Baseline Study-"Enabling Inclusive Cities for Homeless"

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Acknowledgements

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AAY	-	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
CMMU	-	City Mission Management Unit
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
CWC	-	Child Welfare Committee
DAY		Deendaya lAntyodaya Yojana
DMF	-	Distress Migrant Families -
DPR	-	Detailed Project Report
EC	-	Executive Committee
FCP	-	File Closure Procedures
FIR	-	First Information Report
ICDS	-	Integrated Child Development Services
IRCDUC	-	Information and Resource Centre for the Deprived Urban
MIS	-	Management Information System
MoHUA	-	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
NCMC	-	National City Makers Caravan
NMMU	-	National Mission Management Unit
NULM	-	National Urban Livelihood Mission
NV	-	Night Vigils
OMF	-	Occupational Migrant Workers
PDS	-	Public Distribution System
PSC	-	Project Sanction Committee Communities
PWD	-	Person with Disability
PWDVA	-	Protection of Women Violence Act
RAP	-	Rehabilitation Action Plan
TAG	-	Technical Advisory Group
SCAC	-	Shelter Cum Activity Centres
SLAA	-	State Legal Aid Agency
SLNA	-	State Level Nodal Agency
SMA	-	Shelter Management Agency
SMC	-	Shelter Management Committee

SMF	-	Seasonal Migrant Families
SMMU	-	State Mission Management Unit
SUH	-	Support for Shelter of Urban Homeless
SULM	-	State Urban Livelihood Mission
ULB	-	Urban Local Bodies
VO	-	Voluntary Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Homelessness is a major issue in **India.** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights defines 'homeless' as those who do not live in a regular residence due to lack of adequate housing, safety, and availability. The United Nations Economic and Social Council Statement have a broader definition for homelessness; it defines homelessness as follows: 'When we are talking about housing, we are not just talking about four walls and a roof. The right to adequate housing is about security of tenure, affordability, access to services and cultural adequacy. It is about protection from forced eviction and displacement, fighting homelessness, poverty and exclusion. India defines 'homeless' as those who do not live in Census houses, but rather stay on pavements, roadsides, railway platforms, staircases, temples, streets, in pipes, or other open spaces.

Objective of the Study

Through this Baseline study IGSSS and OFFER intends to reach out to the homeless populations across 5 states (Bihar, Maharashtra, Jharkhand Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Namu) and 15 cities (Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, Dhandbad, Jamshedpur, Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Vizag, Guntur, Vijayawada, Mumbai, Pune and Nasik) and to unfold the status of services, entitlements, government policies, access to shelter and women specific challenges and violence. IGSSS and OFFER along with partner CSOs across 15 targeted cities developed a comprehensive baseline schedule. Baseline survey and Focused Group Discussion were conducted in order to reach out to the following objectives-

- To unfold the status (services, entitlements, violence, government policies, access to shelter) of homeless people in targeted 15 cities.
- Coming up with evidence/data to establish benchmarks for the expected purpose and outputs of the project and building up city, state and national level campaigns.

In order to develop a conceptual framework around this issue and, to study objectives, the first stage included intense literature review and analysis on the subject, which helped us to develop a historical, legal and socio-economic perspective about the homeless population in India and in studying so the issues in the 15 cities across 5 States were under focus. Furthermore, the previous publications and reports of IGSSS and other organizations gave a clear picture of the struggles and achievements of the previous experience. The strategic approach and intervention designs of EIDHR-CBSS project of European Union and IGSSS were incorporated during the development of this research study. The research makes an attempt to reach out to the most marginalized and vulnerable population (especially dalits, SCs, STs, and religious minorities). The Rights based approach was incorporated during the development of the program.

This study is envisaged as a part of a series of studies on homeless, that will go a long way in highlighting the daily deprivations and human rights violation encountered, by the homeless.

This quantitative study also included personal face to face interviews with homeless persons. A semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect information and data about the homeless persons. Both men and women participated in the quantitative survey. The Survey covered 4382 people across 15 cities, in 5 states. The exercise was mostly executed in the evenings and at night to ensure that only the homeless people were captured in the survey.

Key findings of the study

Age
The majority of the people surveyed are below 45 years of age i.e. in the most productive phase of their life. This implies that approximately 40% of the people came in the city in search of the employment opportunities and better life, it offers. The study findings highlights that 53.8% respondents were male followed by 45.9% female respondents. A very small 0.3% of homeless population reported as transgender as well.

Literacy Status - The study findings highlights that more than half of the homeless population is illiterate (52.9%), followed by a literate population of (47.1%). Further gender wise analysis of data reveals that within the illiterate category 58.8% women and 48.1% men were illiterate. This further increases the vulnerability of women to find suitable employment.

Religion- A overwhelm majority (86.6%) of the homeless population across five states are Hindus.
Muslims form 7.8% of the total homeless population, whereas Christians constitute 5% of the population. Rest of the religion has negligible presence.

Caste
The caste break-up of the sample shows that the backward and reserved classes (Scheduled Castes 36%, Scheduled Tribes 23% and Other Backward Classes 21%) are a majority amongst the people who have been surveyed

Migration Pattern
40% of the homeless are migrant workers in the cities. Usually, they are born outside their city of residence but are compelled to migrate to the city due to a combination of push and pull factors.

Place of Origin
Of the people born in the cities they live currently, most of the homeless population (60%) were found to be born in the same city. This indicates that the intergeneration cycle of urban poverty and homelessness of these populations face continuous struggle to secure their rights and entitlements. Among the people not born in the cities were 40%, which highlighted the fact that such people do not find proper employment

opportunities in their native places. It is the lack of employment opportunities in their place of origin coupled with poverty, which drives them to the cities in search of the livelihoods.

Reason for Migration

 The survey highlights that the economic factors are the most dominant cause, for the 40% of homeless population migrating into the cities. A large majority of the homeless i.e. 78.9% migrate to the cities in search of employment and livelihood. Close to the 1/4th of the population (25.6%) migrate due to family, which can be further classified as family conflict -13.7%, migration because of family-7.2% and migration due to marriage- 4.7%. Migrations due to displacement constitute 5% of the population, which further in turn reflect the vulnerability of poor in native places..

Access to Health care Services

Accessibility to healthcare services is an important determinant, in order to ensure the proper health.. It was found that most of the homeless populations (58.4%) have access to healthcare services however a large section of homeless populations (41.6%) reported that they do not have the access to it.

Distance from Clinic/Hospitals

 The analysis of the data reveals that for approximately 45% of homeless the distance from clinic/hospital is within 1 Km, which provides them the access to the health services , whereas approximately 37% of the homeless population resides at the distance of 1-4 Km, followed by 17.5% homeless residing beyond 4 km from the health centers.

Homeless and their Identity[1]:

66.4% of the homeless have valid identification document such as Adhaar Card and Voter Card 39.5%. The homeless communities realize the importance of such documents in order to be eligible for social security schemes, and the awareness among the people is seen to be generally high. Most of the people reported having made the documents on their own without the help of middlemen.

Local Voter ID and Voted in Elections

The analysis of the data reveals that majority of the homeless population (69.7%) have local voter ID card and that this significant majority (94%) of the homeless population exercise their right to vote in the election. Though survey did not cover their approach of voting to a particular candidate.

Entitlements to Homeless by Government

Data indicated that only 14.5% of the respondents are 56 years or above, within that 2.6% of the homeless populations are availing the benefits of Old age pension. The female respondents reported are 45.9% in the survey and within that, 1.5% of the women avail the widow pension scheme. The study does not identify the disable population separately; however reported that 0.7% respondents receive the disability pension. .

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[1] Overlapping data might have the possibility of having more than one identity proofs.

One of the challenging areas of concern identified through this study is the access to ration through PDS system – only 18% homeless population is availing these benefits and hence there exists a barrier to secure healthy and nutritional diet for the homeless population, especially women and children. ICDS services are meant to address this aspect – however only 0.9% of homeless populations are getting these benefits. A majority of the respondents 77.7% of the homeless are not receiving any entitlements from the Government. The data indicates to create more awareness about the social security schemes and programs among the homeless population.

Present Occupation
A large percentage of homeless populations are working as a construction labourers (23.6%), which indicate the presence of numerous construction sites in the cities. A section of homeless population are Beggars (17.5%), Rag Pickers (10.7%), wedding/party waiters/caterers (6.9%), vendors at traffic signals (6.3%)domesticworkers (6%), safaikaramcharis (4.1%), and cart vendors (3.6%).

Source of Income
A majority of the homeless population (81.6%) reported that they do have source of income whereas close to 18.4% of the homeless population do not have any source of income. This number exists across five states. Among the respondents,, there are 77.3% female and 85.1% male, who have a source of income. This indicates that the homeless populations have sources of income and are contributing to the economy in some or the other through various occupations such as labourers, waiters, dhaba waiters, painters, plumbers, cart vendors, construction labourers, safaikaramcharis, rag pickers, street vendors, beggars etc. This also highlights their substantial contribution across various trades.

Awareness and Use of Homeless Shelter
The survey reported a low level of awareness among the homeless population regarding the shelter and its uses. Due to the lack of awareness, the usage is quite low (Only 12% respondents were aware about the shelter homes). The gender wise analysis reveals that within 12% respondents who are aware about the shelter homes, 9.5% are females and 14% are males. This indicates a clear need to increase awareness among both the population group.

In addition to that most of them do not find the shelters suitable for their needs. Gender-specific shelters and lack of family shelters mean that moving into homeless shelters involve separating from the family- an unwelcomed decision for most of these people. Consequently, most of the homeless people avoid going to the shelters. Even during the winter season, the data suggests that homeless prefer to live in the open rather than opting for the shelters for the homeless. It defeats the very purpose for which the shelters are built, and the structures need to be adjusted in order to suit the needs of the homeless communities. More awareness drives are needed among the homeless population and visibility of the shelter homes along with services needs to be improved.

The gender wise analysis of the use of shelter reveals that among the 12% respondents who are aware about the shelter homes, within that 43.8% female and 46.2% male are using the shelters on regular basis; followed by 18.8% female and 26.6% male uses

the shelters occasionally/seasonally and 37.5% female and 27.2% male never use the shelter homes at all.

Distance of Shelter
It is clear that among the $1/10^{th}$ of the homeless population, who are aware about the existence of shelter homes, 42% have been using the shelters from less than 6 months; 38% of the total, have been using the shelters between the last six months to three years, and also an alarming 14% population that have used shelters for more than last five years. It is also interesting to note that approximately 34% of respondents reported that the distance between their workplace and shelter is more than 3 km and in some cases more than 5 km, which further increase their travelling cost.

Benefits of using Homeless Shelter
As mentioned earlier, shelters are surely providing the much-needed infrastructure and basic services that otherwise may be inaccessible or too expensive for the homeless to access, and which is being readily recognized by the homeless who access/use shelters. However, it is worthwhile to also note the lack of appreciation for the provision of educational/skill training/healthcare services/access to lockers/access to identification documents/employment related services and similar services that take care-albeit to a minimal extent of the social marginalization, faced by homeless.

Reason for Not Using Homeless Shelters
. Poor living conditions and overcrowding are the major causes for not utilizing the available shelters. People who have experienced the life in these shelters refrain from going back to these shelters. The number of shelters is sadly inadequate to accommodate the number of homeless population across the 15 cities. The homeless people agree that the shelters provide essential services, and there is merit in the idea. They are also aware of all the facilities provided by the shelters, such as being open round the clock and accessible throughout the year. The problem lies in the gendered segregation of the facilities, and the lack of family shelters, due to which they prefer to stay out. There is a rising demand for homeless shelters and there is awareness about the benefits, but the expenditures for providing these benefits are higher which renders the services offered under this scheme of homeless shelters useless to a majority of the target population.
Among the categories of the respondents who occasionally or never use the shelters 87% sleeps in pavement, railway stations/bus stop/ and under flyover

Daily Expenditure on Various Heads
The major expenditure of the homeless people is on food (95%) and toilet (31.9%). Some amongst the homeless reported, spend on clothing (34.6%), and bathing facilities (17.5%). What is also a matter of concern is that a substantial population of homeless people surveyed spends substantial amount per day to access sleeping space in shelters. This is in complete violation of NULM-SUH[2] guidelines and policy for shelters. It is very clearly visible in the daily expenditure that there is a dependence on tobacco

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[2] https://nulm.gov.in/PDF/NULM_Mission/NULM-SUH-Guidelines.pdf

products and alcohol, which clearly suggests that this population group is affected by habitual intoxication and substance abuse. (21.2% smoking and 22.1% alcohol)

Monthly Savings
67% people save the money out of which 30% keep in bank, 66% with themselves, and 4% keep the money with their trusted employer or friends. any kind of unforeseen expenditure like health issues.

Eviction and Harassment
Eviction and harassment either by the police or by the state authority is a major issue for these homeless dwellers sleeping in streets. Approximately 1/3rd of the respondents have been removed from the streets while they were sleeping at night. These incidents reoccur often within a year and about 35% of all the respondents have agreed to this harassment.

Displacement from Place of Stay
The displacements from the place of stay (79% were evicted from the place of stay) are largely done by the police and Municipal Corporation, who evicts the people in order to beautify the city or for any kind of public construction. . Police evicts people from public areas, and cases of harassment from the police are very high as well.

Harassment
Cases of harassment are reported by 14.7% of the respondents. The pattern of apathy can be witnessed in this aspect, as majority of the respondents admitted that there was no help even to the victims of the harassment. . Males are reported to be harassed more (among the respondents who reported harassment 95% of male) of than females. Surprisingly, people reported that the general public is responsible for more cases for harassment, followed by the employers.

Person Being Harassed and Type of Harassment
14.7% homeless population reported harassment in the study, within this category of the respondents 53.82% men, 45.86% women, followed by 0.31% of Transgender reported the case of harassment. Majority of the respondents have reported verbal and physical harassment followed by a small section of the respondents reporting about sexual harassment.

Who was Harassing?
The police and the traffic police (67%) are largely responsible for harassment followed by anti-social elements (39%) amongst the homeless population. Relatives and spouse also plays small role in harassing the homeless population. A majority of the people did not extend any help to the victim even after witnessing such acts. It is primarily the community based NGOs/CBOs helps the homeless people in case of harassment.

Chapter – 1
Background and Introduction

1.1 Background and Introduction

The dimensions of urban poverty can be broadly divided into three categories:

(i)   Residential vulnerability (access to land, shelter, basic services, etc.);

(ii)   Social vulnerability (deprivations related to factors like gender, age and social stratification, lack of social protection, inadequate voice and participation in governance structures, etc.) and

(iii)   Occupational vulnerability (precarious livelihoods, dependence on informal sector for employment and earnings, lack of job security, poor working conditions, etc.).

These vulnerabilities are inter-related. Amongst the urban poor, there are sections subject to greater vulnerability in terms of the above classification; these include women, children, aged, SCs, STs, minorities, mentally challenged and differently-abled persons who deserve attention on a priority basis.

Homeless populations among the urban poor are one of the most deprived communities, who are forced to face multiple vulnerabilities. The problem of homelessness across the world is acute and seems to be getting worse. Homelessness constitutes the worst violation of the human right to adequate housing, and homeless people, especially women, are among the most marginalized, ignored, and discriminated[3].

Homeless population is one of the most vulnerable and excluded population group, which have endless struggles in life. Their lives are synonymous of poverty, vulnerability, exclusion, identity crisis, gender discrimination & exploitation and multi-dimensional deprivations. With the increasing urbanization, across the world people in search of employment, education and better living migrated to the urban areas. According to 2015 report of Habitat, as many as 1.6 billion people lacked adequate housing.

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[3]Human Rights Law Network

Figures
- There are 2,56,896 urban homeless households and 9,28,348 urban homeless population in India (Census 2011)
- Homeless comprise 0.15% of the country's population (India Spend)
- There has been a 20% increase in the number of homeless people living in the cities as compared to the 2001 Census.
- 26% of the homeless in the country are living in Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Bangalore.
- There are 1397 shelters functioning in India of which 819 are funded under DAY-NULM5
- The capacity of the existing NULM shelters in India is 40,622

The

Urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities and thus the nation as cheap labour in the informal sector; yet they live with no shelter or social security protection. The urban homeless survive with many challenges like no access to elementary public services such as health, education, food, water and sanitation4.

There are various estimates about population of homeless in India. India is estimated to be the home to 78 million homeless people, including 11 million street children. (Business Standard, 2013; Slum Dogs).

The above mentioned data clearly indicate the increasing trend of the homeless population and concentration in the urban areas, especially in the metro cities. Various factors contribute to the large number of homeless population, however, against the population of homeless, the shelters and other services are negligible. This clearly indicates the vulnerability and deprivation of homeless population.

However, this census enumeration is a gross underestimation of the homeless population in India and just presents a minute picture of the stark reality of the number of homeless in India. Independent estimates of civil society organizations, however, assign the total number of homeless persons in India as about 2.3 million. The last couple of decades have also seen cities in India - with 377 million population in 2011 - exclusively imagined as the country's 'engines of economic growth', with a contribution of more than 60 per cent to the Nation's GDP. (Gross Domestic Product)[5]

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[4]National Urban Livelihood Mission
[5] Proposal -European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights - Country Based Support Scheme (EIDHR-CBSS), IGSSS

Push and pull factors contribute to an influx of urban immigration as people migrate from their rural hometowns in search of opportunities and a better life. People desire to live in cities and but are forced to accept sub-standard living conditions, including being homeless. Ultimately, there is no accurate estimate of the true size of the homeless population across five project state.

A 2008 night survey in the homeless communities by Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS), noted that for every one person counted, there is a possibility of one person being uncounted because they work at night.

1.2 Vulnerabilities of Urban Homeless Population

Urban homelessness in India is a recently recognized phenomenon. The first Census was only carried out in 1981 and it continued in every Census thereafter. While, there has been a gradual decline of the houseless (homeless) population in India from 1.94 million people to 1.77 million in 2011, the number of people without a census house in urban India rose from 0.78 million in 2001 to 0.94 million in the 2011 Census, suggesting a very clear trend of **'urbanization of poverty'**. In spite of such seemingly large numbers, the urban homeless generally form a very small community within the urban poor sections of the society, and are at the bottom of the urban poverty ladder. Contrary to being imagined as a temporary phase in people's life, homelessness is - as studied and analyzed in numerous researches - in a majority of cases as chronic, prolonged and **inter-generational**.

Other significant studies have also brought to the forefront, the worst violations of human rights to adequate shelter, access to basic services like food, water and sanitation. It has been highlighted that in majority of cases, a large section of the homeless population in the city **belongs to the historically marginalized backward caste groups and religious minorities.**

1.3 Women & Children -specific Challenges

Women are children are the worst affected subgroups of the marginalized homeless population, who suffer various kinds of discrimination. . Homeless women, particularly young women, suffer the worst kinds of violence and insecurity, and are vulnerable to sexual exploitation and trafficking. Instances of rape, molestation, and women spending sleepless nights guarding their young adolescent girls are very common among homeless

women. Accessing health care is a tremendous challenge for homeless people, especially women[6].

Along with these challenges, homeless and urban poor women are forced to face **lack of access to basic amenities like toilets, access to water** (especially during periods) which adds to their vulnerabilities.

The human rights of street children to security, adequate housing, education, and development, are violated. Apart from being malnourished, poverty-stricken and often abused, most street children are unable to attend schools[7].

Multiple Vulnerabilities

Accessing health care and **educational facilities** is a tremendous challenge for homeless people, especially women and children, who, despite being technically covered by favorable laws, schemes and policies, fall through the gaps, even in the dominant development practices that fail to frame interventions as per their lived experiences.

To make the matter worse for the homeless and urban population, **access to social security schemes** and health schemes of the government require appropriate documentation such as identity and resident proof like the Aadhar Card, ration card and so on, where place of residence is a mandatory requirement. Since the homeless do not have such proper documentation proof, they are excluded from getting the benefits which government initiative schemes promise to economically weaker sections of the society such as health, food, water and housing.

The vulnerabilities of the homeless does not ends here, unclaimed corpses, especially during peaks of winter and summer bear silent testimony to the saga of homelessness and exclusion. It is a life of destitution, combined with **hunger, intense social devaluation** and extreme vulnerability.

1.4 Government Response

Almost in every city in India, homeless citizens have remained more or less **completely neglected** by local and state government. Over the past decades, governments have

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[6]Human Rights Law Network
[7] Human Rights Law Network

hardly provided to them, even minimal essential services necessary for basic survival such as shelters, to ensure that they do not have to sleep under the open sky. Hunger, and exclusion of homeless persons occur in almost every city of India. [8]

Although there were minimal provisions for **night shelters** in earlier plans of the Government of India, these mostly lapsed on account of lack of initiative by state and local governments. As per the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, urban poverty alleviation is a legitimate function of the Urban Local Bodies (ULB). Therefore, ULBs would need to undertake a lead role for all issues and programs concerning the urban poor in cities/towns, including skills and livelihoods.

The condition of homeless in India, in spite of pro-poor schemes like NULM National Urban Livelihoods Mission – Shelter for the Urban Homeless), is still extremely vulnerable. Even though the SC guidelines and NULM scheme clearly stipulates for identity provision and inclusion for the homeless in numerous schemes, the reality cannot be farther away. Most of the state governments and elections commissions have not adhered to such guidelines and do not issue any identity documents like voter identification cards. Without basic identity documents like the voter-ID Cards, the homeless cannot avail the entitlements provided by the State, seek safe and dignified employment and are excluded from enjoying the rights of a full citizen of the country. The biggest resistance comes from the lower rungs of the bureaucracy at the ULB level that is completely insensitive to the issues of homeless. To add to the discrimination faced by homeless, the label of being an 'illegal immigrant' also routinely attracts administrative and state violence[9].

All these lead to their exploitation and increase their vulnerability. In addition to that, social, economic and political barrier such as caste, class, SC/ST/OBC, Dalit, Muslim and PWD homeless population are deprived of the basic human rights.

With regards to the **shelter programme**, the norm of making shelters for homeless have not been followed wholly in any of the states and none of the mega cities. Even though there are provisions for the shelter programs, very few states and none of the mega cities

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[8] National Report on the Status of Shelters for Urban Homeless, Supreme Court Commissioner's Office, 2014

[9] Proposal -European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights - Country Based Support Scheme (EIDHR-CBSS), IGSSS

have followed it properly. There is a clear 'unwillingness' on the part of the ULBs to take the shelter programme seriously when compared to other more spectacular urban development programs. The SC in 2015 observed that in the financial year 2014-15, INR 1078 crores were allocated under NULM and only INR 451 crores have been spent without any visible relief reaching the urban poor and the amount that has been used, translated to only 200 homeless shelters across the country. The funds granted were only partially (minimally) utilized by 14 states, while no action had been taken in the rest of 11 states. Gross violations of NULM norms are visible across all the states. Absence of transparent mechanisms and public participation in the NULM-SUH programme has further resulted in non-engagement of the wider civil society, thereby further slowing the process of implementation. It is also apparent in the discourse around homeless is now restricted to the debate on homeless shelter, and is construed as a building-construction initiative. Bereft of wider linkages and convergence with other schemes and inclusion programs, NULM-SUH is being sidelined and marginalized to peripheries in the Indian urban discourse.

Despite numerous court guidelines on right to shelter and entitlements, and a robust policy scheme for the homeless in the form of NULM-SUH (National Urban Livelihoods Mission – Shelter for the Urban Homeless), there has been hardly any groundswell movement for the implementation of policies with respect to the homeless. Enumerations, mandatory under NULM-SUH, before making city level plans, are usually sidelined and not carried out at all, or at best are shoddily done without any proper guidelines and trainings to the survey staff. These mandatory guidelines would have minimized the number of homeless. This also reduces the need of creating shelters at city level. With respect to Legal Identity, except for some progressive State Election Commissions, most of the states are unwilling to abide by the guidelines laid by the ECI on the procedures to be followed in issuing **Voter Ids to homeless**.

