

India: Systematic Housing Rights Violations Against Muslims

Briefing Note for the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing, Dr Koldo Casla

1. Introduction

South Asia Justice Campaign ([SAJC](#)) congratulates Dr Koldo Casla on his appointment as UN Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing. We are a UK-based human rights organisation focused on accountability for serious violations against minorities in South Asia, particularly India. We have engaged regularly with the mandate, including through formal submissions and sustained documentation of housing rights violations affecting Muslim communities in India. This note is intended as an introduction to the housing rights situation in India. We would welcome the opportunity to brief Dr Casla privately at his convenience.

Since 2014, India has been governed at the national level and in a majority of its states (provinces) by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), a Hindu supremacist majoritarian political party led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Under BJP governance, Muslims—who number over 200 million and constitute approximately 15% of India’s population—have faced escalating discrimination and violence across multiple domains, including arbitrary deprivation of life, mass detention, torture, restrictions on religious freedom and civic space, economic targeting, and attacks on citizenship and voting rights. Several BJP-governed states (provinces) have enacted discriminatory laws and policies that specifically target Muslims’ basic rights and freedoms.¹ These abuses have been enabled by a climate of impunity: journalists and human rights defenders reporting on violations are routinely targeted, domestic remedies have proven to be largely ineffective for Muslim victims, and India has shown a pattern of sustained non-engagement with international human rights mechanisms and instruments, including by failing to substantively respond to the majority of communications from UN bodies and mandate-holders on these issues.

Housing and land rights are among the most acute dimensions of this discrimination. Forced evictions, punitive demolitions, expropriation of property, and legislative measures restricting Muslims’ ability to own or transfer land have been documented across multiple states, with devastating consequences. Between 2022 and 2023, approximately 740,000 people lost their homes in state-driven demolitions across India, with Muslims disproportionately affected.² In June 2025, four UN Special Rapporteurs, including the then mandate-holder on housing, [described](#) India’s arbitrary and punitive demolitions as “an aggravated form of human rights violation,” noting that India is “leading the world in illegal home demolitions, especially affecting minorities and vulnerable groups.” India’s own Supreme Court has issued detailed guidelines against such demolitions, but these have been openly and systematically flouted by state governments.

In March 2026, the Panel of Independent International Experts to Examine Alleged Violations of International Law Against Muslims in India (PIIE)—a group of prominent jurists who among themselves have investigated and prosecuted human rights atrocities and international crimes in Myanmar, North Korea, Sri Lanka, Rwanda and Sierra Leone—concluded that forced evictions and demolitions targeting Muslims in the Indian state of Assam may amount to persecution as a crime against humanity, and that the systematic stripping of citizenship, legality, and residence from the same community may amount to apartheid as a crime against humanity. The PIIE separately concluded that the cumulative targeting of Muslims protesting discrimination in the state of Uttar Pradesh—including through punitive demolitions alongside fatal police violence, mass detention, and torture—may also

¹For a comprehensive overview of these patterns across Indian states, see the quarterly editions of SAJC’s [India Persecution Tracker](#).

²Housing and Land Rights Network, [Forced Evictions in India: 2022 & 2023](#) (2024).

amount to persecution as a crime against humanity.³ In 2023, the UN Special Rapporteur on minority issues warned that India risks becoming “one of the world’s main generators of instability, atrocities, and violence, because of the massive scale and gravity of the violations and abuses targeting mainly religious and other minorities.”⁴

The rest of this note is organised as follows: Section 2 summarises four interlinked patterns of housing rights violations affecting Muslims in India; Section 3 outlines the domestic legal framework and its failure; Section 4 provides a timeline of the previous mandate-holder’s engagement on India, offering the new mandate-holder a basis for continued engagement; and Section 5 lists useful resources for further reference.

