guru Gobind Singh Super Thermal Plant, Ropar	October	10
43	Punjab	Jalandhar-Kapurthala road, Kartarpur	June	40-45
44	Punjab	Tibba Road, Ludhiana	April	1 (seven members of the family charred to death)
45	Telangana	Gudipelli-Venkatapur village of Mandamarri	December	1
46	Telangana	Shanigakunta Village in Mangapet mandal, Mulugu, Hyderabad	April	40
47	Telangana	Bagh Amberpet, Hyderabad	March	3
48	Uttar Pradesh	Shahpur Village, Mau	December	1
49	Uttar Pradesh	Sarfabad Village, Sector -74, Noida	November	35
50	Uttar Pradesh	Kanawani in Indirapuram Ghaziabad	April	50
51	Uttar Pradesh	Kasna, Greater Noida	April	50
52	West Bengal	Rail Basti, Habra, North 24-Parganas	December	20 (150 people affected)
53	West Bengal	Rana Busty and Khudiram Colony, Siliguri	November	30 (300 people affected)
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE in 2022</b>				<b>2,642</b>
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED/ RENDERED HOMELESS BY FIRE (Using the Census 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons)</b>				<b>13,132</b>

Incidents in 2023				
54	Delhi	Shakurpur	December 2023	3 'shanties' (One person died, and another older person was injured)
55	Delhi	Shakur Basti	January 2023	6
56	Delhi	Sultanpuri	March 2023	200 'shanties'
57	Maharashtra	Anand Nagar, Malad East	March 2023	1,000 houses
58	Manipur	Imphal	December 2023	45 'huts'
59	Himachal Pradesh	Una, Bathu Industrial Area	December	Unknown (Three persons, including a women and two children, died)
60	Punjab	Near Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	November	150- 200 'slums'
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE in 2023</b>				<b>1,464</b>
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED/ RENDERED HOMELESS BY FIRE (Using the Census 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons)</b>				<b>7,027</b>

<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE in 2022 &amp; 2023</b>	<b>4,106</b>
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED/ RENDERED HOMELESS BY FIRE (Using the Census 2011 average household size of 4.8 persons)</b>	<b>20,159</b>

## Annexure 5

**Table 5: Incidents of Eviction of Homeless Persons in 2022 & 2023**

Homeless Clusters			
LOCATION	MONTH	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED	NUMBER OF FAMILIES AFFECTED
<b>2023</b>			
Yamuna Pushta	March	800	-
Qudsia Ghat	March	280	-
Sarai Kale Khan	February	200	-
<b>APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS AFFECTED</b>		<b>1,280</b>	
<b>2022</b>			
Modi Mill	December	188	39
Lajpat Nagar	November	303	63
Mayapuri	April	168	35
Moti Bagh	June	111	23
Ber Sarai	May	82	17
Sarojini Nagar	June	140	29
Nizammudin	May	639	133
Hanuman Mandir	May	350	
<b>APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS AFFECTED</b>		<b>1,981</b>	

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57. See: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Housing/Pages/InternationalStandards.aspx>
58. Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Adequate Housing,' presented in the report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing, A/HRC/43/43, December 2019. Available at: <https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/43/43>
59. General Comment 4: 'The right to adequate housing' (Art. 11 (1) of the Covenant), UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1991. Available at: [http://hlrn.org.in/documents/CESCR\\_General\\_Comment\\_4.pdf](http://hlrn.org.in/documents/CESCR_General_Comment_4.pdf) Also see, 'Questionnaire on Women and Housing,' Annex 3 of the report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing, A/HRC/4/18, February 2007. Available at: <https://www.undocs.org/A/HRC/4/18>
60. 'Guiding Principles on Security of Tenure for the Urban Poor,' presented in the report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing, A/HRC/25/54, December 2013. Available at: [http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage\\_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/25/54](http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/25/54)
61. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, 2018. Available at: <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/73/165>

**Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN)**—based in New Delhi, India—works for the recognition, promotion, and realization of the human rights to adequate housing and land, which involve gaining a safe and secure place for all individuals, groups, and communities—especially the most marginalized—to live in peace and dignity. Housing and Land Rights Network aims to achieve its goals through advocacy, research, human rights education and monitoring, and standard-setting— at the local, national, and international levels.

In the absence of official data on evictions in India, HLRN established the '**National Eviction and Displacement Observatory**' in 2015. The Observatory monitors documents and responds to forced evictions across urban and rural India by aiming to assist affected communities with relief, redress, restitution, and access to justice, where possible.

This report, titled, '**Forced Evictions in India: 2022 & 2023**', – the sixth in the series of reports on evictions in India – presents findings, research, and analysis on the scale, nature, and magnitude of forced evictions across the country in 2022 and 2023. It documents important trends on the demolitions of homes, rehabilitation, impacts on marginalized communities, and makes important recommendations to address this issue.

Housing and Land Rights Network hopes that this report will generate awareness on this grave crisis and that the proposed recommendations will be implemented in order to help bring justice to the millions of affected persons across the country.



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