Thus, urban homeless in India continues to be neglected and distanced from the mainstream, as evinced from all of the above. The few policies and guidelines that are relevant to the homeless continue to receive less financial and bureaucratic/ State support with hardly, if any, transparent participatory mechanisms.

1.5 Selected States Scenario and Project Background

Apart from the Census enumeration of the homeless population, no in -depth study has been conducted in Bihar, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra to

look into the developmental issue pertaining to the homeless and urban poor such as general characteristics of the population group, their profile, origins and linkages to the rural areas, contact with family, sleeping patterns, occupational patterns, spending patterns, food and nutrition, access to water and sanitation, identification documents, experiencing the street and violence, health, substance abuse, use of homeless shelters, financial condition, social awareness, future plans and aspirations. Over the years, there has been continuous and increased migration, observed in across five states, with thousands of people migrated every year. A substantial number of homeless populations are adding in the existing homeless population, every year.

1. **In this backdrop,** IGSSS and OFFER have been working with the its partners across 5 states and 15 cities (names mentioned above) through its "**EICH Project**", (April 2018 to March 2021)

2. Their interventions primarily focus on the issues of the Urban Homeless with a fundamental belief that homeless residents play a crucial role towards building a city in various capacities- as construction workers, rickshaw pullers, rag pickers and other daily wage earners. The project has kept 20 CSOs as the foci of the intervention and aims to build their capacities to address the complex issues of inclusion and ensuring access to habitation, public services and entitlements of urban poor homeless communities.

The homeless in most Indian cities continue to suffer and are bereft of basic shelter needs, identity and recognition to live and work with dignity. The lack of adequate space and shelters, apathetic state and local administration and non-transparent governance issues is rendering NULM-SUH ineffective. The interventions by various civil society organizations working on the homeless have until now operated with a charity approach, focusing on the homeless as clients and beneficiaries rather than employing a rights-based perspective looking at the homeless as citizens. The majority of the homeless in India are, thus, left to fend for themselves, living everyday lives of poverty, exclusion and stigma.[10]

The present assignment for the Consolidation baseline report and capacity assessment of CSOs is such an opportunity to not only assess the baseline status of the various

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[10] Proposal -European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights - Country Based Support Scheme (EIDHR-CBSS), IGSSS

programmatic indicators, related to the homeless urban population in the project areas, but also assessing the capacity of partner CSOs in carry out the agenda further through decentralized approach and creating a cadre of successful CSO institutions at the field level. It will lead to building the capacities of homeless and urban poor population across 15 cities for ensuring their rights and entitlement throughout the life.

Through this project, IGSSS intend to create a systematic change at the family, community and institution level that could be secured in a long run and addresses the issue of homeless and urban poverty.

Chapter – 2

Research Methodology

2.1 Key Objectives of the Research:

Scope of Work

Through this Baseline study IGSSS and OFFER intend to reach out to the homeless populations across 5 states and 15 cities and to unfold the status of services, entitlements, government policies, access to shelter and women specific challenges and violence.

IGSSS and OFFER along with partner CSOs across 15 targeted cities developed a comprehensive baseline scheduled. Baseline survey and Focused Group Discussion were conducted in order to reach out to the following objectives-

- To unfold the status (services, entitlements, violence, government policies, access to shelter) of homeless people in targeted 15 cities out of 5 states.

- Coming up with evidence/data to established benchmarks for the expected purpose and outputs of the project and building up city, state and national level campaign.

2.2 Methodology/process

In order to develop a conceptual framework around this issue and to study objectives, the first stage included an intense literature review and analysis on the subject, which helped us to develop a historical, legal and socio-economic perspective about the homeless population in India and more specifically issues in the 15 cities across 5 states in order to guarantee both quantitative and qualitative evidences.

Furthermore, the previous publications and reports of IGSSS and other organizations gave a clear picture of struggles and achievements of the previous experiences. . The strategic approach and interventions design of EIDHR-CBSS project of European Union and IGSSS were incorporated during the development of this research study.

The study followed participatory methodology and mixed method approach, Quasi-experimental design, triangulation and before-after evaluation to establish impact. Studies around extremely marginalized and vulnerable populations (especially dalit, SC, ST, religious minorities) were incorporated during the development of the program.

An intensive literature review ensured incorporation of multilateral perspective on the subject.

Mixed Method Approach: The issue of urban homeless population included multiple vulnerabilities and complex issues, which require analysis from multiple perspectives. Therefore, for the study, we have followed; mixed method approach, which involves collecting, analyzing and integrating quantitative and qualitative information (measurable and close-ended). Quantitative information in this study included data collected through personal and from homeless population, and qualitative information was collected by focused group discussions. Qualitative information was taken in the form of directed but unstructured discussions where participants were requested to express their opinion without any hesitation. These different views that originated during the course of focused group discussion was classified into categories of information and presented in a manner that will capture diversity of ideas around a particular issue.

One of the biggest advantages of mixed method is the possibility of triangulation. In other words, in mixed method approach, we can identify different aspects of a phenomenon more accurately by approaching the phenomenon from different vantage points and using different methods and techniques. The study incorporated various methods to collect data through surveys, Focus Group Discussions and others on these homeless populations spread across 15 cities in 5 States. Through this way, we have tried to assure the validity of research through the use of a variety of methods to collect the data on homeless population. The purpose of triangulation in the study is to capture different dimensions of the same phenomenon.

Mixed methods are generally applied in the present kind of study where we validate or corroborate results obtained from different methods, and we looked at research issues of homeless population from different angles and try to get clarification about unexpected findings. Hence, mixed methods approach provided a more complete and comprehensive understanding of the research problem than either quantitative or qualitative approaches alone.

Quasi-experimental design: Quasi-experimental research is research that resembles experimental research but is not truly an experimental research. The study uses Quasi

experimental research design to manipulate the independent variable to observe the effect on dependent variables for homeless. Because the independent variable is manipulated before the dependent variable is measured, quasi-experimental research eliminates the directionality problem. But because participants are not randomly assigned—making it likely that there are other differences between conditions—quasi-experimental research does not eliminate the problem of confounding variables. It was used to establish the causality (effect of independent variable on dependent variable) for homeless. Accordingly following formula was used to reached out to final number-

$$n_0 = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{(n_0 - 1)}{N}}$$

Triangulation of Data: The study incorporated face to face interviews and Focused Group Discussion and to collect the data considering the homeless population across 15 cities in 5 States as the study. The purpose of triangulation is the study to capture different dimensions of the same phenomenon. For the study, we have analyzed the primary data, furthermore, various reports and publication on the homeless population in India was also referred, to develop a comprehensive overview.

Baseline and End line Study: This study is a baseline study for the IGSSS and European Union Project. The findings will act as a baseline indicator for the project, to monitor the project progress, till the completion of the project. At the end of the project, IGSSS will also conduct an end line evaluation of the project, to assess the progress on the baseline indicators and do the comparison of the indicators.

Survey and Sampling

Multi stage stratified s**ampling-** The study follows a multi-stage sampling plan, in order to reach out to the homeless population. The first stage was selection of state based on the Census data, second was finalization of city. It was followed by reaching out to the partner organizations and their network, in order to identify and reach out to the homeless population in their areas (selected pockets/clusters). The sample is representative. However, the design has its own limitation and biasness, as the study has been able to reach out to the homeless population, which has been possible through the access of the IGSSS partners. There is possibility that some of the homeless

population might be left behind, as the reach and capacities of IGSSS partners vary across States.

Furthermore, a guideline was also developed for the partners as a part of data collection, in order to synergize the data collection across States and cities.

The quantitative study involved personal face to face interviews with homeless persons. A semi structured questionnaire (Refer Annexure –I) was used to collect information and data about homeless persons across 15 cities in 5 States. Both men and women were respondents in the quantitative survey. The study covers 4382 respondents in total. Focus groups interviews were also conducted with the homeless people.

The survey form, as mentioned earlier, was developed on a number of parameters studied earlier in detail by preceding studies like- socio-demographic details, migration patterns and duration of stay; educational background; economic activities and livelihoods; average income-expenditure patterns; awareness and use of shelter homes; prevalence of personal identification documents; violence and harassment on streets; and so on.

Sample Size Calculation Basis: The baseline population of different states vary considerably ranging from 2,434 (Jharkhand) to 63,274(Maharashtra). In order to make a representative sample size which would be acceptable across various states, we have taken average 13% of sample size i.e. 4,382.

5,393 data has been collected by IGSSS and OFFER through its partner CSOs in selected 15 cities on Kobo Collect. However the final data considered and included in the study, after cleaning of data, is 4382.

Table 1: Sample Size Calculation for Homeless Individuals

State	City	Homeless Individuals (Population)	Partners	Beneficiary Population/ State	Sample for Baseline Evaluation (Sampling unit is city)
Andhra Pradesh	GVMC	4045	2	7194	351
	Vijayawada	2321	1		330
	Guntur	828	1		263
Bihar	Muzzafarpur	395	1	5635	195
	Gaya	1164	1		289
	Patna	4076	2		351
Maharashtra	Mumbai	57416	2	63274	382
	Nashik	2518	1		333
	Pune	3340	1		345
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	671	1	2434	245
	Jamshedpur	639	1		240
	Ranchi	1124	2		286
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	16682	2	17503	376
	Madurai	444	1		206
	Coimbatore	377	1		191
	Total	**96040**	**20**		**4382**

Steps for the selection of respondent's for the baseline survey- For the selection of the respondents IGSSS and OFFER followed the following steps-

STEP 1- Partner identified minimum 2 homeless cluster[11] (maximum depends on partner's strength in the city) in their working city. Simultaneously NULM website (https://nulm.gov.in) was also referred by the partners for the collection of information of shelters.

STEP 2- Partners also look at the availability of shelter in the area where cluster has been identified and refer the NULM website mentioned in STEP 1 to seek the status of shelter.

STEP 3- Partners also refer the sample size provided in the table above for assigned city and find out whether population at identified cluster is available.

STEP 4- During the mapping of homeless clusters IGSSS and partner organizations ensured that at least 30 percent homeless women were present.

STEP 5- For the better coordination and reduction of duplicity of efforts between partner CSOs (in Patna, Chennai, Mumbai, Vizag, Ranchi) a bilateral discussion was organized followed by discussion with IGSSS Project Officer, to ensure that the CSOs do not select the same cluster/area.

STEP 6- In order to test the quality and error in the process and data, Project Officer, IGSSS was specifically dedicated to provide the confirmation on the data error and also provide the necessary corrections in the process with partner organizations (if any).   Through this process IGSSS and OFFER ensured that the all the partner CSOs across 15 cities align with the baseline study objectives and brings the identical data set.

2.3 Scope of Work

Through this study on the homeless across five states and 15 cities, IGSSS makes a conscious effort to reach out to the homeless population across the project areas. Furthermore, the study helped us to unfold the status of services, entitlements, violence, government policies, access to shelter, harassment and eviction of homeless population across project locations.

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[11] Areas where the poorest congregate like railway stations, bus depots, terminals, markets, wholesale mandis (market yards) etc. are located. Refer NULM-SUH guideline for more information.

From the project perspective, the study will help us to establish baseline indicators for the project (status of homeless population vs-s-vs various project indicators). This will help us to assess the regular progress of the project throughout the duration of the project and at the end of the project through end line study.

Furthermore, the study will help the policy players (including Govt. EU and other stakeholders) to generate an evidence base/data to established benchmarks for the expected purpose and outputs of the project and building up city, state and national level campaign. This will help the major stakeholders including NULM to come up with specific guidelines, policies and program, which ensure the inclusiveness of the homeless population in the project locations

The data consists of the information related to:

- Identity – Voter and Aadhaar cards, Birth Certificates, Class X certificates (especially for children)
- Entitlements – old age and widow pension, disability pension, labour cards, ration cards, bank accounts, caste certificate, BPL (Below Poverty Line) card, ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services Scheme), RTE (Right to Education)
- Mapping of Shelter and Services – toilets, water points, shelters, dispensaries, government hospitals, cooking fuel
- Socio-Economic Demographic Details
- Asset Holding Pattern
- Existing Skillsets
- Food Security Status
- Experience of Violence (Child Abuse, Police Brutality, Gender Based/Sexual Violence, death of homeless on the streets during winter)
- Gap Analysis of schemes and their implementation, as related to the
- Homeless, under NULM - SUH (National Urban Livelihoods Mission – Shelter for Urban Homeless)

Guideline for Focused Group Discussion with Homeless People

IGSSS and OFFER also developed the guidelines for FGDS under this study.

2.4 Objective of the FGD-

To stimulate participants (homeless people) to reveal essential information about their opinions, beliefs, perceptions and attitudes towards the issue of homelessness in the city they live.

General guidelines to conduct FGD with homeless people:-

a) The group size of homeless people was between 8 to 10 members.

b) In one ward of the city total **3 FGDs; 1) with women's group, 2) with Men's group, and 3) mix group of men and women, were conducted.**

c) The duration of the FGD was limited between 20 to 40 minutes.

d) The FGD was essentially conducted among homogenous target population, who usually share a common characteristic such as age, sex, or socio-economic status, which encourages them to speak more freely about the subject without fear of being judged by others.

e) In a mix group, 50 percent members were ensured to be women.

f) Mode of communication: FGDs were conducted in local language.

g) Moderator was pro-active in managing dominant individual during the process of conducting FGD and maintained space for all especially who were not open up in the group.

h) In order to ensure effectiveness, two people conducted the focus group -- one asked the questions (the moderator) and one wrote and observed expressions, body language etc, which gave clues about sensitivities etc.

Location of FGD: was conducted at noiseless place where all the group members could focus on discussion without any external distraction.

j) The discussion did touch upon some sensitive issues such as security and violence. Participants were informed that there was no requirement to respond

if the question causes discomfort. Participation was completely voluntary and participants were free to answer or not, or to leave at any point.

k) Participants were reassured that confidentiality will be kept throughout in that no names or personal information will be disclosed or used in any publications/reports.

l) Participants were explained that notes will be taken during the interview to help FGD conductors remember what was said, but that these are for their own personal use and will not be shared with others.

m) Participants were asked if there were any questions before starting the interview and it was made sure to take some notes about the demographics of the group.

n) The underlying sensitivity was that interviewed people were those who have suffered great loss and trauma and were also all individuals who had their own stories. Thus not much emphasis was made on sensitive questions that would make them uncomfortable.

2.5 Key Steps of Baseline Study

The study methodology involve three major components

Desk Review
- **Desk Review** of project documents that include survey reports, proposals, progress report, monitoring reports, communication collaterals and other literature .
- Preparation of Sampling Methods; Research Tools

Data Collection
- Reach out to the partner organisations to select the cluster
- Training conducted for partner organizations
- Data collecttion: The data on the various parameters of the homeless were collected across 15 cities in 5 States with the help of partner CSOs
- Focused Group Discussion with homeless men and women

Analysis and Report Writing
- Data analysis: Tabulation and analysis of the data collected by IGSSS, OFFER and partner CSOs
- Report writing and analysis

III. Secondary Data Analysis- The data collected was analysed using various statistical methods and software such as SPSS It provided a basis of report writing. The various sub-steps involved in the review of the secondary data are explained below:

- Project planning documents

- Results framework/theory of change

- Other report and publications: Various reports and publications have been referred in this study (such as NULM, SUH, Supreme Court Affidavit 2014, 2018, Delhi State, Policy guidelines, Census; IGSSS publications, HRLN, Research reports and other documents and reports), in order to ensure various perspective in the report.

- Project implementation documents
- Reporting frameworks: financial and programmatic
- **Report Writing and Documentation**- The report writing will be carried out with the help of the above mentioned tools and data. The draft report generated will be shared with IGSSS and suggestions will be incorporated in the final report.

2.6 Suggestive Notes followed during the Study-

- Each city covers the number of respondents as given in the table above.

- It was mandatory that minimum 10 per cent and maximum 20 per cent respondent interviewed stay in shelter home and rest staying out of shelter home.

- It is proposed that 30 per cent respondents are women.

- In both the category (staying in shelter & staying out of shelter) minimum 20 per cent to 30 per cent should be youth (between 15 to 29 years of age).

- Data were collected in digital form through CAPI (Computerized Assisted Personalized Interviews) application. To use CAPI CSOs/volunteers used their own android phones.

- An observation (provided at the end of the CAPI baseline survey tool) provided covering the following stakeholders in table given below-

Staying in Shelters	Staying out of Shelter

Differently abled	Transgender	Pregnant women	Youth (age 15-29	Differently abled	Transgender	Pregnant women	Youth (age 15-29	
Women-Crosscutting								

2.7 Limitation of the Study

The issue of urban homeless is immensely complex issue, and it involves layers of multiple issues, which need to be analyzed carefully, before making the final conclusion. During the designing and data collection process, various limitations were observed.

One of the important limitations of the study was- reaching out to the homeless population, which are beneficiaries of partner organizations. The present study reach out to the clusters, which IGSSS partner has access, therefore, limit the geography and reach to the other homeless populations and groups from the project locations.

Since the study was conducted across multiple locations, the research team had to use translators while collecting data and conducting FGDs. Each survey team had at least one translator as its member. While translators could ask the questions quite well, there might have been some other information which respondents might have shared which was not directly related to the questionnaire. Translators; in many occasions could not translate responses which were not directly related to the question in the questionnaire. But it added some more a different insight into this study. Since not all interviewers could understand the local language, this was a limitation of this study.

Another limitation was the fact that there are different dialects across States and multiple people were surveying in different context, hence multiple terminologies, which made comparison a bit difficult, and this again was a limitation of this study. There was a possibility of non-sampling error in this study. Collecting the homeless for data collection was one of the challenges and reaching out to the transgender was another limitation. Absence of control group was another limitation of this study.

The survey team also encountered challenges during in organizing Focused Group Discussion with the Homeless Population, in terms of representative samples with diverse population group of homeless. In addition to that, the study has not been able to reach out to the large number of transgender homeless population in the study. Furthermore, the understanding of homeless population regarding shelter homes very greatly, which need additional efforts for field investigators to explain them in details.

The study used large-scale individual survey for qualitative and quantitative data collection which captured stakeholders' own opinionsresulting in perception bias. The study evaluated the results based on the opinion of the beneficiary and did not follow any observation method. However, in order to mitigate the bias, information was collected through qualitative interactions for selected stakeholders and was triangulated through interactions with other stakeholders.

Chapter – 3
Key Findings of the Study
(Respondents Background)

For India, Sustainable Development Goal No. 16 calls for, promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. This call targets specific indicators within Goal 16, related to developing effective and accountable institutions at all levels (16.6), ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels (16.7) and providing legal identity for all, including birth registration (16.9). At the focus of all these actions would be the constituency of the urban poor homeless in the 5 proposed states, a particularly vulnerable group. Local CSOs and networks would be capacitated at twin levels - for localized action/intervention on identity and housing related entitlements for the homeless as well as for larger level policy inclusion and change in regional/national fora.

According to the World Urbanization Prospects report, more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas, and the number is growing every year. The report also proposes that urbanization in India is a consequence of demographic explosion and poverty-induced rural-urban migration. In a country which still depends upon agriculture, seasonal migration is common and people turn towards cities for employment opportunities and a better quality of life. However, such migrants have to face a lot of hardship, homelessness because of kind of work they are offered as well as restrictions in accessing public services-which have adverse impact upon their lives. They are indeed 'invisible' in the city, where they have been living for a long period of time and despite being an important part of the informal sector of the economy, there presence and contributions are rarely acknowledged. The homeless population has poor access to health, education and other services, which typically means that they have to leave the city and move back to their villages if they fall sick or are unable to work for a long period of time due to injuries or other reasons[12]. This also has severe inter-generational implications, and homeless population typically transfer the vulnerabilities to their children, along with lack of skills and poor health and the absence of any safety net-trapping them in a vicious circle of poverty from which escape is almost impossible without external interventions.

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[12] Understanding Homelessness in Delhi- Rethinking Perspectives, Policy & Practice, IGSSS

The homeless in most Indian cities continue to suffer and are bereft of basic shelter needs, identity and recognition to live and work with dignity. The lack of adequate space, the lack of shelters, apathetic state and local administration and non-transparent governance issues are rendering NULM-SUH ineffective. The interventions by various civil society organizations working on the homeless have until now operated with a charity approach, focusing on the homeless as clients and beneficiaries rather than employing a rights-based perspective looking at the homeless as citizens. The majority of the homeless in India are, thus, left to fend for themselves, living everyday lives of poverty, exclusion and stigma.

The states of Bihar and Jharkhand have a higher concentration of Dalit and tribal population and are presently not supported by any other major networks working on homelessness. Maharashtra, in spite of being a highly urbanized state and having more than 20% of the urban homeless population, has made marginal efforts at dealing with homeless and their needs. States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, though relatively better than counterparts in north India, hold new learning for homelessness in a changed urban context and hold potential to be models for other Indian states to follow.[13]

In previous work by IGSSS, starting with interventions in 2009 with the homeless in Delhi, and consequently in emerging cities through CSO partnerships, it has been experienced that lack of a legitimate identity, difficulties in access to entitlements and shelter are the biggest impediments for homeless in leading a life of dignity. Most of the homeless are self-employed or casual workers in the informal sector or in some cases, even contractual workers, as opposed to the popular public imagination of them being 'beggars' and societal neglects. The primary challenges that they face are the lack of a legal identity and hence no social entitlements, from a state and society that in turn seeks to make them invisible systematically and the secondary being unable to break the popular 'myths' that surround urban homelessness in India. The project place their strategic concerns up front and center through this focused intervention; reaching out to 20,000 homeless persons directly and impacting 100,000 indirectly, through the targeted and cumulative efforts of 20 CSOs in 15 cities in 5 states, 5 state level networks, 20 Social Change Agents and a dedicated cadre of 100 Homeless Volunteers.

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[13] Proposal -European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights - Country Based Support Scheme (EIDHR-CBSS), IGSSS

It is not only the push or pull factors which influence migration but it is a combination of all such factors. We now take a look at the migrants across 15 cities. Specifically, we try to find out the demographic profile of the homeless across the cities and based on the available literature, and proceed with the hunch that there should be a strong correlation between homelessness and migration. The analysis of the data collected in the survey follows, given this larger context of migration.

3.1   SECTION 1 RESPONDENT PROFILE

Figure 1: Age of the Respondent

n-4382

Age group	Percentage
Less than 25 Year	16.5
26 - 35 Year	29.5
36 - 45 Year	23.5
46 - 55 Year	16.0
56 + Year	14.5
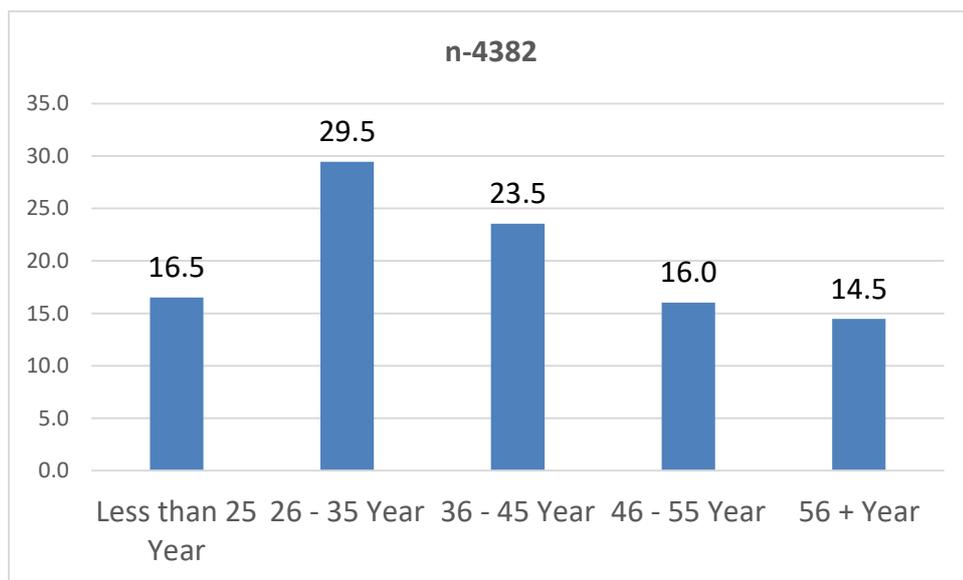
Age Profile

The graph clearly shows that a majority of the people surveyed are below 45 years of age i.e. in the most productive phase of their life. This implies that approximately 40% of the people came in the city in search of the employment opportunities and better life, it offers. People in the 50+ age group were very less, which can be explained by the fact that living in the city is expensive, and people who are unable to work (because of old age or other problems related to age such as chronic diseases) have to return to their native place. Living in the city, this is expensive, and people who cannot find work find it to be a burden. The notion that homeless people are homeless because they do not work is wrong,since merely subsisting in the city requires an income. People would rather go back to their native place than live in the city without any income or source of an employment. The allure of migration to cities comes from the high probability of employment opportunities and better quality of life and the fact that it is possible to

have homeless stay in the city without proper shelter in order to explore or utilize such opportunities. This also implies that life in the village for the marginalized is so tough that they are prepared to deal with it in the city, even at the expense of their health, security and protection.