2. Housing rights violations against Muslims in India

Major patterns of housing rights violations against Muslims in India under the current BJP regime have included:

- **Forced evictions in Assam:** Assam, a state in India’s north-east with a population of approximately 35 million, has been the site of the most sustained and large-scale forced eviction campaign targeting Muslims anywhere in the country. The primary targets are Bengali-speaking Muslims—a linguistic and religious minority in Assam, many of whose families settled in the state’s riverine areas during the colonial period and have lived there for three to four generations. Despite being Indian citizens, they are routinely branded by the ruling BJP government as “illegal Bangladeshi infiltrators”; Bengali-speaking Hindus who share the same migration history are not similarly targeted. Since the BJP came to power in Assam in 2016, state authorities have conducted at least [33 documented mass eviction operations](#), demolishing over 22,000 structures and displacing more than 20,000 families.⁵ The evictions are officially framed as clearing “encroachments” from government land, wildlife sanctuaries, or forest areas. In practice, they have selectively targeted Bengali-speaking Muslim settlements while leaving neighbouring non-Muslim habitations on comparable government land [untouched](#). Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma has publicly described the evictions as a response to “land jihad”—a conspiracy theory, promoted by Hindu-nationalist groups, that Bengali-speaking Muslims are engaged in a deliberate campaign to seize land from indigenous Assamese communities. He has urged the public not to shelter evictees and stated that “no Indian or Assamese” would ever be evicted.⁶ At least eight Bengali-speaking Muslims have been killed by police during eviction operations since 2016, including a 12-year-old boy in Darrang district in September 2021.⁷

The pace of evictions has accelerated sharply in recent years. In mid-2025, over [5,000 families were displaced in approximately 45 days](#) in Golaghat district alone. In January 2026, authorities [demolished approximately 1,200 homes in Sonitpur district](#) over two days, ostensibly to clear alleged encroachments in a wildlife sanctuary—many displaced families said their ancestors had settled there decades earlier after losing land to erosion by the Brahmaputra river. In March 2026, around [500 homes were demolished in Azara](#), Kamrup district. Displaced families across districts have reported severe humanitarian consequences—mass homelessness, loss of

³Panel of Independent International Experts to Examine Information About Alleged Violations of International Law Committed Against Muslims in India (Marzuki Darusman, Sonja Biserko, and Stephen Rapp), [Violations of International Law Against Muslims in India: Assam and Uttar Pradesh](#) (March 2026). The Panel’s previous (2022) report on India is available at [piieindia.org](#). SAJC provided research and secretariat support to the Panel.

⁴Fernand de Varennes, UN Special Rapporteur on minority issues, [testimony before the US Commission on International Religious Freedom](#), September 2023.

⁵For comprehensive documentation, see [PIIE 2026 report](#) (n 3), p. 84; and SAJC, [India Persecution Tracker: 2025 Annual Edition](#).

⁶See e.g. ‘This is land jihad: Assam CM says evictions are battle to reclaim land, identity, and stop demographic overrun’, [Syllad](#), 15 July 2025.

⁷A full list of these killings can be found in the [PIIE 2026 report](#) (n 3), p. 358.

livelihoods, destruction of schools, and exposure to extreme weather—with little to no rehabilitation provided by the state.

The evictions sit within a broader regime of exclusion directed at Bengali-speaking Muslims in Assam. A discriminatory citizenship determination process—the National Register of Citizens (NRC), published in 2019—[left 1.9 million people categorised as non-citizens](#), of whom approximately 700,000 were Muslims; national legislation simultaneously offered non-Muslims a pathway to restored citizenship while [expressly excluding](#) Muslims. The state’s flagship land regularisation programme excludes Bengali-origin Muslims as “non-indigenous”; cross-religious land transfers have been [placed under mandatory government and police scrutiny](#); evictees’ names have been struck from voter rolls; and over 2,450 Bengali-speaking Muslims have been [summarily expelled](#) from Assam across the border into Bangladesh without adequate procedural safeguards, in circumstances raising serious concerns of refoulement. In September 2025, the Assam government approved [new procedures](#) empowering district officials to determine citizenship and order expulsion or detention within 24 hours. As noted in Section 1, the PIIE concluded that forced evictions in Assam may amount to persecution as a crime against humanity; that the large-scale expulsions may amount to deportation or forcible transfer as a crime against humanity; and that the systematic stripping of citizenship, legality, and residence from Bengali-speaking Muslims may amount to apartheid as a crime against humanity. The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) has issued two communications under its [early warning and urgent action procedure](#) flagging the mistreatment of Bengali-speaking Muslims in Assam—in May 2025 and January 2026—highlighting reports of systematic forced evictions, racist rhetoric, and the lack of adequate alternative housing. India has not responded substantively to either.⁸