3.2   GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT
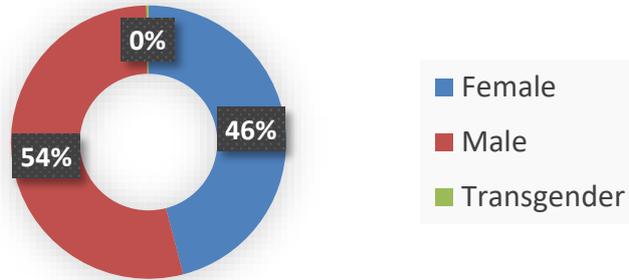
The study findings highlights that 53.8% respondents were male followed by 45.9% female respondents. A very small 0.3% of homeless population reported as transgender as well.

This reflected that women homeless populations are increasing in the cities. Another important finding of the study is 60% of the homeless population resides in the city. This indicates inter-generational cycle of homelessness and poverty. Out of the 40% of population who migrated to the cities, 21% are Men and 18% are women.

Figure 2: Respondent is literate and can sign
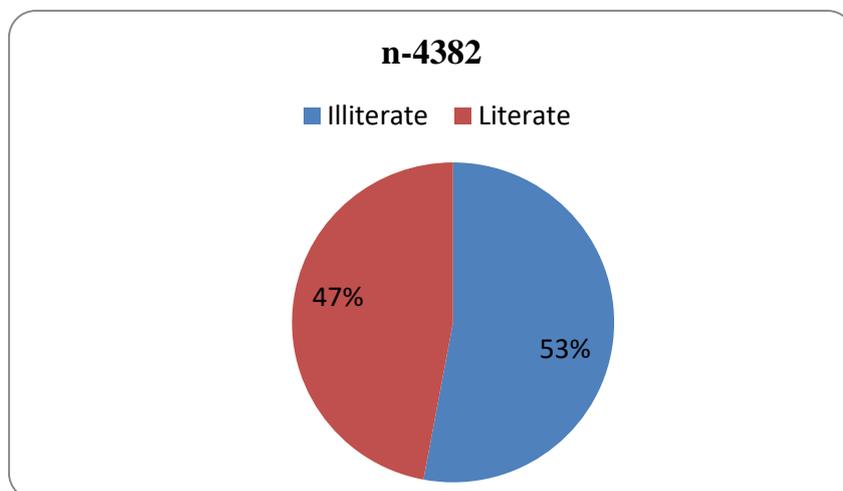
Literacy Status - The study finding highlights that more than half of the homeless population is illiterate (52.9%), followed by literate population (47.1%).

Further gender wise analysis of data reveals that within the illiterate category 51% women and 48.87% men were illiterate. This further increase the vulnerability of homeless population to find suitable employment in general and women in particular.

Finding a dignified job with decent wages would be a challenge for the illiterate population, and the highest possibility that they end up with low wage and exploitative job/wages, which further prevent them to come out from the exploitative circle of urban poverty. The recent NSSO survey highlighted that the labour force participation for urban male is 57% and urban female is 15.9%.[14] The overall employment scenario for both men and women are not promising, however when it comes to employment for women population, there are serious challenges. The situations of homeless population are more vulnerable as majority of them are working in informal sector without much social security benefits.

It is clearly evident from the above mentioned paragraph that both male and female homeless populations are struggling to find employment. However, when it comes to women population, they are more vulnerable.

Religion- A overwhelm majority (86.6%) of the homeless population across five states are Hindu.

Muslim forms 7.8% of the total homeless population, whereas Christian constitutes 5% of the population. Rest of the religion has negligible presence. The further analysis of the cities reveals that Muslim homeless population has recorded less percentage: Vijayawada (5.8%); Chennai (2.4%); Coimbatore (3.7%); Pune (0.3%); GVMC (2.3%). Furthermore, very negligible homeless populations were found among Buddhist and Sikh Religion.

Caste

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[14] Waning Women at Work, Hindustan Times, 9th June 2019

According to the Census 2011, the Houseless populations are 1,773,040. In our study, we make a conscious effort to segregate the caste wise data of the homeless population. However, no caste wise breakup of homeless census data was found.

The caste break-up of the sample shows that the backward and reserved classes (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes) are a majority among the people who have been surveyed. The findings reveal that among the homeless population surveyed 21.4% OBC, 35.6% SC and 23% ST population. Together it constitutes 80% of the homeless population and general caste homeless population is 20%. This demonstrates that most of the disadvantaged communities are deprived of basic human rights and lives in an extreme vulnerable condition. Apart from economic factors, social factors such as discrimination and stigma faced in native villages could be a reason for migration into the city. The caste identities of the people also become a huge factor in migration to cities, where the people perceive themselves to be relatively more secure in this regard.

The cross tabulation of gender, caste and migration further reveals that poverty and employment emerged as a primary reason across caste. In female it is (general caste-81.7%; OBC79.4%; SC-73.3% and ST-76.7%). Among Male Homeless Population it is (General caste- 81.3%; OBC- 74.7%; SC-80.8% and ST-87%)

3.3 SECTION II MIGRATION PATTERN

Figure 3: Where were you born here

n-4382

■ Yes ■ No

40%

60%
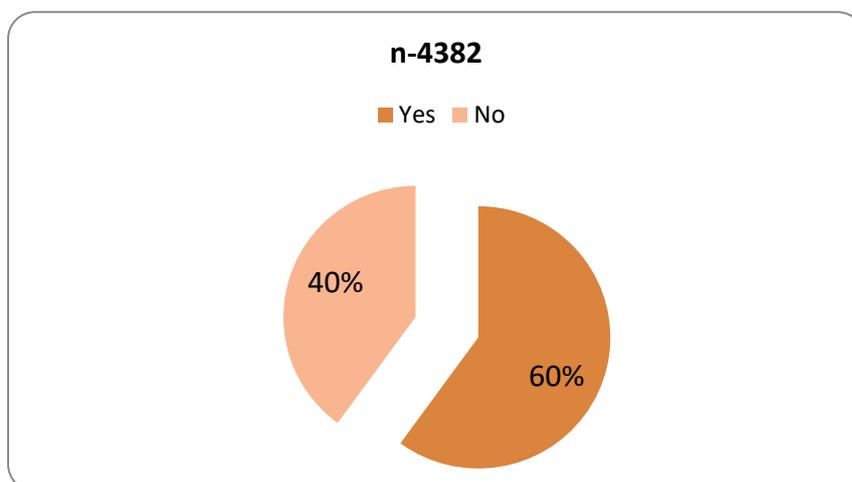
The study findings reveal that approximately 60% of the respondents are born within the city. This highlights the intergeneration cycle of homelessness among the urban poor. It is also in contradiction to the statement that majority of the homeless population have migrated to the cities. Keeping the data above in view, there is a need to design policies and programs. 40% of the homeless are migrant workers in the cities. Usually, they are born outside their city of residence but are compelled to migrate to the city due to a combination of push and pull factors. It is a possibility that the push factors (lack of employment opportunities, poor quality of life and in some cases natural disasters such as prolonged drought) tend to drive them away from their native lands and the pull factors (such as the allure of a better life and access to better quality of life) attracted them towards the city. It is debatable whether the quality of life indeed is better in cities for the homeless people, and it must be acknowledged that if they believed that they would get better opportunities in their native lands, they would not migrate to the cities. Hence, the role of push factors is more dominant than pull factors. The study findings reveal that poverty and migration emerge as a top reason for the migration. .

The cross tabulation of gender, caste and migration further reveal that poverty and employment emerged as primary reasons across caste. In female it is (general caste-81.7%; OBC 79.4%; SC-73.3% and ST-76.7%). Among Male Homeless Population it is (General caste- 81.3%; OBC- 74.7%; SC-80.8% and ST-87%)

Of the people born in the cities they live currently, most of the homeless population (60%) were found to be born in the same city. This indicates that the intergenerational vicious cycle of urban poverty and homelessness of these populations. They face continuous struggle to secure their rights and entitlements. Among the people not born in the cities were 40%, which highlighted the fact that such people do not find proper employment opportunities in their native places. It is the lack of employment opportunities in their place of origin coupled with extreme poverty, which drives them to the cities in search of the livelihoods.

The above data clearly challenges the dominated narrative of homeless being temporary migrants and most are born homeless. The study findings have highlighted that 60% of the homeless population are born in the city. Irrespective of the small and big cities, people are born in the city and most born homeless highlighted the interrogational cycle of homelessness. This is one of the important findings, which brings important

advocacy issue in the policy discussion and underline the need to change the policy and programs (including NULM) based on this.

3.4   REASON FOR MIGRATION

Figure 4: Reason of your migration
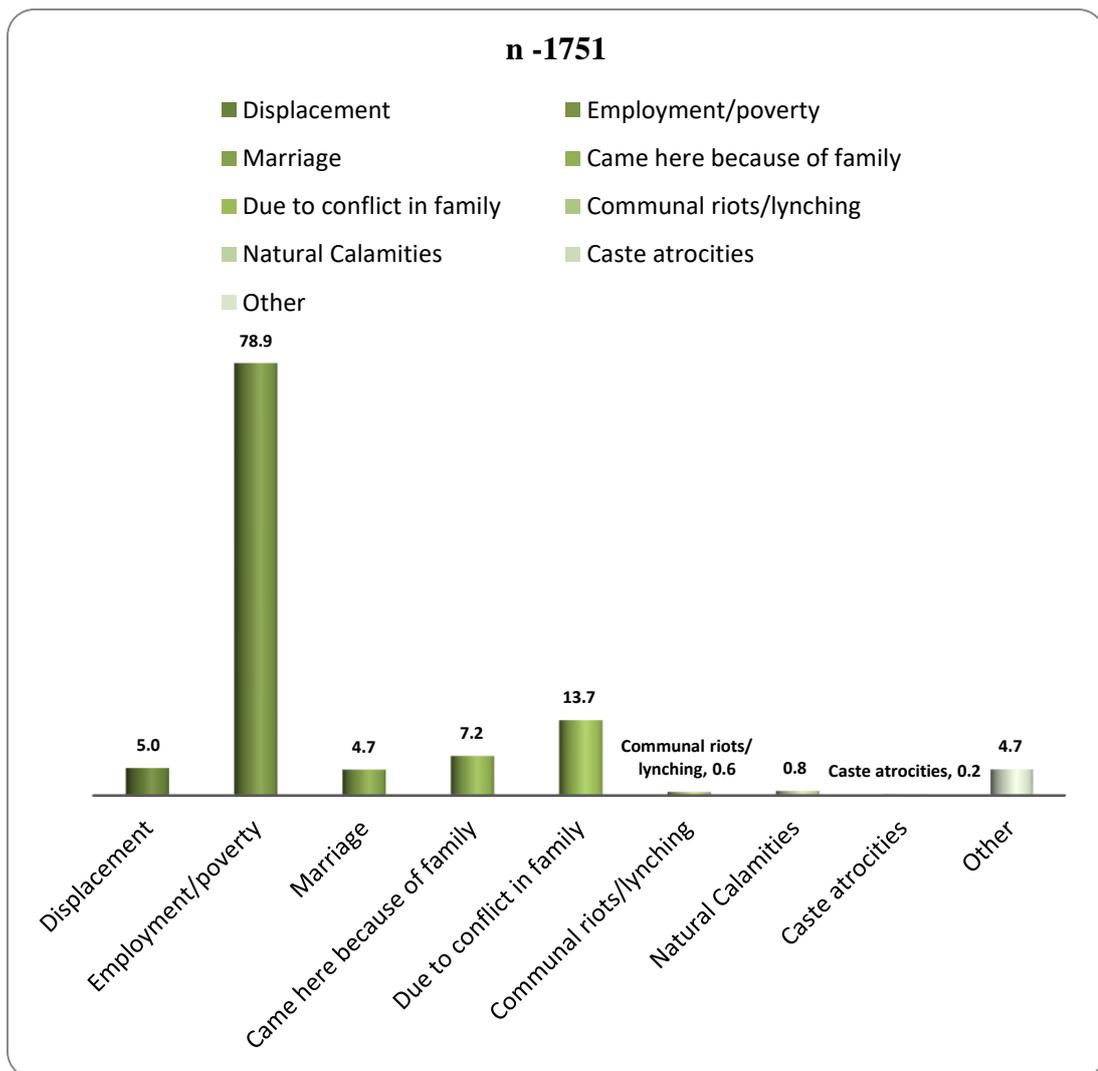
For the 40% of the homeless population who migrated in the cities, the survey highlights that economic factors are the most dominant cause for migration. A overwhelm majority of the homeless 78.9% migrate to the cities in search of employment and livelihood. Close to the 1/4th of the population (25.6%) migrate due to family, reasons; which can

be further classified as family conflict -13.7%, migration because of family-7.2% and migration due to marriage- 4.7%. Migration due to displacement constitutes 5% of the population, which further reflect the vulnerability of poor in native places as well. The other reasons for migration are communal riots, caste atrocities and in some cases natural calamities which together constitutes 1.6% of the homeless population. Overall, it is very evident that the city offers them employment and they form an integral part of the urban economy. The city clearly is the only option left for the homeless who choose to live in the city, battling through terrible uninhabitable conditions, while trying to eke out a living. This should be viewed in the context of the rural areas that have fewer employment opportunities and because of which they get pushed out.

The cross tabulation of gender, caste and migration further reveals that poverty and employment emerged as a primary reason across caste. In female it is (general caste- 81.7%; OBC 79.4%; SC-73.3% and ST-76.7%). Among Male Homeless Population it is (General caste- 81.3%; OBC- 74.7%; SC-80.8% and ST-87%)

Chapter – 4

Homeless their Identity and Entitlements

SECTION 4: Homeless and their Identity

Figure 5: What identification documents do you have
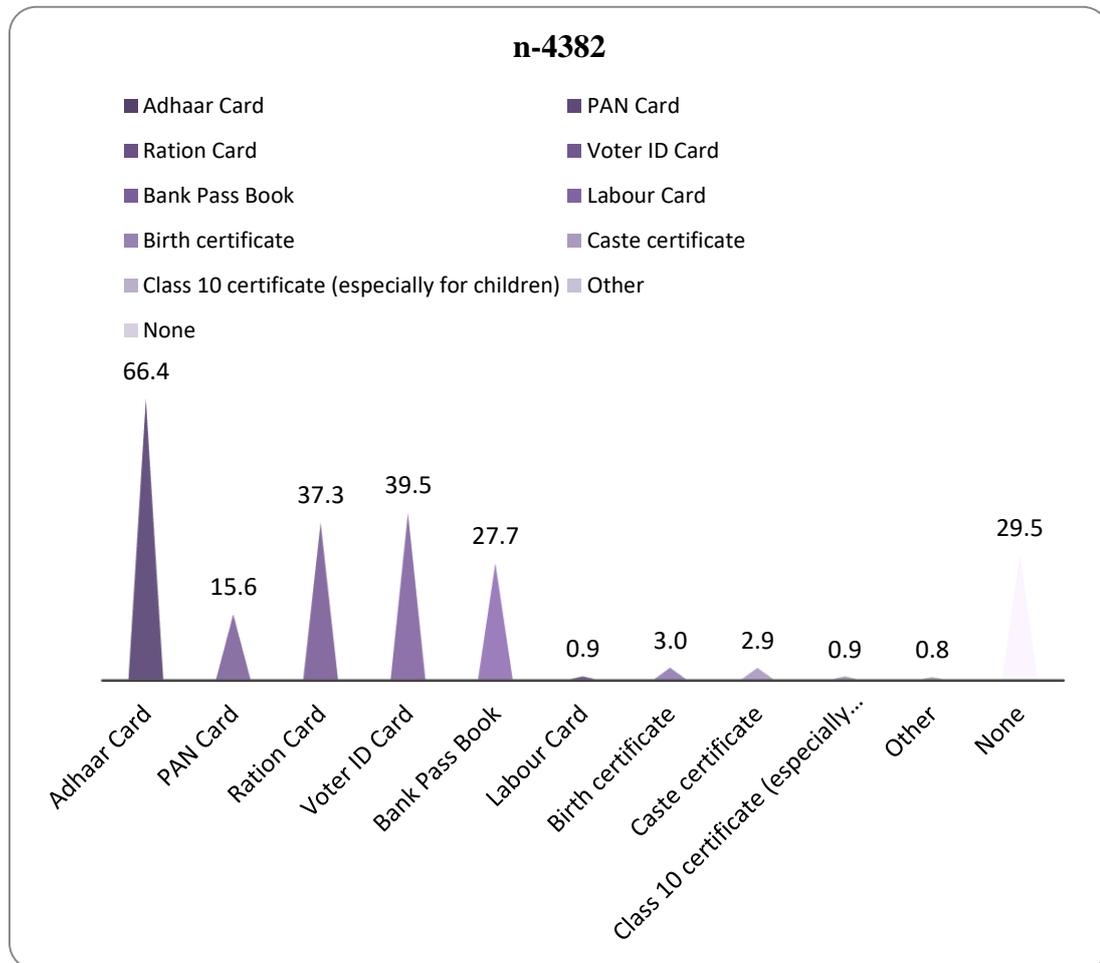
66.4% of the homeless have valid identification document such as Adhaar Card and Voter Card, whereas 39.5% of the respondents do not have any such documents. The gender segregation of the data reveals that respondents have following documents-

Adhaar card (feamle- 73.9%; male-60% and transgender 54.5%); **Voter ID card**- (female-42%, male 37.4%; transgender – 45.5%); **Bank passbook** (female- 31.8%, male-24.2% and transgender- 27.3%)

Ration Card (female-41.9%; male- 33.3%; and tansgender-45.5%); 62.7% homeless reported they do not have ration cards and cannot avail subsidized food grains. This part explains the major part of their daily expenditure is on food incurred by the homeless. The unavailability of subsided food grains also has implications on the nutritional intake of the family, and especially of women and children within the

homeless community. Since ration card is linked to various government schemes and providing ration cards to the homeless might be an undesirable option for the government, alternate policy measures could be devised to provide subsidized food grains to the homeless. It is also to be noted that the marginalized 29% of the homeless do not have any identity, and women seems to be extremely marginalized.

The 'none' section is reported by 22.8% female, 35.2% male and 45.5% transgender homeless population.

Figure 6: You have to pay to get identification papers
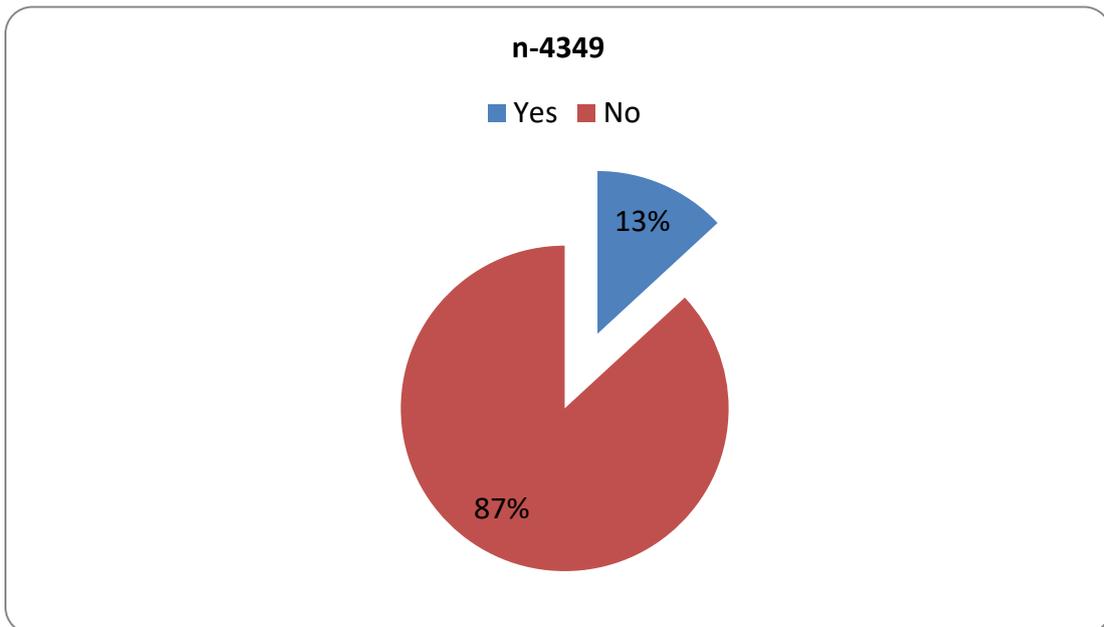
In terms of identity documents, in general, the homeless population is in a little better situation as compared to other entitlements.. However, there is ample need to strengthen this part of the homeless population, as it is directly related to the various social security provisions and welfare measures. The above data clearly underline the need to strengthen the identity of the homeless population through various social security documents and provisions, with focus on financial inclusion, ration, and voter ID card.

The above analysis highlighted that in terms of identification documents, awareness has been generated among the homeless population and progress has been also recorded. However when it comes to the entitlements and access to other rights, the homeless populations have miles to cover. Especially for caste certificates and financial inclusion in Bank; substantial progress and corrective measures are required.

Local Voter ID and Voted in Elections

Figure 7: Have you ever voted in the elections here
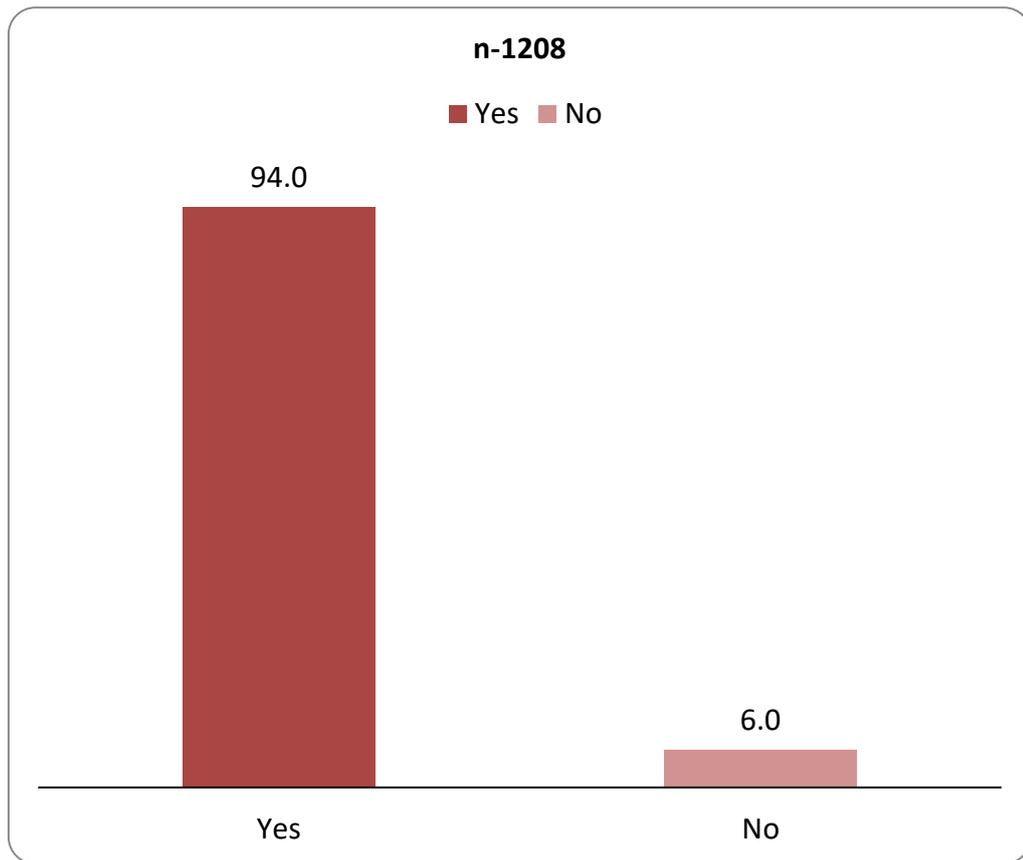
n-1208

■ Yes ■ No

94.0

6.0

Yes   No

The analysis of the data reveals that majority of the homeless population (69.7%) have local voter ID card and amongst the homeless population having voter id cards, over (94%) exercise their right of voting during the election. This indicates the political awareness and participation of the homeless population in the democratic process. Local ID is one of the mandatory requirements to access the basic services across various Government departments, therefore, essential in accessing social security benefits to the homeless population.

Furthermore, their proactive participation is the reflection of awareness and has direct implications in the incorporation of local issues, their human rights, social security and access to basic shelter, educational, health and other services to the homeless population.

Entitlements to Homeless by Government

Figure 8: Do you receive entitlements provided by government?
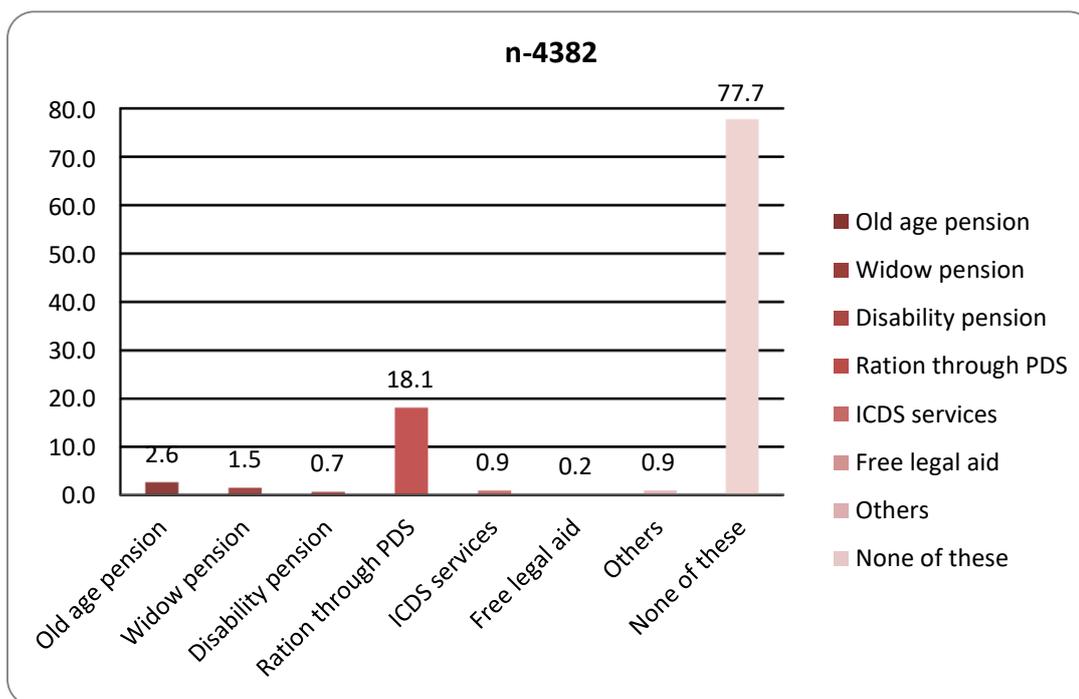
Social security and welfare schemes were designed to address the vulnerabilities of the poor and marginal communities. Various welfare measures and schemes help the homeless population in securing a decent and dignified life in the extreme poverty and vulnerability. Data indicated that only approximately 14.5% respondents are 56 years or above, within that 2.6% homeless populations are availing the benefits of Old age pension. The female respondents reported are 45.9% in the survey and within that,1.5% women avail widow pension. The study does not identify widowed women/disabled population separately, however 1.5% women respondents avail widow pension and 0.7% respondents receive the disability pension.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)[15]

The Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is a non-contributory old age pension scheme that covers Indians who are 60 years and above and live below the poverty line. All individuals above the age of 60 who live below the poverty line are eligible to apply for IGNOAPS. All IGNOAPS beneficiaries aged 60–79 receive a monthly pension of Rs. 300 (Rs. 200 by central government and Rs. 100 by state government). Those 80 years and above receive a monthly pension amount of Rs.500. States are strongly urged to provide an additional amount at least an equivalent

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[15] www.india.gov.in

amount to the assistance provided by the Central Government so that the beneficiaries can get a decent level of assistance .

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):

Under this Scheme, a widow in the age group of 40-79 years living under BPL gets monthly pension **of Rs. 300** per month as per revised norms for her economic subsistence in the Society. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get **Rs. 500/-** per month.

One of the challenging areas of concern identified through this study is access to ration through PDS system – only 18% homeless populations are availing these benefits and there exists a barrier to secure healthy and nutritional diet for the homeless population, especially women and children. ICDS services are meant to address this aspect – however only 0.9% of homeless populations are getting this benefit. In addition to that access to free legal aid is also very limited. The above mentioned data clearly highlight the fact that the homeless emerged as one of the biggest population group which are out of the benefits of the Govt. social security schemes and safety nets, thus further increasing their vulnerability. A majority of the respondents 77.7% homeless are not receiving any entitlements from the Government. The data indicate to create more awareness about the social security schemes and programs for the homeless population.

SECTION 5: LIVELIHOOD

The informal sector in the economy forms a significant part of the nation's GDP and employs a major proportion of the population in the labour sector. A major part of the informal labour sector is unskilled, as National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) observed. According to ILO India Labour Market Update (2016) and NSSO data (2011-12), more than 90 per cent of the employment in the agriculture sector and close to 70 per cent in the non-agriculture sector falls under the informal category[16]. Informal workers usually perform low paying jobs, have little job security, limited employment benefits, and are usually out of the financial network. In India, the socio-economic sphere remains heavily dominated by the informal sector of the economy. The informal network forms an integral part of the commercial

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[16] "India Labour Markey Update", ILO Country Office for India, July 2017.

services, and construction activities. The rapid urbanization of the country provides ample opportunities for people to engage themselves in various activities in the city. The homeless work entirely in the informal sector of the urban economy and remain in work which is highly precarious. Since they are generally daily wage workers and have to spend daily on survival, the people are unable to save substantial amounts of money. On the other hand, there is always the threat of eviction or other emergencies such as health issues, which plague them frequently. Due to such a lack of security, it is imperative to understand the financial health of homeless, and in order to aid in policy making interventions to improve the financial security of the most vulnerable is important.

Occupation

The homeless perform a myriad of activities in the informal sector of the economy and are an important part of the social fabric. This aspect of their lives grossly understood and there are notions that most homeless persons are destitute and beggars. Most of the homeless are attracted to the cities for economic opportunities and find some employment in the city, although they struggle with the poor quality of life and poor access to services. It is essential to understand the importance of the jobs that are performed by the informal section of the economy, by both male and females.

Figure 9: What is your occupation?
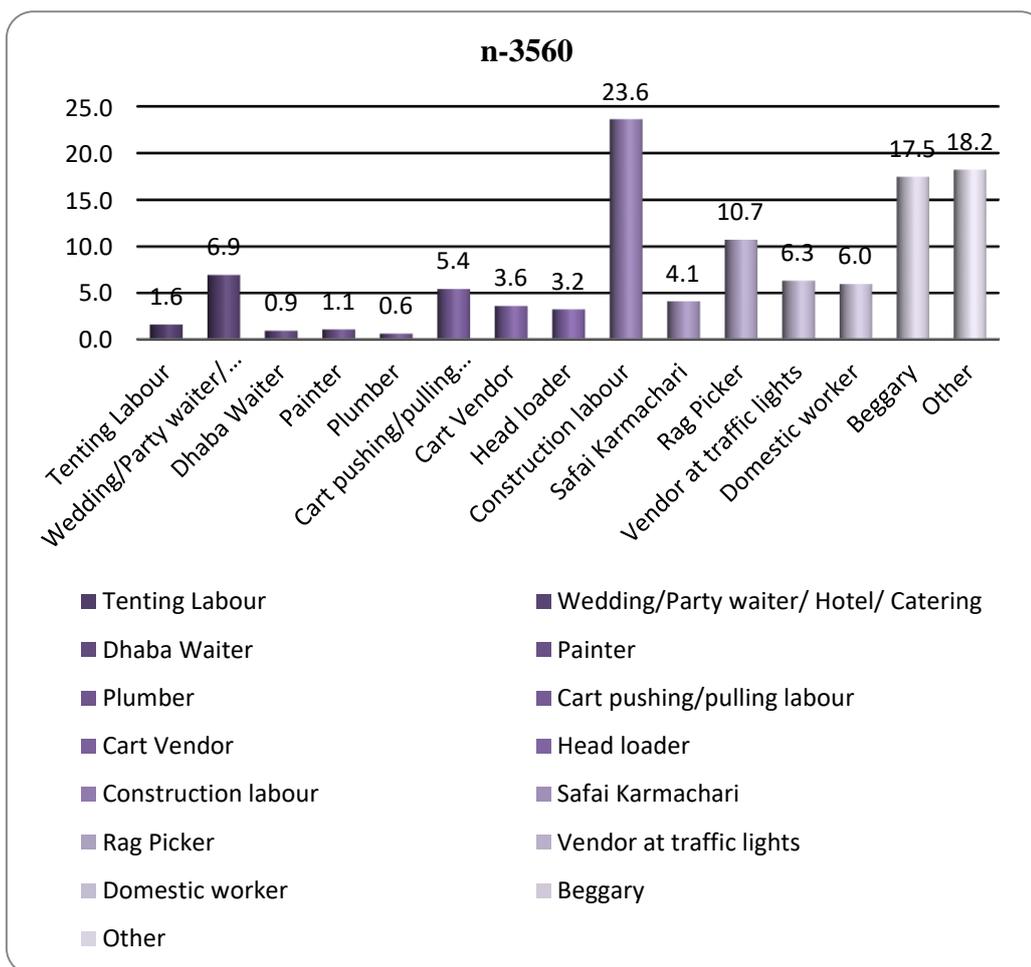
A large percentage of homeless population are working as a construction labour (23.6%), this also indicates the presence of numerous construction site in the cities. It is followed by homeless population who are beggars (17.5%), rag Pickers (10.7%), wedding/party waiters/caterers (6.9%), vendor at traffic lights (6.3%) domestic workers (6%), safaikaramcharis (.1%), cart vendor (3.6%).

The Gender wise analysis of education and employment reveals that the primary occupation of illiterate Homeless Population were; (**Illiterate Female-**Weeding/party waiter-2.4%, Cart pulling labourer - 1.7%, Cart vendor 3.7%, safai Karamcharis-4.5%, Construction Labourer -21.5%, Rag Picker-15.5%, Domestic Workers- 7.4%, Vendor at traffic lights-11.2%, Baggary-19.8% and Others-16.2%)

(**Illiterate Male-** Weeding/party waiter-5.5%, Cart pulling labourer- 6%, Head loader4.2%, Construction Labour-29.6%, safai Karamcharis-3.3%, rag Picker-10.6%, Vendor at traffic lights-10.5%, Baggary-26% and Others-16.5%)

Amongst the Literate homeless population the primary occupation were (**literate Female-** Weeding/party waiter-2.7%, Cart pulling labourer- 3%, safai Karamcharis-4.5%, Cart vendor 6.7%, Construction Labour-21%, RagPicker-10.1%, Domestic Workers- 19.1%, Vendor at traffic lights-1.8%, Baggary-7.9% and Others-20.1%)

(**literate Male-** Weeding/party waiter-14.9%, Cart pulling labourer - 9.7%, Cart vendor 3.5%, Construction Labourer -21.8%, safai Karamcharis-4.2%, Rag Picker-6.9%, Baggary-12.3% and Others-20.7%)

Figure 10: Do you have any source of income
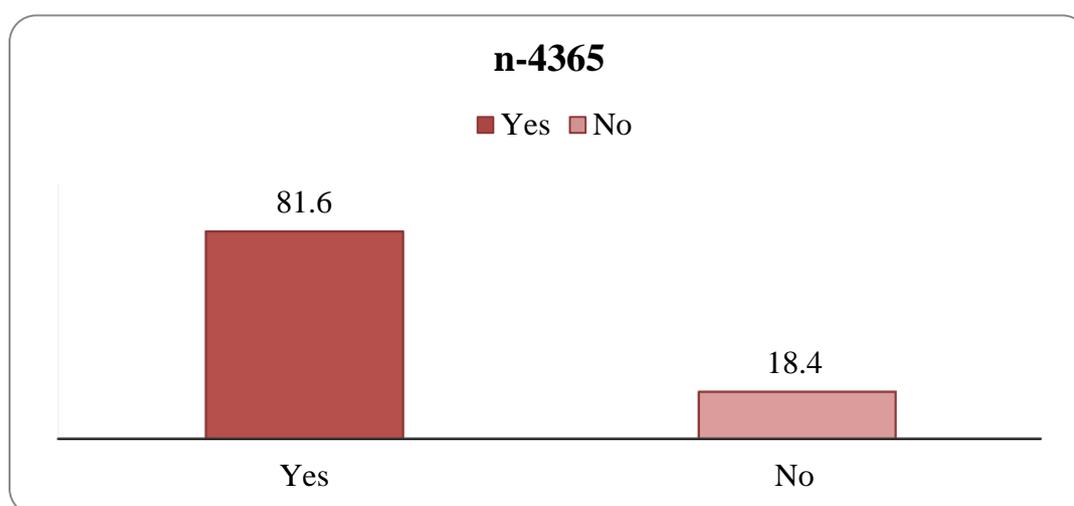
Source of Income

A majority of the homeless population (81.6%) reported that they do have source of income whereas close to 18.4% homeless population do not have any source of income; reported across five states. Among the respondents who have sources of income, 43% female and 56% male. This indicates that homeless population have source of income and are contributing to the economy in some or other way through various occupations such as labourers, waiters, dhaba waiters, painters, plumber, cart vendors, construction labourers, safaikaramcharis, Rag pickers, street vendor, beggary etc. This also highlights their substantial contribution across various trades.

Figure 11: How often do you get paid

n-3560
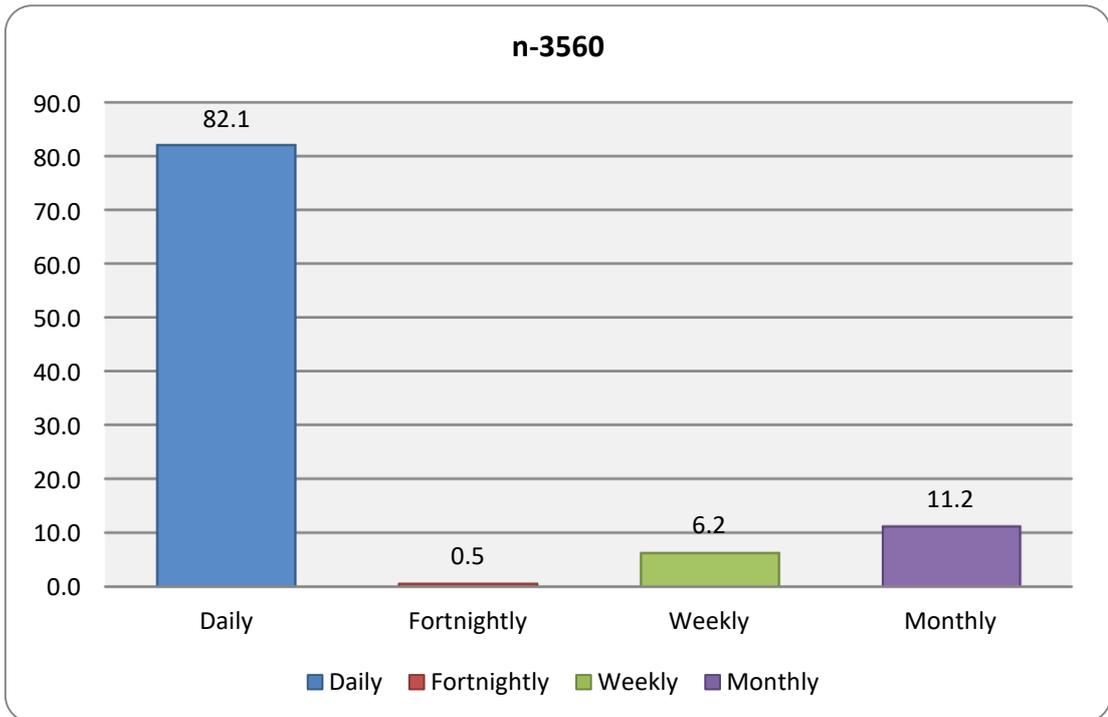
The above figures clearly reflect that the majority of the respondents are dependent on the daily income. In case of ill health and absence from work means loss of income.

Figure 12: What is your daily income?
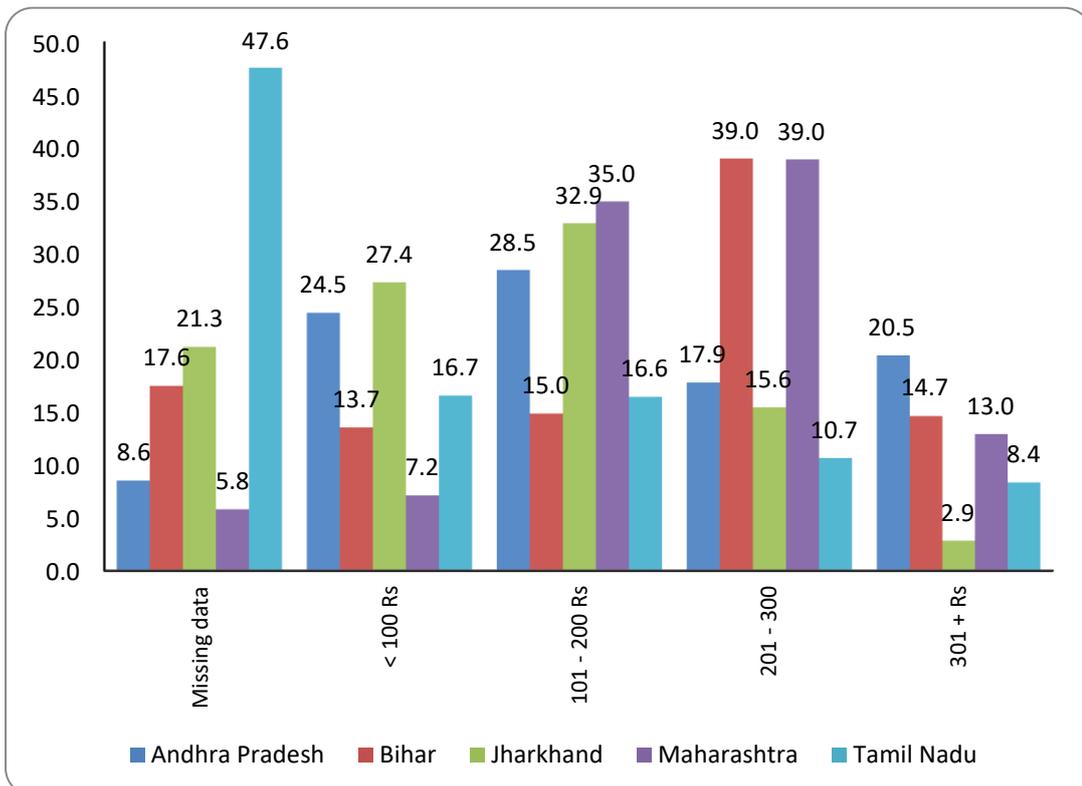
SECTION VII: AWARENESS AND USE OF HOMELESSSHELTER

Figure 13:Are you aware of homeless shelters?
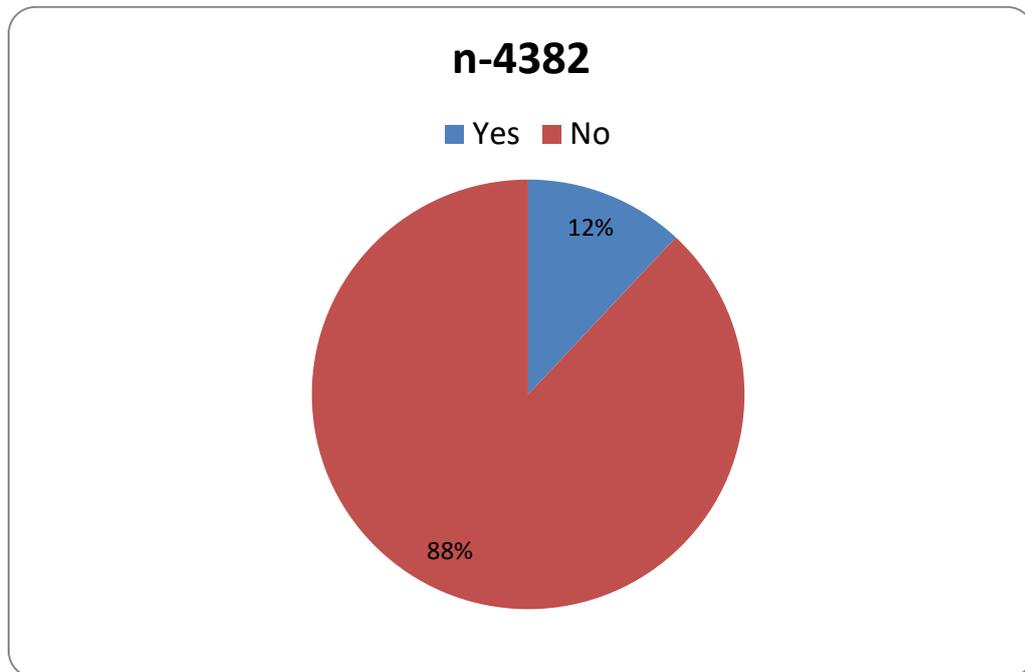
n-4382

■ Yes ■ No

12%

88%

The survey reported a low level of awareness among the homeless population regarding the shelter and its use. Due to the lack of awareness, the usage is quite low (Only 12% respondents were aware about the shelter homes). The gender wise analysis reveals that within 12% respondents who are aware about the shelter homes. Amongst which female are only 9.5% and among men it is 14%. This indicates a clear need to increase awareness among both the population groups. In addition to that most of them do not find the shelters suitable for their needs. Gender-specific shelters and lack of family shelters mean that moving into homeless shelters involves separating from the family-an unwelcome proposal for the people. Consequently, most of the homeless persons avoid going to the shelters. Even during the winter season, the data suggests that homeless prefer to live in the open rather than opting for homeless shelters. This defeat the very purpose for which the shelters are built, and that the structures need to be adjusted in order to suit the needs of the homeless communities. More awareness drives are needed among the homeless population and visibility of the shelter homes along with services needs to be improved.