- **Punitive demolitions:** Across India, BJP-governed states have developed a practice of demolishing the homes and businesses of Muslims accused of crimes or involvement in communal tensions—a phenomenon widely known as [“bulldozer justice.”](#) The pattern was pioneered in Uttar Pradesh (UP), India’s most populous state (population ~240 million, of whom ~44 million are Muslim), under Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath, a Hindu priest turned politician who has openly embraced the bulldozer as a [symbol of governance](#). Demolitions typically follow within days—sometimes hours—of an arrest or communal incident, and are framed by authorities as routine enforcement against “illegal constructions.” In practice, they function as collective punishment: the homes targeted belong to accused individuals or their families, while comparable structures in the vicinity are left standing. The model has been replicated across BJP-governed states, including Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, and Uttarakhand.⁹ In Jammu & Kashmir—a Muslim-majority territory with a long history of [armed conflict](#) between Indian security forces and separatist militants—punitive demolitions of the homes of suspected militants’ families have also been documented, including at least nine carried out without judicial order following the April 2025 Pahalgam terror attack. In a joint public statement in November 2025, UN Special Procedures experts including the mandate-holder on housing [characterised these as collective punishment](#) in defiance of the Supreme Court’s own 2024 ruling against such demolitions.

A year-long investigation by *Frontline* magazine found that over 7,400 homes were [demolished across India in 2024](#), rendering more than 41,000 people homeless. Of documented cases, 37 per cent targeted Muslims. One in four demolitions was explicitly punitive, and in every such instance the targets were Muslim. An [investigative series](#) published by *Article 14* in January 2026 documented a 379 per cent rise in forced evictions between 2019 and 2023, and found that Muslims constituted 44 per cent of the more than 700,000 people evicted in 2022–2023.¹⁰ As noted earlier, the scale and discriminatory character of these demolitions prompted a [joint](#)

⁸CERD, Early Warning and Urgent Action Procedure, [Letter to India](#), 12 May 2025; [follow-up letter](#), 19 January 2026.

⁹See [Amnesty International](#), ‘Stop bulldozer injustice against Muslims in India’ (February 2024), documenting 128 targeted demolitions across multiple states.

¹⁰[Article 14](#), ‘Demolitions Are Not New To India, But A 379% Rise In 5 Years Reveals A Punitive, Majoritarian Turn To Bulldozer Use’, January 2026. Part of a six-part investigative series.

[statement](#) by four UN Special Rapporteurs in June 2025, including the then mandate-holder on housing, calling on India to immediately halt arbitrary and punitive demolitions targeting minorities and marginalised communities.

Some recent instances illustrate what has become a recurring pattern. In [Nuh](#), Haryana, in August 2023, Muslims were first targeted by Hindu extremists in mass violence linked to a Hindu religious procession, and then faced state-led demolition of over 1,200 Muslim-owned structures, prompting a High Court judge to ask whether the state was conducting “an exercise of ethnic cleansing.” In [Sambhal](#), UP, in November 2024, police killed five Muslim men during protests against a court-ordered survey of a historic mosque; in the aftermath, authorities filed charges against over 2,700 people and launched a targeted [“anti-encroachment” campaign](#) in Muslim-majority areas, partially demolishing houses, shops, and mosques, while cutting off water and electricity to Muslim neighbourhoods. In [Bareilly](#), UP, in September–October 2025, authorities launched a sweeping crackdown after Muslims displayed posters reading “I Love Muhammad”—a peaceful religious affirmation marking the Prophet Muhammad’s birthday that had [spread across India](#) after police in the city of Kanpur charged Muslims for putting up a similar sign. In Bareilly, demolition notices were issued against at least 27 Muslim-owned properties, and a commercial market housing Muslim-run shops was bulldozed. These are illustrative cases only: punitive demolitions targeting Muslims continue to be reported from across India, and are tracked on a quarterly basis in SAJC’s [India Persecution Tracker](#). As noted in Section 1, the PIIE concluded that the cumulative official targeting of Muslims protesting discrimination in UP—of which punitive demolitions are one element—may amount to persecution as a crime against humanity.¹¹

- **Discriminatory “development” demolitions:** Beyond explicitly punitive demolitions, large-scale demolition and eviction drives framed as urban redevelopment or anti-encroachment enforcement continue to displace communities across India on a near-daily basis. These operations disproportionately affect marginalised groups, including Dalits (oppressed-caste communities), Adivasis (Indigenous peoples), and Muslims—all of whom are [overrepresented](#) in India’s informal settlements and slums. What distinguishes the impact on Muslims is the discriminatory manner in which demolitions are applied: activists and affected communities have documented a [consistent pattern](#) of Hindu-majority slums receiving in-situ upgrades while Muslim-majority slums are bulldozed, with residents relocated to inadequate sites or offered no alternative at all. Muslims are also the only community subjected to retaliatory, punitive demolitions targeting them collectively on account of their religious identity, as noted above.