Figure 14: Are you aware of homeless shelters?

n-524

■ Use occasionally/ seasonally   ■ Use shelter regularly   ■ Never use it
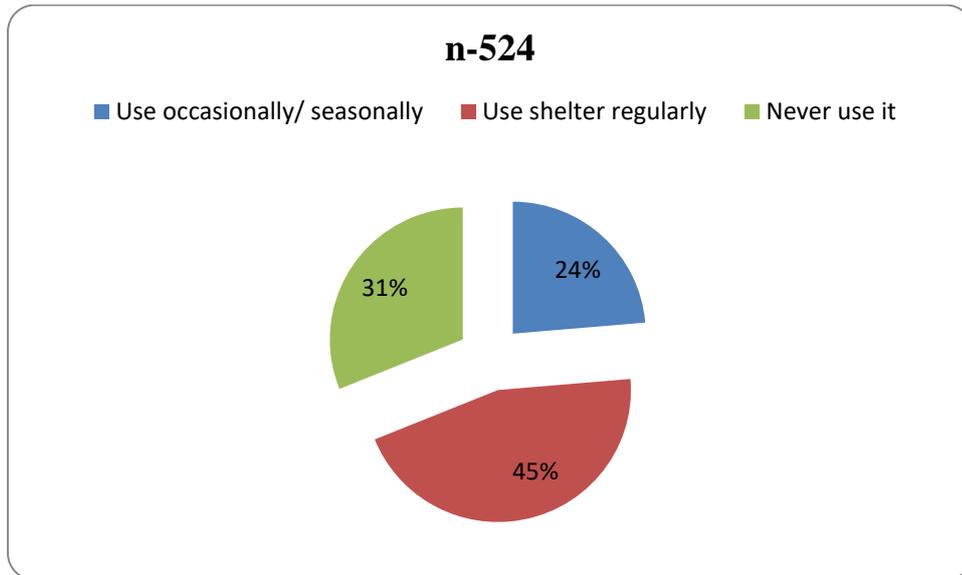
The gender wise analysis of use of shelter reveals that among the 12% respondents who are aware about the shelter homes, 43.8% are female and 46.2% are male who are using the shelters on regular basis; followed by 18.8% of female and 26.6% of male use the shelters occasionally/seasonally and 37.5% of female and 27.2% of male never use the shelter homes at all.

Figure 15: How long have you been using shelter?

n-361

■ Less than 6 months   ■ 6 months- 1 year   ■ 1-3 years
■ 3-5 years   ■ More than 5 years
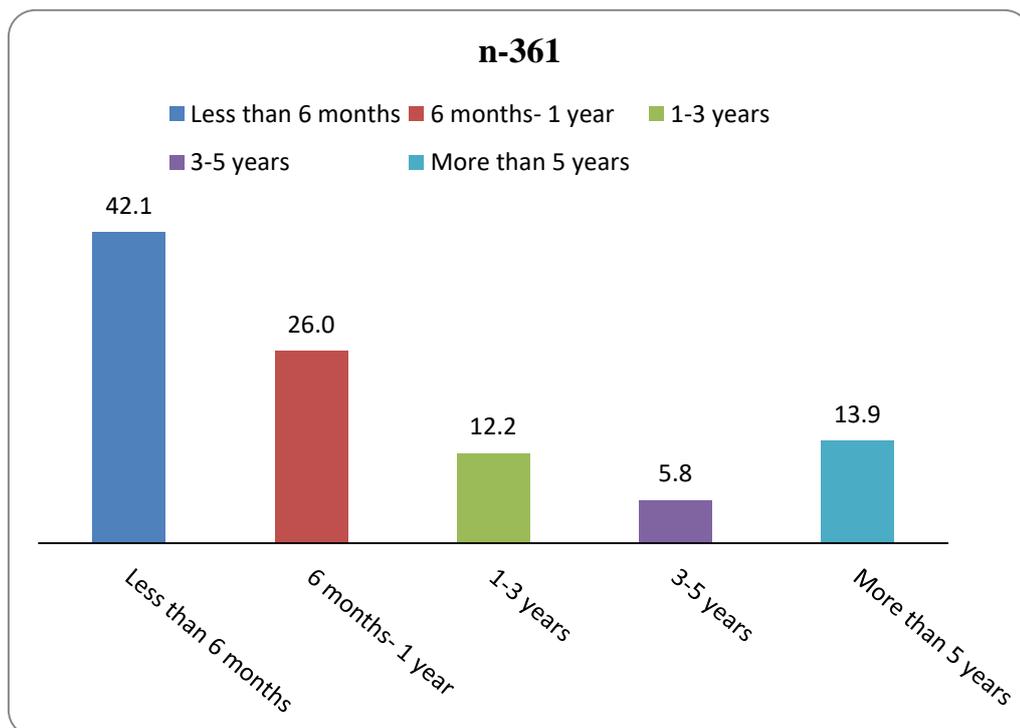
Distance of Shelter

Figure 16: How far shelter is situated from your workplace?

N-524

■ Within 1 Km   ■ 1 to 3 Km   ■ 3 to 5 Km   ■ Above 5 Km

Within 1 Km	1 to 3 Km	3 to 5 Km	Above 5 Km
41.0	25.0	16.4	17.6
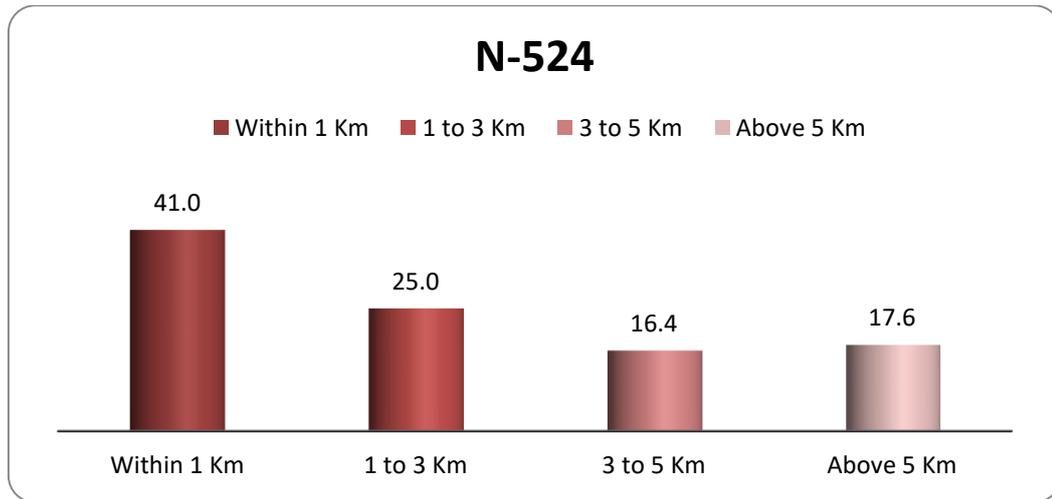
It is clear that among the 1/10th of homeless population who are aware about the existence of shelter homes, 42% have been using the shelters from less than 6 months; 38% of the total, have been using the shelters between the last six months to three years, and also an alarming 14% population that have used shelters for more than last five years. It is also interesting to note that approximately 34% respondents reported that the distance between their workplace and shelter is more than 3 km and in some cases more than 5 km, which further increases the travelling cost. Thereby suggesting that the shelter programs, though good enough to house people from inclement weather and tiring circumstances, it incapacitates and forbids the homeless to gradually move up the ladder or to improve their life with the help of State or the support of the authorities. It is important to understand that the homeless shelter is perceived as an accessible resource by the homeless communities, further more as the study indicates most of homeless are construction labourers, therefore, temporary huts could be developed near or at construction sites in a space where it empowers and helps them figure out a way to break away from the cycle of homeless and poverty.

Benefits of using Homeless Shelter

Figure 17: How have you benefited from the shelter?
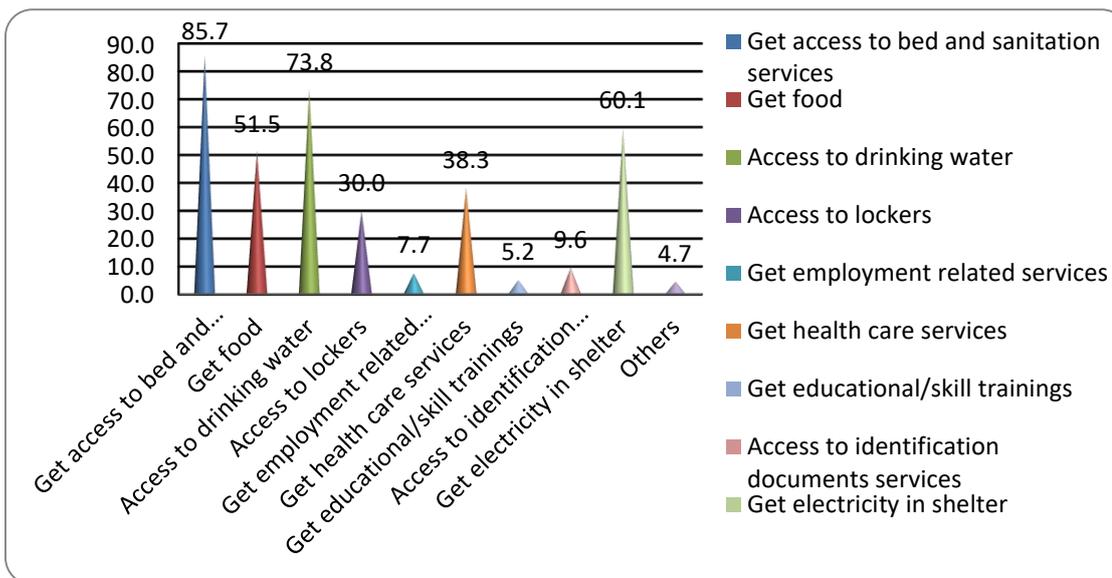
As mentioned earlier, shelters are surely providing the much-needed infrastructure and basic services that otherwise may have been inaccessible or too expensive for the homeless to access, and which is being readily recognized by the homeless who access/use shelters. However, it is worthwhile to also note the lack of appreciation for the provision of educational/skill training/healthcare services/access to lockers/access to identification documents/employment related services and similar services that take care-albeit to a minimal extent-of the social marginalization are being faced by homeless.

Reason for Not Using Homeless Shelters

The people who have availed these facilities, poor living conditions (19.5%); don't feel like going (39.7%); Others (40.8%) are some of the major reasons for not remaining in these shelters. It was followed by no space (11.8%), No access to shelter specific to gender or family needs (3.1%); unwelcome treatment at shelter (8%); Lack of basic amenities (7%); harassment (2.4%); fear of theft (8.4%);

The number of shelters is sadly inadequate to accommodate the number of homeless across 15 cities. The homeless people agree that the shelters provide essential services, and there is merit in the idea. They are also aware of all the facilities provided by the shelters, such as being open throughout the day and accessible throughout the year. The problem lies in the gendered segregation of the facilities, and the lack of family shelters. The homeless prefer to stay out in the open because of the evident risk of separation

from the family and the fear that they might lose one another forever. There is a demand for homeless shelters and awareness about the benefits.. But the costs of providing these facilities are more expensive and render the services offered useless to a majority of the target population as they are not up to required standards.

Among the categories of the respondents who occasionally or never use the shelters – majority of them i.e. 87% of them sleep on pavement, railway stations/bus stop/ and under the flyover

The homeless shelters could also be used as a proof for making identity documents to the homeless population which will also become places where skill development training centers where different skills can be taught to the homeless. . This will address the issue of job creation for the homeless population in the formal sector, further strengthening their contribution in the economy and contribution towards skill mission of India.

Furthermore, the availability of and access to water, food, toilets and other facilities in shelter homes for the homeless population should be ensured by the Govt. as per NULM and Supreme Court guidelines.

Substance abused emerged area of concern among urban poor and urban homeless population. Keeping this in view, there is need to depute trained staff/counselors for shelter homes, who can guide and assist the prevention of substance abuse among homeless population.

SECTION VIII: DAILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Daily Expenditure

Figure 18: Monthly Expenditure
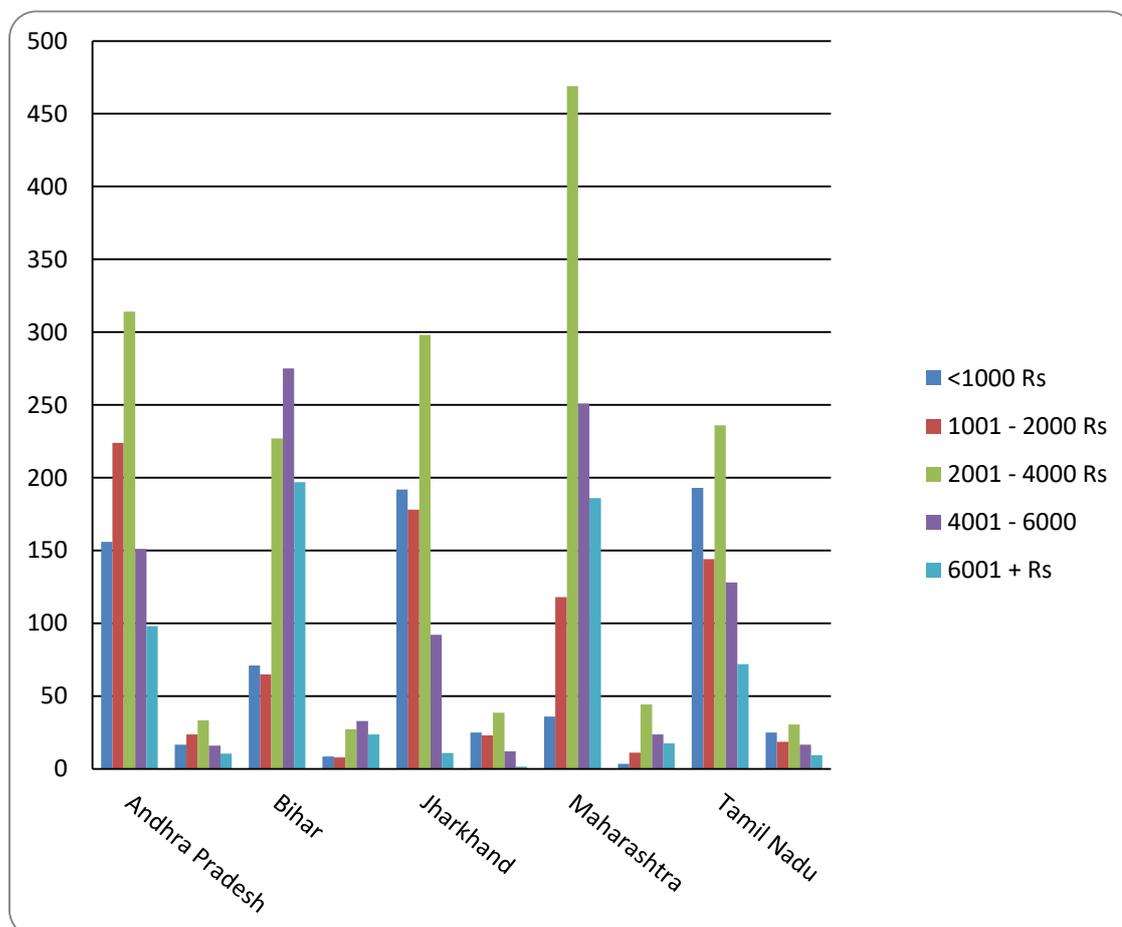
The major expenditure of the homeless people is on food (95%) and toilet (31.9%). Some among the homeless reportedly spend on clothing (34.6%) and bathing facilities (17.5%). There is one expense which puts a strain on the people, and in a family of four people, and it becomes a sizeable expenditure in the daily income. What is also a matter of concern is that a substantial population of the homeless surveyed spends substantial amount per day to access sleeping space in shelters. This is in complete violation of NULM-SUH guidelines and policy for shelters. It is very clearly visible in the daily expenditure that there is a dependence of tobacco products and alcohol, which clearly suggest that this population group is highly affected by habitual intoxicantion and substance abuse. (21.2% smoking and 22.1% alcohol)

Savings

Figure 19: Healthy Services for the Homeless
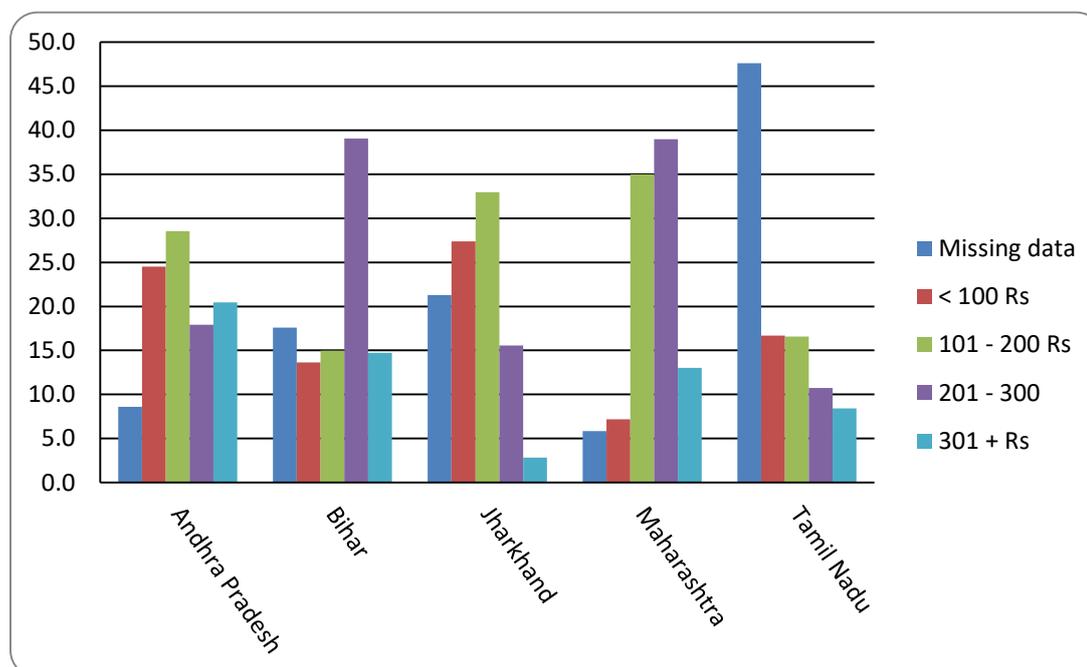
The homeless people need to save money in case of emergencies, so as to cater to their health needs or any unforeseen expenditure. 15% of the people keep their savings with them and do not use bank accounts, even if they possess one. Informal contacts such employers or other acquaintances serve them as these are the people they trust with their savings. Trust plays an important role, and cases of cheating are reported by a minority. It is fascinating to observe how informal relations form such an integral part of their daily lives, and hence they are much more relied upon than banks or other financial institutions. However such acts leave them vulnerable to being cheated or exploited and awareness about banks and services should spread amongst these people in order to mitigate any such risks.

Section III Health Services for the Homeless

The physical health of the homeless determines employment opportunities and their survival in the city. A day of without work means that they will have to forego wages for that day, and in turn it has significant implications on the basic necessities such as

food, as most of the expenditures are on a day to day basis, with the most vulnerable having no income to save for emergencies. The incidence of common illness is high, in all likelihood due to unhygienic conditions and lack of access to proper sanitation and habitation. The absence of proper shelter itself is a determining factor since the weather conditions affect the health of the homeless population.

Barriers to access healthcare services exist, and for some homeless, such barriers could be insurmountable. Minor ailments are taken care of by local private practitioners, but they need to access public health care institutions for major health issues. Also due to high cost of services in the private healthcare facilities they need the support of state health care system. They do not get admission in an institution due to lack of address proof or lack of an attendant. Assistance for transportation, facilitation for admissions, arranging money for expenditure on drugs and consumable and providing aftercare are also factors which need to be improved.

Access to Health care Services

Figure 20:Do you have access to health services?
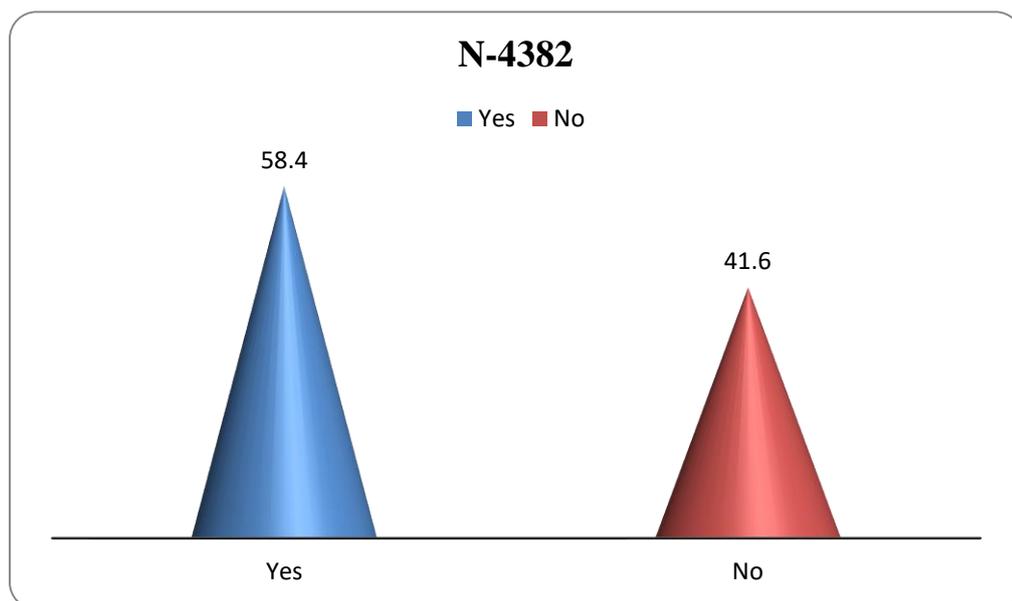
Accessibility to healthcare services is an important determinant, in order to ensure the proper health care. It was found that more than half of the homeless populations (58.4%) have access to healthcare services however a large section of homeless population (41.6%) reported that they do not have access to healthcare services. It has direct implications on the health vulnerability of the homeless. Due to poor health, nutrition and WASH services they are more prone to the disease, the lack of access to

health care service, combined with lack of social security benefits further complicates the issue.

Distance from Clinic/Hospitals

Figure 21: How far hospital/clinic is situated from your home?
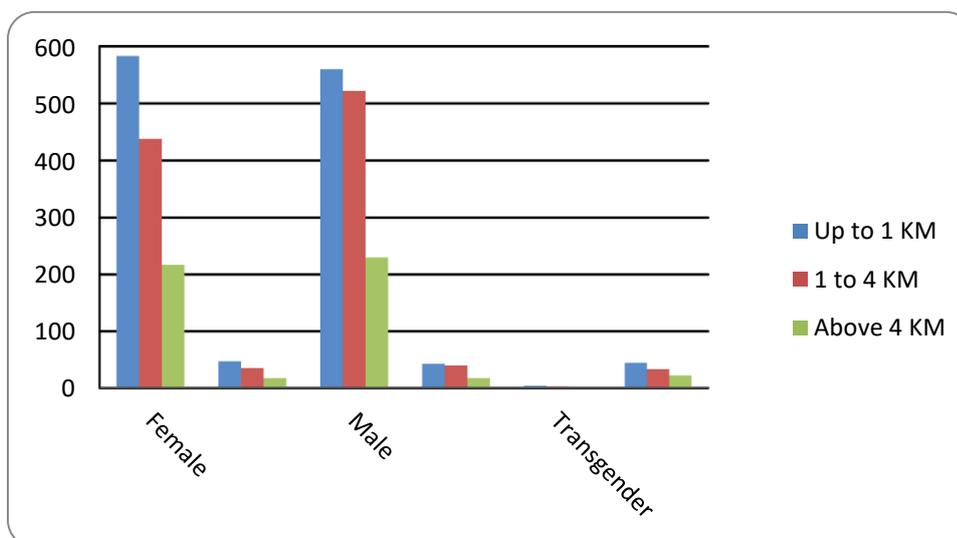
The analysis of the data reveals that the approximately 45% homeless reported that the distance from clinic/hospital is within 1 Km, which provides access to the health services to the homeless population, whereas approximately 37% homeless population resides at the distance of 1-4 Km , followed by 17.5% homeless beyond 4 km. The analysis reveals that the distance from health services increase their transportation cost to the hospital/clinic which in turn incurs an extra expenditure.

The cross tabulation of gender, distance from health clinics and access to health services reveals that among the female homeless population who has access to health services – 47.1% women respondents were at distance up to 1 km, 35.4% women situated from 1 to 4 km and 17.5 % women respondents reported that the distance from home and clinic is above 4 km.

Among the male populations who have access to health services –42.7% men respondents were at distance up to 1 km, 39.8% women situated from 1 to 4 km and 17.5 % men respondents reported that the distance from home and clinic is above 4 km.

Keeping the above scenario in view, one of the possible suggestions for the Govt. is to provide health services within the vicinity of the homeless population, which increase their access and affordability of health services. One such model, which could be replicated in various States is –**'Mohalla Clinic'** model of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, where the delivery of health services were ensured in the vicinity of the urban poor population.

SECTION IX: EVICTION AND HARASSMENT

Eviction is one of the biggest threats and harrowing experiences in the life of a homeless person. Eviction and harassment either by the police or by the state authority is a major issue for these homeless dwellers sleeping in streets. Approximately $1/3^{rd}$ of the respondents have been removed from the streets while they were sleeping at night. These incidents reoccur often within a year and about 35% of all the respondents have agreed to this harassment. Evictions are constant threat to the homeless. According to data collected by Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) in 2017, government authorities, both at Central and State levels, demolished over 53,700 homes hence evicting a minimum 2.6 lakhs people (assuming that the average household size of 4.8 from Census data, 2011, is accurate). This might still be an underestimation since many demolished houses have more than one family. Eviction is generally caused due to the following reasons:

- City beautification projects and slum-clearance drives aimed at creating slum-free and smart cities.

- Infrastructure and development projects

- Environmental conversation and wildlife protection

- Disaster management efforts.

But in case of the homeless, the eviction and accompanying harassment play out at a more worrying regular pattern. A lot of evictions happen for frivolous reasons like the movement of VIP traffic or events such as Independence day and Republic day Celebrations, presumably to keep up an impression that the number of homeless people in the city is lower than they actually are.

If the threat of eviction for slum dwellers is so high, the homeless are at greater risk. In this context, eviction is one of the biggest problems in the life of a homeless, and this section provides some data about evictions and its frequency in the life of the homeless.

Displacement from Place of Stay

Figure 22: **Have you been displaced or evicted from your place of stay or place of working in the last one year?**
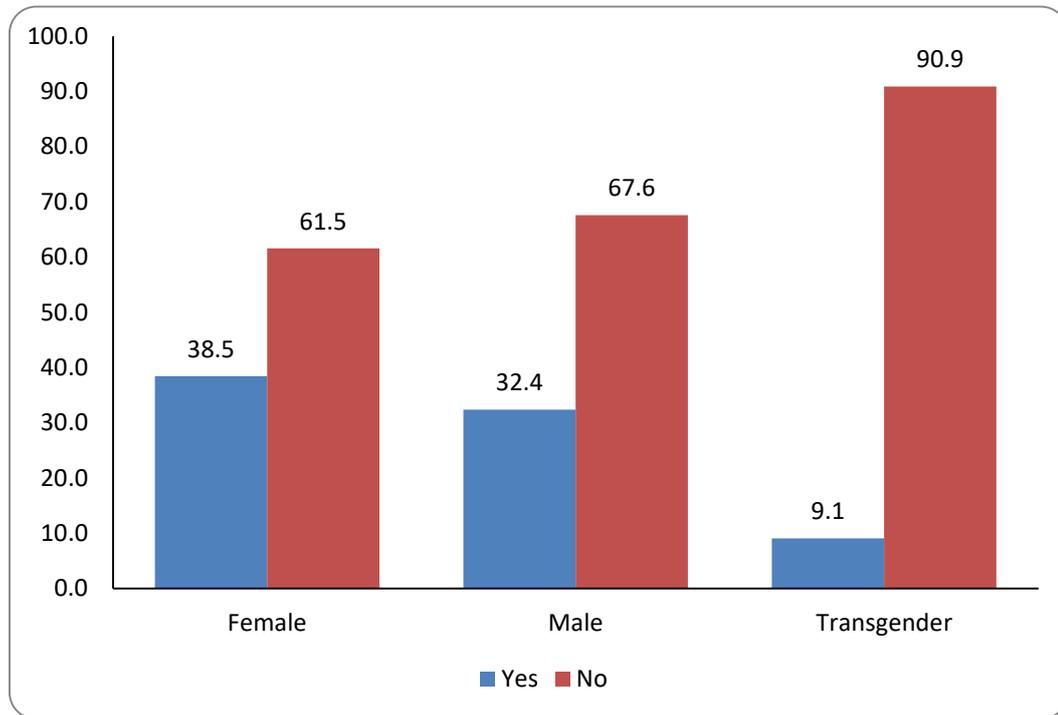
The displacement from the place of stay (79% were evicted from the place of stay) is largely done by the police and Municipal Corporation, who evicts the people to beautify the city and other issues. Police evicts people from public areas, and cases of harassment from the police are very high as well. The cost of eviction from a place for the homeless is high- since the spaces they occupy are directly linked to their living expenses as well convenience for access to essential services, and such actions cause huge disruptions in their lives.

Harassment

Figure 23: Were you or anyone you know was ever harassed?
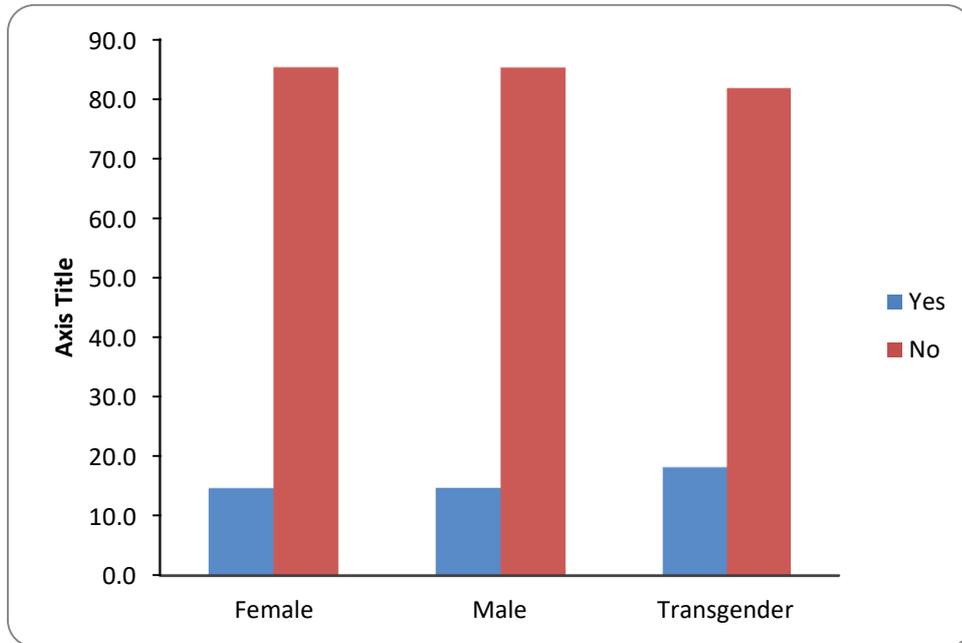
Cases of harassment are reported by 14.7% of the respondents, the general pattern of apathy can be witnessed in this aspect, as majority of the respondents admitted to having extended no help to the victim even when witnessing such acts. Males are reported to be harassed more (among the respondents who reported harassment 95% of male) of than females (37.6%). Surprisingly, people reported that the general public is responsible for more cases for harassment, followed by the employers. This shows the stigma attached to the homeless and the assumption that the homeless are helpless to defend themselves, and are an easy target. Women reported bring harassed while trying to use the toilets and being followed by groups of men during the dark. Fewer cases of women being harassed are reported, which might be due to lack of awareness of law, lack of accessibility of services or due to fear. Very few cases of sexual harassment are reported-which again highlights that women do not report such cases even though they know that fear is genuine and these abuses might have happened.

Homeless women are one of the most vulnerable sections in the society, and face numerous cases of harassment, from the police, society and even homeless men. Chaudhary, Joseph and Singh point out that homeless woman face the following kind of violence[17]

- Verbal and physical abuse

- Sexual violence and exploitation

- Lack of basic services and risks to the safety and personal security

- Inadequate living conditions and risks to health

- Lack of access to the government schemes and livelihood opportunities

- Difficulty in accessing health care

- Destruction of possession and livelihood means

- Arbitrary and detention

In this context, we try to analyze the proportion of people being harassed and try to understand the underlying causes and impact upon the lives of the homeless.

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[17]Chaudhry, S. Joseph, A. Singh, I.P. 2010, " Homeless Women and Violence" Housing and Land Rights Network.

Person Being Harassed and Type of Harassment

Figure 24: What is the gender of the person being harassed?
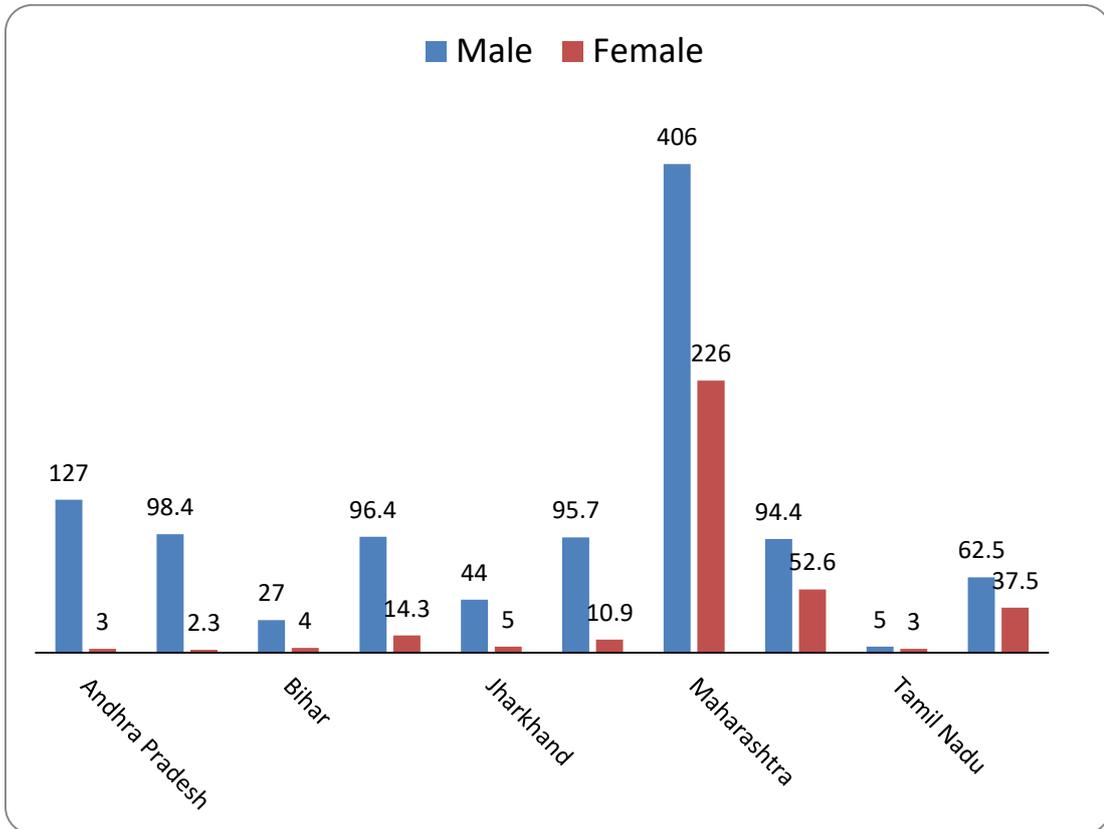
14.7% homeless population reported harassment in the study, within this category of the respondents 53.82% men, 45.86% women, followed by 0.31% of Transgender reported the case of harassment. Majority of the respondents have reported verbal and physical harassment followed by a small section of the respondents reported about sexual harassment.

Who was Harassing?

Figure 25: Who did you notice harassing
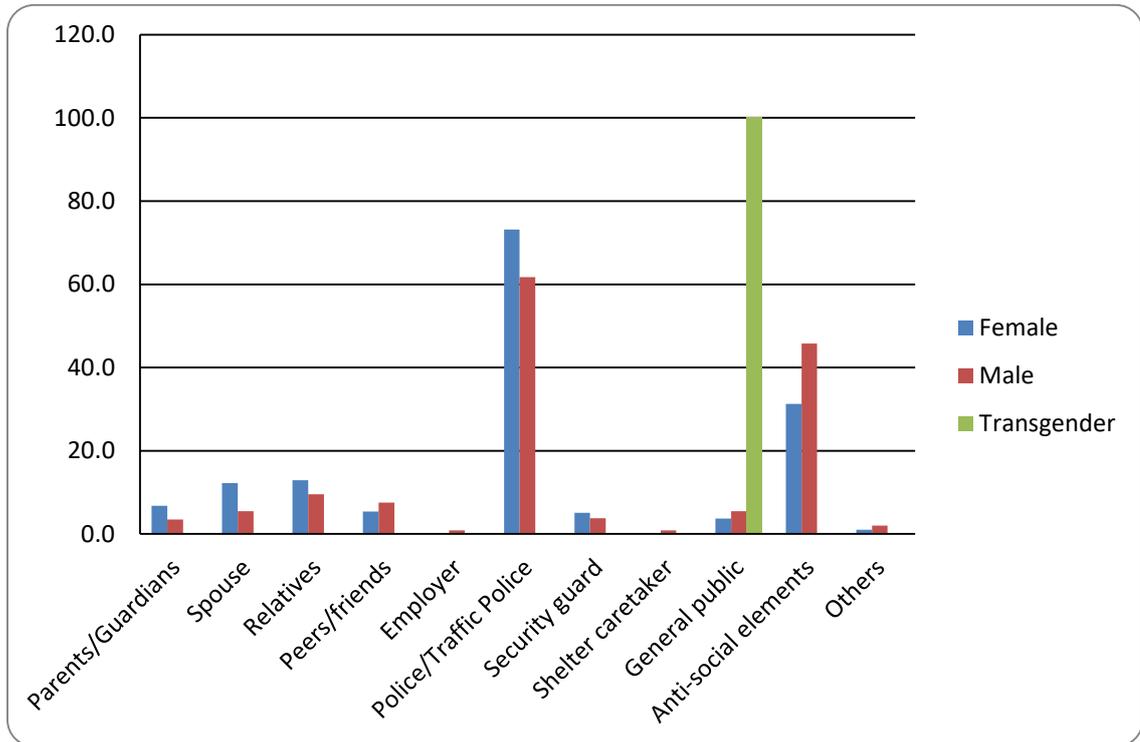
The police and the traffic police (67%) emerged as the biggest harasser followed by some anti-social elements (39%) in the case of homeless population. Relatives and spouse also plays small role in harassing the homeless population. A majority of the people did not extend any help to the victim even after witnessing such acts. It is primarily the community based NGOs/CBOs helps the homeless people in case of harassment.

Chapter – 5

Conclusion and Recommendations

The quantitative assessment of the homeless across 5 states reveals hitherto unknown facets of the invisible population group demolishing some of the long-held beliefs on homeless; also at the same time reinforcing some foundational questions regarding the idea of homelessness and its structural nature with its intersections with poverty.

The following are the major conclusions that emerge from the study:

Re-reading homelessness as a structural problem- It is evident from the study that the homeless across 15 cities and 5 states are often the most marginalized sections of our society which is further reinforced by class and caste prejudices that operate alongside physical marginalization. The unduly large representation of Dalit, Tribal and OBC combined is a sign of the same. It is also amply clear that homelessness is not a passing phenomenon and it is not increasing due to natural disasters and calamities (and other unforeseen reasons) that the homeless end up on the streets of our urban centers. They are the visible outcomes of the urbanization and centralized development model being implemented in the country. Most of the homeless are migrants to the cities to only survive and sustain themselves with some employment and better life. Being homeless is not an act of choice that one has, but there is clear coercion involved, and of a much subtler kind to make people migrate to the urban centers and force them to live in subhuman conditions without even providing access to shelter and basic services.

Homeless as a worker- Even though IGSSS had coined the term City Makers-the one who makes the city- homelessness is a popular discourse that has always been associated with the lack of shelters, thereby failing to recognize not due to the lack of an attribute, but an immense contribution of the homeless (and many vulnerable communities) to the informal economy as workers in the city. A large majority of the homeless persons work as daily wage workers and get paid on a daily basis. Getting regular work is not certain. A large majority of them are able to get employment only for two to three weeks a month. The women are more vulnerable as compared to men. In recognizing the majority of homeless population are working, who along with the shelter requires a host of other services that will enable her/him to contribute better, they also have their own needs and within that of the city space.

Time to rethink policy interventions: The homeless populations across the country are struggling with same sets of problems and basic services. There is hardly any visible change in the profile, living conditions of homeless and emergence of any successful

model for the homeless population in India. The wider civil society, State Governments and Media are all focused on shelters and have been very active seasonally, but are conveniently ignoring the daily deprivations, violence and harassment meted out by the systems on the homeless. It is high time that the present policy of NULM-SUH begins thinking beyond shelters and start imagining possible ways of ensuring housing continuum and also alongside ensuring that the homeless access to the basic services and entitlements as envisaged in the present policy schemes.

The role of State- The homeless persons are subjected to constant harassment by the police, civic agencies and anti-social elements. The police personnel make them the easiest target in cases of a crime. They are regularly displaced during VIP movements. This is an urgent need to sensitize and not just make aware the different arms of the state, but also the police, the service providers and the homeless themselves who need to engage and participate more with the state, not as an adversary, but as a critical contributor to the welfare process.

The following are the policy recommendations that emerge from the above-mentioned reconceptualization of homelessness and the study findings-

Expanding the skill development program for the homeless- There is an acute need to support and encourage programs like vocational training and skill building programs to further capacitate and empower homeless, supported by NSDC and sector skill councils. The program must ensure the participation of young and fresh migrants to be targeted in such endeavor. There needs to be a substantial State and policy focus on this matter.

Reaching out to the most marginalized with welfare schemes- The homeless find it extremely difficult to access most of the schemes and entitlements. Even if they possess the identity documents, they are not local and hence are usually denied access to their rights and entitlements. It is in this context, that there is urgent need to reimagine shelters as a point of access to their rights and entitlements, and identity documents, as envisaged in the NULM-SUH scheme.

Providing universal access to basic services- It is evident that a large majority of the homeless are spending a substantial amount of money for food, water and sanitation.

Such expenses affect women and children the most. The State and the concerned authorities must revise, devise and implement policies by keeping in mind the most marginal homeless to ensure full access to public amenities and wherever required, barriers like charges for the usage can be highly subsidized specifically for the homeless.

Build the Capacities of Various Stakeholders- There is urgent need to build the capacities of various stakeholders including civil society, media, Government stakeholders and other, to ensure that the issue of homelessness and urban poverty and access to basic services by homeless population remains relevant.

Women Specific Challenges: The women specific challenges such as access to basic services, exploitation and abuse cannot be overlooked and therefore more women centric policies and program should be made as far as homeless population is concerned.

The conclusions and recommendations from current data set:

Legal identity- Survey found that 30% homeless populations do not have identity proofs in across 15 cities. It denied them from accessing the welfare policies provided by the state and leads to economic, social and identity related crisis. It is known that people staying anywhere without their identity proofs have often have to face the atrocities by the police and anti-social aliments. It pushs them more towards margins and they become more and more vulnerable. There Election Commission of India must develop the un-divertible strategies that homeless are counted and primarily voter ID cards are issues to each of the homeless.

Majority lacks in access to entitlements- As survey revealed that 79% (highest among all the reasons of migration) homeless population migrate to the cities in search of employment. Out of migrated homeless only 37.3% have ration card which is very basic requirement in order to access the subsidized ration. Similarly only 0.9% have labour card, 2.9% have caste certificate, 27.7% have bank passbook and so on. Such documents are foremost to access basic necessities and live a fare life. The respective authorities in the state should conduct the survey of all the homeless people in the city

in order to map the clusters of homeless and organize camps where all the homeless can come and easily can avail their entitlements.

Productive age- Revealed by the survey most of the homeless belong to 26 to 35 years of age, which is most productive age in order to strengthen their skills and engaged them in the development of India's economy. It is recommended that state should ensure sufficient and healthy use of their skill and support them for their future growth through various schemes.

Caste specific homelessness- Historically India has been caste based hierarchal social structure. It is based on the system of graded inequality where untouchables (SC), tribal (ST) lie at the bottom of the hieratical structure. This system pushs them to the margins of the society which leads to socio, economic identical, and political crisis. The reflection of the same was also unfolded in survey findings. The largest number of homeless belong to Schedule Caste (36%) then Scheduled Tribe (23and %), Other Backward Class (21%) and General (20%) respectively. Therefore homelessness should not be addressed in isolation and state should engage the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and National Commission for Backward Classes while dealing with the issue.

Lack of awareness among homeless about shelter homes-

Only 12% of the homeless populations were aware about the provision of shelter. It is highly recommended to generate awareness through advertisements on public places, radios, television and other means of methods to make sure that general public is aware about the shelter facility in the city.

Shelter is not the permanent solution- Survey presents that 13.9% homeless using the shelter for more than five years. It means that theses homeless population staying in the city for long time. Therefore shelter can be a permanent/long time solution and state must come up with law which guarantees right to house to every homeless in subsidies rates in the city. Though there are the central sponsored scheme called Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, and states having their own housing policies e.g. Tamil Nadu Housing Board Scheme, Maharashtra Housing And Area Development Authority and others similarly other states but they lags behind in its effective implementation.

Providing universal access to basic services- Like others citizen of the country homeless are also entitled to be benefited from social welfare schemes including pensions, ration card, health services, ICDS, education, free legal aid and others. But data revealed that it is missing at large level. More than half 58% homeless do not have access to health services, only 2.6% availing old age and 1.5% (within 45.9 % women respondent) women widow pension. As data unfolds, there is eager need of emphasizing the existing welfare policies by respective government departments and ensure that no homeless is left behind.

Intoxicants and substance addiction- Data revealed that majority of the homeless population in economic activities and they spend their earnings to fulfill their daily basic needs such as food, water, sanitation, cloth etc. Data also reveals that expenditure is also made on tobacco products and alcohol, and addicted to intoxicants and substance abuse where 21.2% people spend on smoking and 22.1% on alcohol. It is recommended to establish de-education centers by the government and support them to come out of it.

Eviction/displacement- Eviction or displacement of the homeless is a daily state of affair. They are forced to leave their places in the city mainly by Municipal Corporation and police for City beautification projects, slum-clearance drives aimed at creating slum-free and smart cities, environmental conversation, disaster management efforts and related reasons. Data revealed that 38.5% women and 32.4% male have been evicted in last one year. Post eviction they left in open the streets with their family including children and faces physical, sexual and economical tortures. Therefore it is highly recommended that National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Caste (majority homeless comes from SC community), National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Backward Class, and National Commission for Women should be given instructions for regular monitoring to safeguards their rights in the city of stay.