The most significant recent instance occurred in [Ahmedabad](#), Gujarat, in April–May 2025, when authorities demolished over 10,000 structures—homes, businesses, and mosques—in Muslim-majority settlements around Chandola Lake, framing the operation as clearing “Bangladeshi infiltrators” in the aftermath of the Pahalgam terror attack. Over 1,000 residents were [detained](#) on suspicion of being foreign nationals; 650 were subsequently confirmed as Indian citizens. Hindu residents in adjoining areas reportedly received formal written notices and offers of alternative housing, while Muslim residents received verbal or no notice and were excluded from resettlement.¹² Similar patterns have been reported from [Varanasi](#) (January–February 2026: 181 properties, majority Muslim-owned, and six mosques targeted for a Hindu temple-corridor road-widening project, displacing thousands of Muslim families and traders with only three days’ notice), [Ujjain](#) (January 2025: a mosque and 257 homes demolished for a temple-corridor with less than 12 hours’ notice), and [Delhi](#) (January 2026: an overnight demolition near the historic Turkman Gate mosque, with police firing tear gas at residents who protested)—among many others. These operations share a common feature with the Assam evictions described above: officially neutral justifications masking discriminatory application, with Muslim communities bearing the overwhelming burden of displacement.

¹¹ [PIIE 2026 report](#) (n 3), p. 330.

¹² See also SAJC, [submission to the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing](#) (ref. 32ileghh, August 2024); and SAJC, [information note to the Special Rapporteur](#) (June 2025), documenting these patterns in detail.

- **Legislative entrenchment of residential segregation:** Alongside demolitions and forced evictions, several Indian states have enacted or strengthened legislation that restricts Muslims' ability to buy, sell, or occupy property in designated areas—effectively codifying residential segregation. The western state of Gujarat, long a BJP stronghold, has operated a [“Disturbed Areas” Act](#) since 1991, originally intended to prevent distress sales during communal riots but [long since repurposed](#) to restrict Muslim property ownership. The law is in force in at least 18 of Gujarat's 33 districts, including all major cities. In March 2026, the state legislature [expanded its scope](#), empowering district officials to seize property if a transfer is found “objectionable” and allowing any resident of a designated area to challenge a transaction to which they are not a party. An *Article 14 investigation* documented the human cost: in one case, a 15-year-old Muslim girl in Ahmedabad died by suicide after months of harassment linked to her family's purchase of a house in a designated area. BJP-governed [Rajasthan](#) passed a similar law in March 2026, requiring prior government approval for all property transactions in areas designated as “disturbed” on grounds of communal tension or “demographic imbalance,” with violations carrying three to five years' imprisonment. In [Assam](#), as noted above, cross-religious land transfers have been placed under mandatory government and police scrutiny since August 2025.¹³

These laws operate against a backdrop of deep structural segregation. A [study](#) published in February 2026 by the National Bureau of Economic Research, drawing on data from 1.5 million Indian neighbourhoods, found that residential segregation of Muslims in Indian cities is comparable in scale to racial segregation in the United States. Twenty-six per cent of India's Muslims live in neighbourhoods that are more than 80 per cent Muslim. Access to public services—including secondary schools, health centres, electricity, and water supply—is systematically worse in segregated Muslim neighbourhoods, and children growing up in such areas obtain approximately two fewer years of education. The new legislation risks deepening this exclusion by creating legal barriers to Muslims entering or remaining in housing markets outside designated areas.¹⁴

3. Domestic legal framework and its failure

India's [Constitution](#) provides protections that should, in principle, prevent the abuses described above. Article 300A guarantees that no person shall be deprived of property except by authority of law. Article 21 protects the right to life and personal liberty, which the Supreme Court—India's highest court—has interpreted to encompass the right to livelihood, holding in its landmark 1985 judgment in [Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation](#) that evictions cannot be carried out without due process and, in certain cases, without providing alternative accommodation. State and municipal laws across India [generally require](#) that demolitions be preceded by written notice, an opportunity to be heard, a reasoned order, and in most cases a right of appeal. In practice, these protections are routinely disregarded.¹⁵