Caste as factor of homelessness- It has been broadly understood and also revealed by the number of studies that mainly employment lead to migration and migration often makes people homeless. This study also established the similar statement but one new (possibly) factor revealed is "caste" leading to homelessness. Highest homeless

covered under the survey belong to Scheduled Caste 36% than Scheduled Tribes 23%, Other Backward Class 21% and General 20%. It clearly shows that caste system in India make people economically, socially and politically deprived and push them to margins and inhuman condition. It is highly recommended that National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Caste (majority homeless comes from SC community), National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, and National Commission for Backward Class, should be instructed for strict and regular monitoring of these community and safeguard their rights in the city.

Annexure

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2: Respondent is Literate and can sign

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Respondent is literate	Illiterate	527	55.9	372	44.6	339	44.0	739	69.7	343	44.4	2,320	52.9
and can sign	Literate	416	44.1	463	55.4	432	56.0	321	30.3	430	55.6	2,062	47.1
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 3: Age of the Respondent

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Age of the Respondent	Less than 25 Year	139	14.7	124	14.9	166	21.5	216	20.4	79	10.2	724	16.5
	26 - 35 Year	251	26.6	300	35.9	226	29.3	336	31.7	178	23.0	1,291	29.5
	36 - 45 Year	205	21.7	243	29.1	167	21.7	272	25.7	144	18.6	1,031	23.5
	46 - 55 Year	183	19.4	111	13.3	100	13.0	143	13.5	165	21.3	702	16.0
	56 + Year	165	17.5	57	6.8	112	14.5	93	8.8	207	26.8	634	14.5
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 4: Gender of the Respondent

		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender of the Respondent	Female	324	34.4	415	49.7	336	43.6	522	49.2	416	53.8	2,013	45.9
	Male	612	64.9	420	50.3	435	56.4	538	50.8	353	45.7	2,358	53.8
	Transgender	7	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.5	11	0.3
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 5: Religion

		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Religion	Buddhist	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	1.7	0	0.0	18	0.4
	Christian	150	15.9	0	0.0	23	3.0	2	0.2	43	5.6	218	5.0
	Hindu	741	78.6	779	93.3	664	86.1	914	86.2	696	90.0	3,794	86.6
	Muslim	46	4.9	56	6.7	80	10.4	126	11.9	34	4.4	342	7.8
	Sikh	6	0.6	0	0.0	4	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 6: Caste

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Caste	General	169	17.9	38	4.6	123	16.0	261	24.6	285	36.9	876	20.0
	OBC	387	41.0	149	17.8	223	28.9	141	13.3	39	5.0	939	21.4
	SC	207	22.0	583	69.8	229	29.7	177	16.7	364	47.1	1,560	35.6
	ST	180	19.1	65	7.8	196	25.4	481	45.4	85	11.0	1,007	23.0
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 7: Were you born here

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
2a. Were you born here?	Yes	289	30.6	642	76.9	489	63.4	683	64.4	528	68.3	2,631	60.0
	No	654	69.4	193	23.1	282	36.6	377	35.6	245	31.7	1,751	40.0
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 8: Reason of your migration

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
	No	605	92.5	192	99.5	271	96.1	355	94.2	241	98.4	1,664	95.0

		Andhra Pradesh N	%	Bihar N	%	Jharkhand N	%	Maharashtra N	%	Tamil Nadu N	%	Total N	%
2d. Reason of your migration/Displacement	Yes	49	7.5	1	0.5	11	3.9	22	5.8	4	1.6	87	5.0
	Total	654	100.0	193	100.0	282	100.0	377	100.0	245	100.0	1,751	100.0
2d. Reason of your migration/Employment/poverty	No	217	33.2	21	10.9	44	15.6	39	10.3	49	20.0	370	21.1
	Yes	437	66.8	172	89.1	238	84.4	338	89.7	196	80.0	1,381	78.9
	Total	654	100.0	193	100.0	282	100.0	377	100.0	245	100.0	1,751	100.0
2d. Reason of your migration/Marriage	No	640	97.9	173	89.6	255	90.4	359	95.2	242	98.8	1,669	95.3
	Yes	14	2.1	20	10.4	27	9.6	18	4.8	3	1.2	82	4.7
	Total	654	100.0	193	100.0	282	100.0	377	100.0	245	100.0	1,751	100.0
2d. Reason of your migration/Came here because of family	No	635	97.1	142	73.6	268	95.0	360	95.5	220	89.8	1,625	92.8
	Yes	19	2.9	51	26.4	14	5.0	17	4.5	25	10.2	126	7.2
	Total	654	100.0	193	100.0	282	100.0	377	100.0	245	100.0	1,751	100.0
2d. Reason of your migration/Due to conflict in family	No	498	76.1	193	100.0	270	95.7	338	89.7	212	86.5	1,511	86.3
	Yes	156	23.9	0	0.0	12	4.3	39	10.3	33	13.5	240	13.7
	Total	654	100.0	193	100.0	282	100.0	377	100.0	245	100.0	1,751	100.0
2d. Reason of your migration/Communal riots/lynching	No	654	100.0	193	100.0	281	99.6	368	97.6	244	99.6	1,740	99.4
	Yes	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	9	2.4	1	0.4	11	0.6
	Total	654	100.0	193	100.0	282	100.0	377	100.0	245	100.0	1,751	100.0
2d. Reason of your migration/Natural Calamities	No	654	100.0	193	100.0	280	99.3	365	96.8	245	100.0	1,737	99.2
	Yes	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	12	3.2	0	0.0	14	0.8
	Total	654	100.0	193	100.0	282	100.0	377	100.0	245	100.0	1,751	100.0
2d. Reason of your migration/Caste atrocities	No	654	100.0	192	99.5	281	99.6	376	99.7	244	99.6	1,747	99.8
	Yes	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.4	4	0.2
	Total	654	100.0	193	100.0	282	100.0	377	100.0	245	100.0	1,751	100.0
2d. Reason of your migration/Other	No	595	91.0	193	100.0	268	95.0	377	100.0	235	95.9	1,668	95.3
	Yes	59	9.0	0	0.0	14	5.0	0	0.0	10	4.1	83	4.7
Total		654	100.0	193	100.0	282	100.0	377	100.0	245	100.0	1,751	100.0

Table 9: Do you have access to health services

	State										Total	
	Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		

3a. Do you have access to health services?	Yes	810	85.9	118	14.1	360	46.7	583	55.0	688	89.0	2,559	58.4
	No	133	14.1	717	85.9	411	53.3	477	45.0	85	11.0	1,823	41.6
	Total	943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 10: How far hospital/clinic is situated from your home

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
3c. How far hospital/clinic is situated from your home?	Up to 1 KM	337	41.6	53	44.9	32	8.9	479	82.2	246	35.8	1,147	44.8
	1 to 4 KM	338	41.7	48	40.7	169	46.9	101	17.3	307	44.6	963	37.6
	Above 4 KM	135	16.7	17	14.4	159	44.2	3	0.5	135	19.6	449	17.5
	Total	810	100.0	118	100.0	360	100.0	583	100.0	688	100.0	2,559	100.0

Table 11: What identification documents do you have

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
4a. What identification documents do you have? /Adhaar Card	No	333	35.3	235	28.1	191	24.8	387	36.5	328	42.4	1,474	33.6
	Yes	610	64.7	600	71.9	580	75.2	673	63.5	445	57.6	2,908	66.4
	Total	943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

4a. What identification documents do you have? /PAN Card	No	847	89.8	755	90.4	688	89.2	646	60.9	761	98.4	3,697	84.4
	Yes	96	10.2	80	9.6	83	10.8	414	39.1	12	1.6	685	15.6
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
4a. What identification documents do you have? /Ration Card	No	506	53.7	678	81.2	496	64.3	574	54.2	493	63.8	2,747	62.7
	Yes	437	46.3	157	18.8	275	35.7	486	45.8	280	36.2	1,635	37.3
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
4a. What identification documents do you have? /Voter ID Card	No	545	57.8	499	59.8	460	59.7	735	69.3	410	53.0	2,649	60.5
	Yes	398	42.2	336	40.2	311	40.3	325	30.7	363	47.0	1,733	39.5
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
4a. What identification documents do you have? /Bank Pass Book	No	697	73.9	541	64.8	526	68.2	773	72.9	631	81.6	3,168	72.3
	Yes	246	26.1	294	35.2	245	31.8	287	27.1	142	18.4	1,214	27.7
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
4a. What identification documents do you have? /Labour Card	No	932	98.8	827	99.0	752	97.5	1,059	99.9	771	99.7	4,341	99.1
	Yes	11	1.2	8	1.0	19	2.5	1	0.1	2	0.3	41	0.9
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
4a. What identification documents do you have? /Birth certificate	No	934	99.0	827	99.0	763	99.0	1,002	94.5	725	93.8	4,251	97.0
	Yes	9	1.0	8	1.0	8	1.0	58	5.5	48	6.2	131	3.0
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
4a. What identification documents do you have? /Caste certificate	No	896	95.0	821	98.3	765	99.2	1,049	99.0	722	93.4	4,253	97.1
	Yes	47	5.0	14	1.7	6	0.8	11	1.0	51	6.6	129	2.9
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
4a. What identification documents do you have? /Class 10 certificate (especially for children)	No	939	99.6	834	99.9	752	97.5	1,055	99.5	762	98.6	4,342	99.1
	Yes	4	0.4	1	0.1	19	2.5	5	0.5	11	1.4	40	0.9
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

4a. What identification documents do you have? /Other	No	926	98.2	835	100.0	758	98.3	1,058	99.8	772	99.9	4,349	99.2
	Yes	17	1.8	0	0.0	13	1.7	2	0.2	1	0.1	33	0.8
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
4a. What identification documents do you have? /None	No	616	65.3	612	73.3	588	76.3	769	72.5	504	65.2	3,089	70.5
	Yes	327	34.7	223	26.7	183	23.7	291	27.5	269	34.8	1,293	29.5
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 12: Did you have to pay to get identification papers

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
4b. Did you have to pay to get identification papers?	Yes	38	4.1	103	12.3	60	7.9	338	31.9	30	3.9	569	13.1
	No	888	95.9	732	87.7	698	92.1	720	68.1	742	96.1	3,780	86.9
Total		926	100.0	835	100.0	758	100.0	1,058	100.0	772	100.0	4,349	100.0

Table 13: Do you have local voter ID card

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
4c. Do you have local voter ID card?	Yes	134	33.7	307	91.4	219	70.4	285	87.7	263	72.5	1,208	69.7
	No	264	66.3	29	8.6	92	29.6	40	12.3	100	27.5	525	30.3
Total		398	100.0	336	100.0	311	100.0	325	100.0	363	100.0	1,733	100.0

Table 14: Have you ever voted in the elections here

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
4d. Have you ever voted in the elections here?	Yes	124	92.5	290	94.5	207	94.5	263	92.3	252	95.8	1,136	94.0
	No	10	7.5	17	5.5	12	5.5	22	7.7	11	4.2	72	6.0
Total		134	100.0	307	100.0	219	100.0	285	100.0	263	100.0	1,208	100.0

Table 15: Do you receive entitlements provided by government

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
5a. Do you receive entitlements provided by government? /Old age pension	No	919	97.5	819	98.1	739	95.8	1,060	100.0	729	94.3	4,266	97.4
	Yes	24	2.5	16	1.9	32	4.2	0	0.0	44	5.7	116	2.6
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
5a. Do you receive entitlements provided by government? /Widow pension	No	922	97.8	830	99.4	753	97.7	1,059	99.9	752	97.3	4,316	98.5
	Yes	21	2.2	5	0.6	18	2.3	1	0.1	21	2.7	66	1.5
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
5a. Do you receive entitlements provided by government? /Disability pension	No	928	98.4	832	99.6	765	99.2	1,060	100.0	768	99.4	4,353	99.3
	Yes	15	1.6	3	0.4	6	0.8	0	0.0	5	0.6	29	0.7
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
5a. Do you receive entitlements provided by government? /Ration through PDS	No	663	70.3	761	91.1	596	77.3	807	76.1	760	98.3	3,587	81.9
	Yes	280	29.7	74	8.9	175	22.7	253	23.9	13	1.7	795	18.1

		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Total	
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
5a. Do you receive entitlements provided by government? /ICDS services	No	926	98.2	835	100.0	765	99.2	1,047	98.8	769	99.5	4,342	99.1
	Yes	17	1.8	0	0.0	6	0.8	13	1.2	4	0.5	40	0.9
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
5a. Do you receive entitlements provided by government? /Free legal aid	No	937	99.4	835	100.0	769	99.7	1,059	99.9	773	100.0	4,373	99.8
	Yes	6	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.2
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
5a. Do you receive entitlements provided by government? /Others	No	940	99.7	835	100.0	761	98.7	1,039	98.0	766	99.1	4,341	99.1
	Yes	3	0.3	0	0.0	10	1.3	21	2.0	7	0.9	41	0.9
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
5a. Do you receive entitlements provided by government? /None of these	No	316	33.5	93	11.1	217	28.1	266	25.1	83	10.7	975	22.3
	Yes	627	66.5	742	88.9	554	71.9	794	74.9	690	89.3	3,407	77.7
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 16: Do you have any source of income

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
6a. Do you have any source of income?	Yes	860	91.3	689	82.6	609	79.2	996	94.1	406	53.4	3,560	81.6
	No	82	8.7	145	17.4	160	20.8	63	5.9	355	46.6	805	18.4
Total		942	100.0	834	100.0	769	100.0	1,059	100.0	761	100.0	4,365	100.0

Table 17: What is your occupation												
		State									Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
6b. What is your occupation? /Tenting Labour	No	842	97.9	680	98.7	589	96.7	992	99.6	400	98.5	3,503	98.4
	Yes	18	2.1	9	1.3	20	3.3	4	0.4	6	1.5	57	1.6
	Total	860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Wedding/Party waiter/ Hotel/ Catering	No	677	78.7	675	98.0	585	96.1	983	98.7	393	96.8	3,313	93.1
	Yes	183	21.3	14	2.0	24	3.9	13	1.3	13	3.2	247	6.9
	Total	860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Dhaba Waiter	No	854	99.3	682	99.0	590	96.9	995	99.9	406	100.0	3,527	99.1
	Yes	6	0.7	7	1.0	19	3.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	33	0.9
	Total	860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Painter	No	845	98.3	687	99.7	605	99.3	991	99.5	394	97.0	3,522	98.9
	Yes	15	1.7	2	0.3	4	0.7	5	0.5	12	3.0	38	1.1
	Total	860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Plumber	No	857	99.7	680	98.7	607	99.7	990	99.4	404	99.5	3,538	99.4
	Yes	3	0.3	9	1.3	2	0.3	6	0.6	2	0.5	22	0.6
	Total	860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Cart pushing/pulling labour	No	841	97.8	606	88.0	539	88.5	975	97.9	406	100.0	3,367	94.6
	Yes	19	2.2	83	12.0	70	11.5	21	2.1	0	0.0	193	5.4
	Total	860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Cart Vendor	No	857	99.7	660	95.8	582	95.6	931	93.5	402	99.0	3,432	96.4
	Yes	3	0.3	29	4.2	27	4.4	65	6.5	4	1.0	128	3.6
	Total	860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Head loader	No	859	99.9	678	98.4	595	97.7	912	91.6	401	98.8	3,445	96.8
	Yes	1	0.1	11	1.6	14	2.3	84	8.4	5	1.2	115	3.2
	Total	860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Construction labour	No	792	92.1	405	58.8	519	85.2	616	61.8	387	95.3	2,719	76.4
	Yes	68	7.9	284	41.2	90	14.8	380	38.2	19	4.7	841	23.6

			Andhra Pradesh N	Andhra Pradesh %	Bihar N	Bihar %	Jharkhand N	Jharkhand %	Maharashtra N	Maharashtra %	Tamil Nadu N	Tamil Nadu %	Total N	Total %
	Total		860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /SafaiKarmachari	No		857	99.7	654	94.9	568	93.3	930	93.4	405	99.8	3,414	95.9
	Yes		3	0.3	35	5.1	41	6.7	66	6.6	1	0.2	146	4.1
Total			860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Waste Picker	No		716	83.3	654	94.9	515	84.6	892	89.6	401	98.8	3,178	89.3
	Yes		144	16.7	35	5.1	94	15.4	104	10.4	5	1.2	382	10.7
	Total		860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Vendor at traffic lights	No		854	99.3	681	98.8	603	99.0	795	79.8	402	99.0	3,335	93.7
	Yes		6	0.7	8	1.2	6	1.0	201	20.2	4	1.0	225	6.3
	Total		860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Domestic worker	No		831	96.6	638	92.6	557	91.5	945	94.9	377	92.9	3,348	94.0
	Yes		29	3.4	51	7.4	52	8.5	51	5.1	29	7.1	212	6.0
	Total		860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Beggary	No		593	69.0	678	98.4	541	88.8	862	86.5	264	65.0	2,938	82.5
	Yes		267	31.0	11	1.6	68	11.2	134	13.5	142	35.0	622	17.5
	Total		860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0
6b. What is your occupation? /Other	No		718	83.5	574	83.3	489	80.3	901	90.5	229	56.4	2,911	81.8
	Yes		142	16.5	115	16.7	120	19.7	95	9.5	177	43.6	649	18.2
Total			860	100.0	689	100.0	609	100.0	996	100.0	406	100.0	3,560	100.0

Table 18: Are you aware of homeless shelters											
	State										Total
	Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		

7a. Are you aware of homeless shelters ?	Yes	163	17.3	104	12.5	106	13.7	25	2.4	126	16.3	524	12.0
	No	780	82.7	731	87.5	665	86.3	1,035	97.6	647	83.7	3,858	88.0
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 19: How often do you use a homeless shelter

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
7b. How often do you use a homeless shelter?	Use occasionally/ seasonally	73	44.8	6	5.8	11	10.4	1	4.0	33	26.2	124	23.7
	Use shelter regularly	46	28.2	96	92.3	29	27.4	12	48.0	54	42.9	237	45.2
	Never use it	44	27.0	2	1.9	66	62.3	12	48.0	39	31.0	163	31.1
Total		163	100.0	104	100.0	106	100.0	25	100.0	126	100.0	524	100.0

Table 20: How long have you been using shelter

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
7c. How long have you been using shelter?	Less than 6 months	90	75.6	23	22.5	8	20.0	3	23.1	28	32.2	152	42.1
	6 months- 1 year	21	17.6	42	41.2	5	12.5	0	0.0	26	29.9	94	26.0
	1-3 years	7	5.9	10	9.8	5	12.5	0	0.0	22	25.3	44	12.2
	3-5 years	0	0.0	6	5.9	11	27.5	0	0.0	4	4.6	21	5.8
	More than 5 years	1	0.8	21	20.6	11	27.5	10	76.9	7	8.0	50	13.9
Total		119	100.0	102	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	87	100.0	361	100.0

Table 21: Are you aware that it is a 24 hour facility

		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
7d. Are you aware that it is a 24 hour facility?	Yes	119	73.0	92	88.5	66	62.3	9	36.0	110	87.3	396	75.6
	No	44	27.0	12	11.5	40	37.7	16	64.0	16	12.7	128	24.4
Total		163	100.0	104	100.0	106	100.0	25	100.0	126	100.0	524	100.0

Table 22: How far shelter is situated from your workplace

		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
7e. How far shelter is situated from your workplace?	Within 1 Km	65	39.9	10	9.6	70	66.0	9	36.0	61	48.4	215	41.0
	1 to 3 Km	57	35.0	43	41.3	18	17.0	2	8.0	11	8.7	131	25.0
	3 to 5 Km	22	13.5	29	27.9	9	8.5	9	36.0	17	13.5	86	16.4
	Above 5 Km	19	11.7	22	21.2	9	8.5	5	20.0	37	29.4	92	17.6
Total		163	100.0	104	100.0	106	100.0	25	100.0	126	100.0	524	100.0

Table 23: How have you benefited from the shelter

		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
7f. How have you benefited from the shelter?/Get access to bed and sanitation services	No	10	8.3	2	2.0	16	40.0	13	100.0	11	12.6	52	14.3
	Yes	111	91.7	100	98.0	24	60.0	0	0.0	76	87.4	311	85.7
Total		121	100.0	102	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	87	100.0	363	100.0

7f. How have you benefited from the shelter?/Get food	No	93	76.9	31	30.4	34	85.0	10	76.9	8	9.2	176	48.5
	Yes	28	23.1	71	69.6	6	15.0	3	23.1	79	90.8	187	51.5
	Total	121	100.0	102	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	87	100.0	363	100.0
7f. How have you benefited from the shelter?/Access to drinking water	No	9	7.4	48	47.1	15	37.5	12	92.3	11	12.6	95	26.2
	Yes	112	92.6	54	52.9	25	62.5	1	7.7	76	87.4	268	73.8
	Total	121	100.0	102	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	87	100.0	363	100.0
7f. How have you benefited from the shelter?/Access to lockers	No	77	63.6	100	98.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	24	27.6	254	70.0
	Yes	44	36.4	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	63	72.4	109	30.0
	Total	121	100.0	102	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	87	100.0	363	100.0
7f. How have you benefited from the shelter?/Get employment related services	No	116	95.9	102	100.0	39	97.5	13	100.0	65	74.7	335	92.3
	Yes	5	4.1	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	22	25.3	28	7.7
	Total	121	100.0	102	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	87	100.0	363	100.0
7f. How have you benefited from the shelter?/Get health care services	No	50	41.3	101	99.0	40	100.0	12	92.3	21	24.1	224	61.7
	Yes	71	58.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	66	75.9	139	38.3
	Total	121	100.0	102	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	87	100.0	363	100.0
7f. How have you benefited from the shelter?/Get educational/skill trainings	No	119	98.3	102	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	70	80.5	344	94.8
	Yes	2	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	19.5	19	5.2
	Total	121	100.0	102	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	87	100.0	363	100.0
7f. How have you benefited from the shelter?/Access to identification documents services	No	116	95.9	102	100.0	40	100.0	5	38.5	65	74.7	328	90.4
	Yes	5	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	61.5	22	25.3	35	9.6
	Total	121	100.0	102	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	87	100.0	363	100.0
7f. How have you benefited from the shelter?/Get electricity in shelter	No	24	19.8	61	59.8	20	50.0	13	100.0	27	31.0	145	39.9
	Yes	97	80.2	41	40.2	20	50.0	0	0.0	60	69.0	218	60.1
	Total	121	100.0	102	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	87	100.0	363	100.0
7f. How have you benefited from the shelter?/Others	No	116	95.9	102	100.0	35	87.5	11	84.6	82	94.3	346	95.3
	Yes	5	4.1	0	0.0	5	12.5	2	15.4	5	5.7	17	4.7
	Total	121	100.0	102	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	87	100.0	363	100.0

Table 24: Why don't you use homeless shelter												
		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
7k. Why don't you use homeless shelter? /No place/space in shelters	No	107	91.5	5	62.5	69	89.6	8	61.5	64	88.9	253	88.2
	Yes	10	8.5	3	37.5	8	10.4	5	38.5	8	11.1	34	11.8
Total		117	100.0	8	100.0	77	100.0	13	100.0	72	100.0	287	100.0
7k. Why don't you use homeless shelter? /No access to shelter specific to your gender or family needs	No	117	100.0	6	75.0	73	94.8	10	76.9	72	100.0	278	96.9
	Yes	0	0.0	2	25.0	4	5.2	3	23.1	0	0.0	9	3.1
Total		117	100.0	8	100.0	77	100.0	13	100.0	72	100.0	287	100.0
7k. Why don't you use homeless shelter? /Unwelcome treatment at the shelter	No	111	94.9	8	100.0	65	84.4	11	84.6	69	95.8	264	92.0
	Yes	6	5.1	0	0.0	12	15.6	2	15.4	3	4.2	23	8.0
Total		117	100.0	8	100.0	77	100.0	13	100.0	72	100.0	287	100.0
7k. Why don't you use homeless shelter? /Lack of basic amenities	No	114	97.4	4	50.0	71	92.2	10	76.9	68	94.4	267	93.0
	Yes	3	2.6	4	50.0	6	7.8	3	23.1	4	5.6	20	7.0
Total		117	100.0	8	100.0	77	100.0	13	100.0	72	100.0	287	100.0
7k. Why don't you use homeless shelter? /Harassment/violence in the shelter	No	116	99.1	8	100.0	72	93.5	13	100.0	71	98.6	280	97.6
	Yes	1	0.9	0	0.0	5	6.5	0	0.0	1	1.4	7	2.4
Total		117	100.0	8	100.0	77	100.0	13	100.0	72	100.0	287	100.0
7k. Why don't you use homeless shelter? /Fear of theft	No	104	88.9	8	100.0	71	92.2	12	92.3	68	94.4	263	91.6
	Yes	13	11.1	0	0.0	6	7.8	1	7.7	4	5.6	24	8.4
Total		117	100.0	8	100.0	77	100.0	13	100.0	72	100.0	287	100.0
7k. Why don't you use homeless shelter? /Poor living conditions	No	106	90.6	8	100.0	44	57.1	7	53.8	66	91.7	231	80.5
	Yes	11	9.4	0	0.0	33	42.9	6	46.2	6	8.3	56	19.5
Total		117	100.0	8	100.0	77	100.0	13	100.0	72	100.0	287	100.0
7k. Why don't you use homeless shelter? /Don't feel like going	No	95	81.2	8	100.0	26	33.8	9	69.2	35	48.6	173	60.3
	Yes	22	18.8	0	0.0	51	66.2	4	30.8	37	51.4	114	39.7
Total		117	100.0	8	100.0	77	100.0	13	100.0	72	100.0	287	100.0
7k. Why don't you use homeless shelter? /Others	No	44	37.6	7	87.5	62	80.5	9	69.2	48	66.7	170	59.2
	Yes	73	62.4	1	12.5	15	19.5	4	30.8	24	33.3	117	40.8
Total		117	100.0	8	100.0	77	100.0	13	100.0	72	100.0	287	100.0

Table 25: For how long have you not stayed in a shelter											
		State									Total
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
7l. For how long have you not stayed in a shelter?	Up to 1 Month	52	45.6	3	37.5	7	9.3	6	50.0	47	68.1	115	41.4
	Up to 1 to 3 Months	10	8.8	2	25.0	4	5.3	1	8.3	9	13.0	26	9.4
	Up to 3 to 5 Months	1	0.9	1	12.5	3	4.0	1	8.3	3	4.3	9	3.2
	Above	51	44.7	2	25.0	61	81.3	4	33.3	10	14.5	128	46.0
Total		114	100.0	8	100.0	75	100.0	12	100.0	69	100.0	278	100.0

Table 26: If 'never use' or 'occasionally use' shelters, then where do you sleep at night											
		State									Total
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
7m. If 'never use' or 'occasionally use' shelters, then where do you sleep at night?/Pavement	No	530	78.5	478	64.7	493	66.4	436	42.1	350	48.7	2,287	58.5
	Yes	145	21.5	261	35.3	249	33.6	599	57.9	369	51.3	1,623	41.5
Total		675	100.0	739	100.0	742	100.0	1,035	100.0	719	100.0	3,910	100.0
7m. If 'never use' or 'occasionally use' shelters, then where do you sleep at night?/Railway station / Bus Station/ Bus Stop	No	382	56.6	603	81.6	496	66.8	873	84.3	372	51.7	2,726	69.7
	Yes	293	43.4	136	18.4	246	33.2	162	15.7	347	48.3	1,184	30.3
Total		675	100.0	739	100.0	742	100.0	1,035	100.0	719	100.0	3,910	100.0
7m. If 'never use' or 'occasionally use' shelters, then where do you sleep at night?/Under Flyover	No	601	89.0	633	85.7	708	95.4	707	68.3	666	92.6	3,315	84.8
	Yes	74	11.0	106	14.3	34	4.6	328	31.7	53	7.4	595	15.2
Total		675	100.0	739	100.0	742	100.0	1,035	100.0	719	100.0	3,910	100.0
7m. If 'never use' or 'occasionally use' shelters, then where do you sleep at night?/On cart/ Rickshaw	No	654	96.9	723	97.8	704	94.9	1,032	99.7	716	99.6	3,829	97.9
	Yes	21	3.1	16	2.2	38	5.1	3	0.3	3	0.4	81	2.1
Total		675	100.0	739	100.0	742	100.0	1,035	100.0	719	100.0	3,910	100.0

7m. If 'never use' or 'occasionally use' shelters, then where do you sleep at night?/River Bank	No	664	98.4	678	91.7	711	95.8	962	92.9	711	98.9	3,726	95.3
	Yes	11	1.6	61	8.3	31	4.2	73	7.1	8	1.1	184	4.7
	Total	675	100.0	739	100.0	742	100.0	1,035	100.0	719	100.0	3,910	100.0
7m. If 'never use' or 'occasionally use' shelters, then where do you sleep at night?/Worship Places	No	253	86.1	380	100.0	0	0.0	73	73.0	149	99.3	855	92.5
	Yes	41	13.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	27.0	1	0.7	69	7.5
	Total	294	100.0	380	100.0	0	0.0	100	100.0	150	100.0	924	100.0
7m. If 'never use' or 'occasionally use' shelters, then where do you sleep at night?/Parks	No	654	96.9	703	95.1	728	98.1	996	96.2	710	98.7	3,791	97.0
	Yes	21	3.1	36	4.9	14	1.9	39	3.8	9	1.3	119	3.0
	Total	675	100.0	739	100.0	742	100.0	1,035	100.0	719	100.0	3,910	100.0
7m. If 'never use' or 'occasionally use' shelters, then where do you sleep at night?/Hume Pipes	No	675	100.0	738	99.9	735	99.1	1,035	100.0	718	99.9	3,901	99.8
	Yes	0	0.0	1	0.1	7	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.1	9	0.2
	Total	675	100.0	739	100.0	742	100.0	1,035	100.0	719	100.0	3,910	100.0
7m. If 'never use' or 'occasionally use' shelters, then where do you sleep at night?/Abandoned building	No	626	92.7	712	96.3	665	89.6	964	93.1	717	99.7	3,684	94.2
	Yes	49	7.3	27	3.7	77	10.4	71	6.9	2	0.3	226	5.8
	Total	675	100.0	739	100.0	742	100.0	1,035	100.0	719	100.0	3,910	100.0
7m. If 'never use' or 'occasionally use' shelters, then where do you sleep at night?/Others	No	500	74.1	694	93.9	587	79.1	1,000	96.6	516	71.8	3,297	84.3
	Yes	175	25.9	45	6.1	155	20.9	35	3.4	203	28.2	613	15.7
	Total	675	100.0	739	100.0	742	100.0	1,035	100.0	719	100.0	3,910	100.0
7m. If 'never use' or 'occasionally use' shelters, then where do you sleep at night?/Worship Places	No	329	86.4	585	79.3	704	94.9	902	96.5	531	93.3	3,051	90.7
	Yes	52	13.6	153	20.7	38	5.1	33	3.5	38	6.7	314	9.3
	Total	381	100.0	738	100.0	742	100.0	935	100.0	569	100.0	3,365	100.0

Table 27: For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis

State		Total

		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
8b. For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis?/Food	No	60	6.4	3	0.4	25	3.2	9	0.8	105	13.6	202	4.6
	Yes	883	93.6	832	99.6	746	96.8	1,051	99.2	668	86.4	4,180	95.4
	Total	943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
8b. For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis?/Water	No	768	81.4	824	98.7	721	93.5	830	78.3	517	66.9	3,660	83.5
	Yes	175	18.6	11	1.3	50	6.5	230	21.7	256	33.1	722	16.5
	Total	943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
8b. For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis?/Toilet	No	640	67.9	691	82.8	666	86.4	455	42.9	532	68.8	2,984	68.1
	Yes	303	32.1	144	17.2	105	13.6	605	57.1	241	31.2	1,398	31.9
	Total	943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
8b. For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis?/Clothing	No	501	53.1	217	26.0	523	67.8	918	86.6	709	91.7	2,868	65.4
	Yes	442	46.9	618	74.0	248	32.2	142	13.4	64	8.3	1,514	34.6
	Total	943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
8b. For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis?/Place to sleep	No	901	95.5	780	93.4	766	99.4	1,047	98.8	773	100.0	4,267	97.4
	Yes	42	4.5	55	6.6	5	0.6	13	1.2	0	0.0	115	2.6
	Total	943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
8b. For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis?/Bathing facilities	No	848	89.9	547	65.5	738	95.7	866	81.7	618	79.9	3,617	82.5
	Yes	95	10.1	288	34.5	33	4.3	194	18.3	155	20.1	765	17.5
	Total	943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
8b. For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis?/Homeless Shelter	No	933	98.9	570	68.3	770	99.9	1,060	100.0	767	99.2	4,100	93.6
	Yes	10	1.1	265	31.7	1	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.8	282	6.4
	Total	943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
8b. For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis?/Travel	No	740	78.5	725	86.8	637	82.6	870	82.1	589	76.2	3,561	81.3
	Yes	203	21.5	110	13.2	134	17.4	190	17.9	184	23.8	821	18.7
	Total	943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
8b. For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis?/Entertainment	No	691	73.3	806	96.5	739	95.8	1,034	97.5	711	92.0	3,981	90.8
	Yes	252	26.7	29	3.5	32	4.2	26	2.5	62	8.0	401	9.2
	Total	943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

8b. For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis?/Smoking	No	579	61.4	668	80.0	706	91.6	798	75.3	701	90.7	3,452	78.8
	Yes	364	38.6	167	20.0	65	8.4	262	24.7	72	9.3	930	21.2
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
8b. For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis?/Alcohol / Drugs	No	547	58.0	755	90.4	653	84.7	782	73.8	678	87.7	3,415	77.9
	Yes	396	42.0	80	9.6	118	15.3	278	26.2	95	12.3	967	22.1
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0
8b. For what items do you spend your money on day to day basis?/Others	No	845	89.6	358	42.9	645	83.7	756	71.3	610	78.9	3,214	73.3
	Yes	98	10.4	477	57.1	126	16.3	304	28.7	163	21.1	1,168	26.7
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 28: Do you save the money

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
8d. Do you save the money?	Yes	491	52.1	317	38.0	302	39.2	248	23.4	105	13.6	1,463	33.4
	No	452	47.9	518	62.0	469	60.8	812	76.6	668	86.4	2,919	66.6
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 29: Where do you keep the money

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
8e. Where do you keep the money?/Bank	No	453	92.3	136	42.9	201	66.6	189	76.2	46	43.8	1,025	70.1
	Yes	38	7.7	181	57.1	101	33.4	59	23.8	59	56.2	438	29.9
Total		491	100.0	317	100.0	302	100.0	248	100.0	105	100.0	1,463	100.0

8e. Where do you keep the money?/Shopkeeper	No	468	95.3	306	96.5	298	98.7	247	99.6	100	95.2	1,419	97.0
	Yes	23	4.7	11	3.5	4	1.3	1	0.4	5	4.8	44	3.0
	Total	491	100.0	317	100.0	302	100.0	248	100.0	105	100.0	1,463	100.0
8e. Where do you keep the money?/Employer	No	441	89.8	316	99.7	299	99.0	248	100.0	105	100.0	1,409	96.3
	Yes	50	10.2	1	0.3	3	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	3.7
Total		491	100.0	317	100.0	302	100.0	248	100.0	105	100.0	1,463	100.0
8e. Where do you keep the money?/Friends/Relatives	No	473	96.3	317	100.0	275	91.1	236	95.2	99	94.3	1,400	95.7
	Yes	18	3.7	0	0.0	27	8.9	12	4.8	6	5.7	63	4.3
	Total	491	100.0	317	100.0	302	100.0	248	100.0	105	100.0	1,463	100.0
8e. Where do you keep the money?/Keep with him/herself	No	115	23.4	186	58.7	85	28.1	45	18.1	65	61.9	496	33.9
	Yes	376	76.6	131	41.3	217	71.9	203	81.9	40	38.1	967	66.1
	Total	491	100.0	317	100.0	302	100.0	248	100.0	105	100.0	1,463	100.0
8e. Where do you keep the money?/Others	No	486	99.0	317	100.0	295	97.7	248	100.0	103	98.1	1,449	99.0
	Yes	5	1.0	0	0.0	7	2.3	0	0.0	2	1.9	14	1.0
Total		491	100.0	317	100.0	302	100.0	248	100.0	105	100.0	1,463	100.0

Table 30: How many meals do you eat in a day

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
9a. How many meals do you eat in a day?	1 meal	78	8.3	127	15.2	62	8.0	66	6.2	31	4.0	364	8.3
	2-3 meals	753	79.9	671	80.4	657	85.2	915	86.3	572	74.0	3,568	81.4
	Above 3 meals	10	1.1	25	3.0	23	3.0	3	0.3	119	15.4	180	4.1
	Don't get meals regularly	102	10.8	12	1.4	29	3.8	76	7.2	51	6.6	270	6.2
Total		943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 31: Have you been displaced or evicted from your place of stay or place of working in the last one year

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		

10a. Have you been displaced or evicted from your place of stay or place of working in the last one year?	Yes	200	21.2	447	53.5	223	28.9	653	61.6	16	2.1	1,539	35.1
	No	743	78.8	388	46.5	548	71.1	407	38.4	757	97.9	2,843	64.9
	Total	943	100.0	835	100.0	771	100.0	1,060	100.0	773	100.0	4,382	100.0

Table 32: From where have you been evicted/displaced in the past one year

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
10b. From where have you been evicted/displaced in the past one year?	From both	38	19.0	148	33.1	26	11.7	10	1.5	3	18.8	225	14.6
	Place of stay	124	62.0	263	58.8	190	85.2	638	97.7	11	68.8	1,226	79.7
	Place of work	38	19.0	36	8.1	7	3.1	5	0.8	2	12.5	88	5.7
	Total	200	100.0	447	100.0	223	100.0	653	100.0	16	100.0	1,539	100.0

Table 33: From where have you been evicted/displaced in the past one year

		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
10b. From where have you been evicted/displaced in the past one year?	From both	38	19.0	148	33.1	26	11.7	10	1.5	3	18.8	225	14.6
	Place of stay	124	62.0	263	58.8	190	85.2	638	97.7	11	68.8	1,226	79.7
	Place of work	38	19.0	36	8.1	7	3.1	5	0.8	2	12.5	88	5.7
	Total	200	100.0	447	100.0	223	100.0	653	100.0	16	100.0	1,539	100.0

Table 34: Number of times displaced from Place of Stay

	State	Total

		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Q10C Number of times displaced from	Once	12	9.7	67	25.5	48	25.3	98	15.4	4	36.4	229	18.7
Place of Stay?	Twice	34	27.4	102	38.8	20	10.5	88	13.8	0	0.0	244	19.9
	Three times	8	6.5	6	2.3	14	7.4	46	7.2	0	0.0	74	6.0
	Four times	3	2.4	2	0.8	4	2.1	10	1.6	1	9.1	20	1.6
	Five times	3	2.4	1	0.4	2	1.1	11	1.7	0	0.0	17	1.4
	Many times	61	49.2	79	30.0	100	52.6	383	60.0	2	18.2	625	51.0
	Never	3	2.4	6	2.3	2	1.1	2	0.3	4	36.4	17	1.4
Total		124	100.0	263	100.0	190	100.0	638	100.0	11	100.0	1,226	100.0

Table 35: Displaced by whom													
		State										Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Displaced by whom?/Peers/Fellow friends	No	82	66.1	246	93.5	177	93.2	634	99.4	7	63.6	1,146	93.5
	Yes	42	33.9	17	6.5	13	6.8	4	0.6	4	36.4	80	6.5
	Total	124	100.0	263	100.0	190	100.0	638	100.0	11	100.0	1,226	100.0
Displaced by whom?/Police	No	83	66.9	112	42.6	16	8.4	153	24.0	8	72.7	372	30.3
	Yes	41	33.1	151	57.4	174	91.6	485	76.0	3	27.3	854	69.7
	Total	124	100.0	263	100.0	190	100.0	638	100.0	11	100.0	1,226	100.0
Displaced by whom?/Municipal Corporation	No	104	83.9	175	66.5	152	80.0	178	27.9	11	100.0	620	50.6
	Yes	20	16.1	88	33.5	38	20.0	460	72.1	0	0.0	606	49.4
	Total	124	100.0	263	100.0	190	100.0	638	100.0	11	100.0	1,226	100.0
Displaced by whom?/Private guards	No	111	89.5	252	95.8	187	98.4	622	97.5	10	90.9	1,182	96.4
	Yes	13	10.5	11	4.2	3	1.6	16	2.5	1	9.1	44	3.6
	Total	124	100.0	263	100.0	190	100.0	638	100.0	11	100.0	1,226	100.0
Displaced by whom?/Members of general public	No	104	83.9	246	93.5	188	98.9	616	96.6	5	45.5	1,159	94.5
	Yes	20	16.1	17	6.5	2	1.1	22	3.4	6	54.5	67	5.5
	Total	124	100.0	263	100.0	190	100.0	638	100.0	11	100.0	1,226	100.0

Table 36: Were you or anyone you know was ever harassed												
		State									Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
10g. Were you or anyone you know was ever harassed?	Yes	129	13.7	28	3.4	46	6.0	430	40.6	8	1.0	641	14.7
	No	814	86.3	796	96.6	720	94.0	629	59.4	757	99.0	3,716	85.3
	Total	943	100.0	824	100.0	766	100.0	1,059	100.0	765	100.0	4,357	100.0

Table 37: What is the gender of the person being harassed												
		State									Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
10h. What is the gender of the person being harassed?/Male	No	2	1.6	1	3.6	2	4.3	24	5.6	3	37.5	32	5.0
	Yes	127	98.4	27	96.4	44	95.7	406	94.4	5	62.5	609	95.0
	Total	129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10h. What is the gender of the person being harassed?/Female	No	126	97.7	24	85.7	41	89.1	204	47.4	5	62.5	400	62.4
	Yes	3	2.3	4	14.3	5	10.9	226	52.6	3	37.5	241	37.6
	Total	129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10h. What is the gender of the person being harassed?/lgbt	No	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
	Total	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
10h. What is the gender of the person being harassed?/LGBTQ	No	129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
	Total	129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0

Table 38: What type of harassment did you witness

		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
10i. What type of harassment did you witness?/Verbal	No	16	12.4	22	78.6	32	69.6	74	17.2	3	37.5	147	22.9
	Yes	113	87.6	6	21.4	14	30.4	356	82.8	5	62.5	494	77.1
	Total	129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10i. What type of harassment did you witness?/Physical (Beating/ Torture etc.)	No	35	27.1	2	7.1	15	32.6	113	26.3	6	75.0	171	26.7
	Yes	94	72.9	26	92.9	31	67.4	317	73.7	2	25.0	470	73.3
	Total	129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10i. What type of harassment did you witness?/Sexual	No	118	91.5	27	96.4	46	100.0	429	99.8	6	75.0	626	97.7
	Yes	11	8.5	1	3.6	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	25.0	15	2.3
	Total	129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10i. What type of harassment did you witness?/Mental	No	127	98.4	23	82.1	45	97.8	417	97.0	7	87.5	619	96.6
	Yes	2	1.6	5	17.9	1	2.2	13	3.0	1	12.5	22	3.4
	Total	129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10i. What type of harassment did you witness?/Monetary	No	129	100.0	25	89.3	41	89.1	430	100.0	8	100.0	633	98.8
	Yes	0	0.0	3	10.7	5	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.2
	Total	129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0

Table 39: Who did you notice harassing

		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
10j. Who did you notice harassing?/Parents/Guardians	No	125	96.9	28	100.0	44	95.7	406	94.4	6	75.0	609	95.0
	Yes	4	3.1	0	0.0	2	4.3	24	5.6	2	25.0	32	5.0
	Total	129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0

			126	97.7	27	96.4	45	97.8	381	88.6	7	87.5	586	91.4
10j. Who did you notice harassing?/Spouse		No	126	97.7	27	96.4	45	97.8	381	88.6	7	87.5	586	91.4
		Yes	3	2.3	1	3.6	1	2.2	49	11.4	1	12.5	55	8.6
Total			129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10j. Who did you notice harassing?/Relatives		No	128	99.2	27	96.4	42	91.3	366	85.1	7	87.5	570	88.9
		Yes	1	0.8	1	3.6	4	8.7	64	14.9	1	12.5	71	11.1
Total			129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10j. Who did you notice harassing?/Peers/ Friends	No		110	85.3	28	100.0	44	95.7	410	95.3	7	87.5	599	93.4
	Yes		19	14.7	0	0.0	2	4.3	20	4.7	1	12.5	42	6.6
Total			129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10j. Who did you notice harassing?/Employer	No		127	98.4	27	96.4	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	638	99.5
	Yes		2	1.6	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5
Total			129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10j. Who did you notice harassing?/Police/Traffic police	No		114	88.4	3	10.7	11	23.9	79	18.4	6	75.0	213	33.2
	Yes		15	11.6	25	89.3	35	76.1	351	81.6	2	25.0	428	66.8
Total			129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10j. Who did you notice harassing?/Security guard	No		129	100.0	17	60.7	44	95.7	415	96.5	8	100.0	613	95.6
	Yes		0	0.0	11	39.3	2	4.3	15	3.5	0	0.0	28	4.4
Total			129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10j. Who did you notice harassing?/Shelter caretaker	No		127	98.4	27	96.4	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	638	99.5
	Yes		2	1.6	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5
Total			129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10j. Who did you notice harassing?/General public	No		122	94.6	27	96.4	42	91.3	413	96.0	5	62.5	609	95.0
	Yes		7	5.4	1	3.6	4	8.7	17	4.0	3	37.5	32	5.0
Total			129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10j. Who did you notice harassing?/Anti-social elements	No		50	38.8	25	89.3	44	95.7	264	61.4	8	100.0	391	61.0
	Yes		79	61.2	3	10.7	2	4.3	166	38.6	0	0.0	250	39.0
Total			129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0
10j. Who did you notice harassing?/Others	No		125	96.9	27	96.4	43	93.5	428	99.5	8	100.0	631	98.4
	Yes		4	3.1	1	3.6	3	6.5	2	0.5	0	0.0	10	1.6
Total			129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0

Table 40: Did they get support												
		State									Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Bihar		Jharkhand		Maharashtra		Tamil Nadu		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
10k. Did they get support?	Yes	8	6.2	0	0.0	5	10.9	73	17.0	0	0.0	86	13.4
	No	121	93.8	28	100.0	41	89.1	357	83.0	8	100.0	555	86.6
Total		129	100.0	28	100.0	46	100.0	430	100.0	8	100.0	641	100.0

Table 41: If yes from whom									
		State						Total	
		Andhra Pradesh		Jharkhand		Maharashtra			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
10l. If yes from whom?/State	No	6	75.0	3	60.0	72	98.6	81	94.2
	Yes	2	25.0	2	40.0	1	1.4	5	5.8
Total		8	100.0	5	100.0	73	100.0	86	100.0
10l. If yes from whom?/NGO	No	6	75.0	4	80.0	3	4.1	13	15.1
	Yes	2	25.0	1	20.0	70	95.9	73	84.9
Total		8	100.0	5	100.0	73	100.0	86	100.0
10l. If yes from whom?/Others	No	4	50.0	3	60.0	71	97.3	78	90.7
	Yes	4	50.0	2	40.0	2	2.7	8	9.3
Total		8	100.0	5	100.0	73	100.0	86	100.0