In September 2024, responding to petitions challenging punitive demolitions, the Supreme Court [ordered an interim stay](#) on all demolitions nationwide without its prior permission. In November 2024, the Court delivered a [landmark judgment](#) (*In Re: Directions in the Matter of Demolition of Structures*) laying down detailed pan-India guidelines: a minimum 15-day written notice served personally on the owner, an opportunity for a hearing, a reasoned written order, consideration of alternatives to demolition, mandatory videography, a digital portal for transparency, personal liability for officials who

¹³ Gujarat: [original Act \(1991\)](#); [2026 Amendment Bill](#). Rajasthan: [Bill text](#); for analysis, see ‘The False Bogey of “Land Jihad” Comes of Age: Rajasthan's Chilling New Disturbed Areas Act’, [The Wire](#), March 2026.

¹⁴ Sam Asher, Kritarth Jha, Paul Novosad, Anjali Adukia, and Brandon Tan, ‘Residential Segregation and Unequal Access to Local Public Services in India: Evidence from 1.5m Neighborhoods’, [NBER Working Paper No. 34818](#) (February 2026).

¹⁵ For an overview of the domestic legal framework governing demolitions, see The Polis Project, [‘Defining Extrajudicial Demolitions: Understanding the Legal Framework and the Impunity from It’](#). See also Legal Service India, [‘Safeguarding Shelter and Human Dignity’](#).

violate the guidelines, and contempt of court proceedings for non-compliance.¹⁶ The judgment was [welcomed](#) by human rights groups but has since been openly and systematically flouted, with violations continuing across BJP-governed states on a near-daily basis. In February 2026, the Allahabad High Court—the court with jurisdiction over Uttar Pradesh—[noted](#) that punitive demolitions were continuing in the state despite the Supreme Court’s ruling, and questioned whether such demolitions amount to a “colourable exercise of executive discretion” in violation of fundamental rights. In one of the few instances of accountability, the Supreme Court in March 2025 [directed](#) a development authority in UP to pay compensation to six Muslim homeowners whose properties had been illegally demolished—but such orders remain rare exceptions.

The PIIE, in its 2026 report, concluded that “the remedial framework appears to be largely ineffective for Muslims, particularly in relation to serious violations, and individuals affected have no realistic prospect of securing justice through existing domestic mechanisms.”¹⁷

4. Prior mandate engagement

The previous mandate-holder, Balakrishnan Rajagopal (Special Rapporteur from 2020 to 2026), was actively engaged on India’s housing rights situation throughout his tenure. This section provides a brief timeline of that engagement, which Dr Casla now has the opportunity to build on.

The mandate-holder’s engagement on India began early in his tenure, with allegation letters on the threat of mass forced evictions in [Delhi](#) (September 2020, affecting 250,000 people) and on the demolition of around 10,000 homes in an informal settlement in [Haryana](#) (July 2021, affecting over 100,000 people, primarily minorities). In June 2022, the mandate-holder co-signed an [allegation letter](#) (AL IND 5/2022) specifically addressing the punitive demolition of Muslim homes and businesses following communal violence in several states, characterising the demolitions as a form of collective and arbitrary punishment against Muslims. In December 2023, a further [allegation letter](#) (AL IND 11/2023) addressed forced evictions of over 250,000 people in Delhi and other cities linked to India’s G20 presidency. (In August 2024, SAJC filed a formal [submission](#) to the Special Procedures documenting continuing punitive demolition incidents across four Indian states.)

In September 2024, the mandate-holder took the unprecedented step of [filing a petition](#) before the Indian Supreme Court, seeking to intervene in the bulldozer demolitions case to offer recommendations from an international human rights law perspective. The Court [declined](#) the application, after the Solicitor General arguing that India did not want to “internationalise the issue.” In June 2025, at the mandate-holder’s direct request, SAJC provided a detailed [information note](#) on the mass demolitions in Ahmedabad. Later that month, the mandate-holder led a [joint public statement](#) with three other Special Rapporteurs calling on India to halt arbitrary and punitive demolitions targeting minorities and marginalised communities. In September 2025, ten mandate-holders co-signed a further [allegation letter](#) (AL IND 8/2025) covering the Indian government’s response to the Pahalgam terror attack, including mass demolitions in Gujarat and Assam, mass arrests in Jammu & Kashmir, and summary deportations.

India has not substantively responded to the majority of these communications. SAJC remains available to provide Dr Casla with documentation, briefings, and continued engagement on these issues.

5. Useful resources

Panel of Independent International Experts to Examine Alleged Violations of International Law Against Muslims in India (PIIE)

- Marzuki Darusman, Sonja Biserko, and Stephen Rapp, [Violations of International Law Against Muslims in Assam and Uttar Pradesh, India \(2022-2026\)](#) (March 2026), published by the

¹⁶For an accessible analysis of the judgment, see [Supreme Court Observer](#). See also [Article 14](#), ‘The Supreme Court Ordered A Legal Process For Demolitions. BJP States Ignore It Without Consequence’, documenting systematic non-compliance.

¹⁷[PIIE 2026 report](#) (n 3), pp. 185 (Assam) and 340 (Uttar Pradesh).

Transnational Law Clinic, Dickson Poon School of Law, King's College London. SAJC provided research and secretariat support to the Panel.

- Marzuki Darusman, Sonja Biserko, and Stephen Rapp, [Violations of International Law Against Muslims in India](#) (June 2022)

SAJC documentation

- [India Persecution Tracker](#)—quarterly editions (2023 roundup, 2024 roundup, 2025 roundup, 2026/1)
- [Submission to the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing](#) (ref. 32ileghh, August 2024)
- [Information note to the Special Rapporteur on the Ahmedabad demolitions](#) (June 2025)

UN communications and statements

- AL IND [5/2022](#), [11/2023](#), [8/2025](#)—allegation letters on housing/demolitions
- [Joint press statement](#) by four Special Rapporteurs on punitive demolitions in India (June 2025)
- CERD early warning letters: [May 2025](#), [January 2026](#)

Indian Supreme Court

- [Judgment on demolition guidelines](#), *In Re: Directions in the Matter of Demolition of Structures* (November 2024). [Analysis by Supreme Court Observer](#). Also see an analysis by [Polis Project](#) on how BJP governments have flouted these directions.
- Previous Special Rapporteur Balakrishnan Rajagopal's [petition to the Indian Supreme Court](#) seeking to intervene in the demolitions case (September 2024; declined by the Court)

Investigative journalism and data

- The New Humanitarian, [‘Cleared’](#) (March 2026). An interactive feature documenting the human impact of the Assam forced eviction campaign.
- Article 14, [six-part investigative series on demolitions](#) (January 2026). Drawing on Housing and Land Rights Network data, this series documents the 379% rise in forced evictions between 2019 and 2023, the disproportionate targeting of Muslims, and the systematic non-compliance with Supreme Court guidelines across BJP-governed states.
- *Frontline* magazine: [investigation of demolition and eviction drives](#) (July 2024) targeting Muslims and Dalits in the context of urban development; and [year-long investigation](#) (February 2025) documenting 48 cases of housing rights violations across 16 states in 2024, finding over 7,400 homes demolished and 41,000+ people rendered homeless, with 37% of demolitions targeting Muslims and 100% of explicitly punitive demolitions targeting Muslims.
- The Polis Project, [interactive demolitions map](#) (2020–2024). Geospatial mapping of documented demolitions across India.
- Amnesty International, [‘If You Speak Up, Your House Will Be Demolished’](#) (February 2024). Investigation of 128 targeted demolitions across five Indian states, finding that 62 of 63 investigated demolitions targeted Muslim-owned properties.
- Housing and Land Rights Network, [Forced Evictions in India: 2022 & 2023](#) (2024). The most comprehensive available dataset on forced evictions and demolitions in India, documenting over 740,000 people displaced and 153,000+ homes demolished in 2022–2023.

Segregation legislation

- Gujarat: [original Act \(1991\)](#); [2026 Amendment Bill](#)
- Rajasthan: [Disturbed Areas Bill \(2026\)](#)

Academic research

- Asher, Jha, Novosad, Adukia, and Tan, [‘Residential Segregation and Unequal Access to Local Public Services in India’](#), NBER Working Paper (February 2026)