

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ROORKEE

**NPTEL
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Housing Policy & Planning

**Lecture – 34
Pavement Dwellers and Night Shelters**

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Hello last day we discussed the strategies required for the unauthorized clones and urban villages we saw that the authorized villages and authorized clones and urban villages need a separate approach and a initiative strategies to address those issues today we will discuss the very important problem of the informal housing category that is the and the night settlers you know in our cities mostly in the major cities lot of people are there who lies on the pigments open to sky areas.

Because they do not have any house and also they cannot afford even a minimum house so for that reason they are times forced to stay or leaves as a pigments to so today we will discuss how what is the overall picture overall scenario and what are the planning option what we can interventions what type of interventions we can take for the permanent delivers so lets us see some background briefly that 1.94 million homeless people in Indian.

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We have and specially 0.77 million is urban area this problem is generic and incremental we discussed that within the informal housing the people coming from the rural areas and the small cities to the bigger cities when they do not find any affordable housing they are forced to leave in the public land so this a generic problem of the nature of the rural urban migration rural urban disparity all those issues which are existing at a micro skill but at the city level at the micro skill we find that this a conic issues and the number is not decrying it is increasing divided.


So basically the pavement dealers they depend upon the public services and infrastructure on payment it is very surprising to know that the other economic group like middle income group or higher income group and even lower income group when they are give in the opportunity to take the public services like water supply or any other services and payment bases the make fattest but the permanent dealers when they take any public service like sanitation ort sometimes water also they had to they have to pay otherwise.

So because they basically survive on the public service and public amenities by enlarge so that is I the think so they have to pay each and every stages of their life not only that their livelihood is based on to negotiate and compromise.

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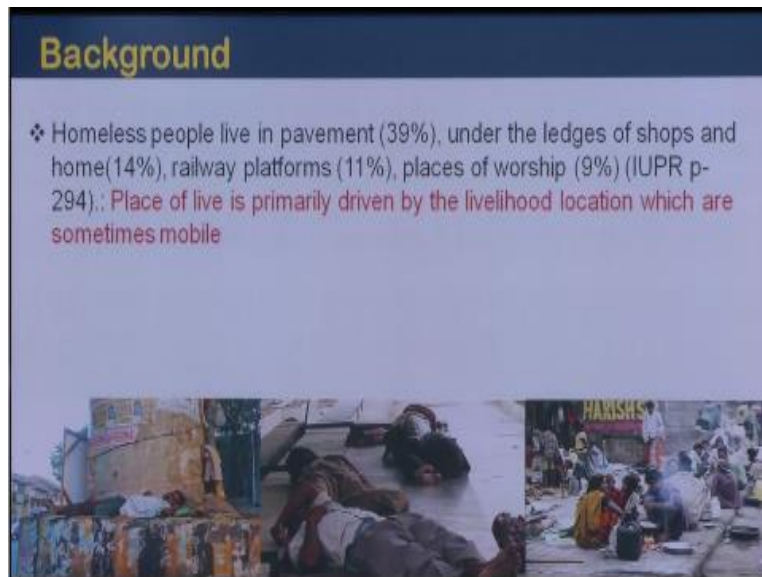
Background

- ❖ 1.94 million homeless people in India (0.77 million is in urban India) :
problems are generic and incremental
- ❖ They depend upon the public services & infrastructures on payment:
Spending for all household services BUT without any shelter
- ❖ For livelihood they have to face licence raj, bribery, theft, physical and mental abuse, eviction, arrest by police, social stigma: Life events are largely centred around lack of shelter



Between various life situations like you can say license large set physical and mental abuses eviction arrest by the police and social sigma so life events are largely center around lack of center because they do not have the shelter they phase all these humiliation all this kind of problems in their living space so as a result they have they do not have the required confidence to earn more money to get there own house and get their own livelihood so they just life on the manual whatever they get in minimum resource is possible for the life because they are humiliated because of so many social economic and administrative problem like ejections and arrest by police all this elements let us now see that how where this type of people stay.

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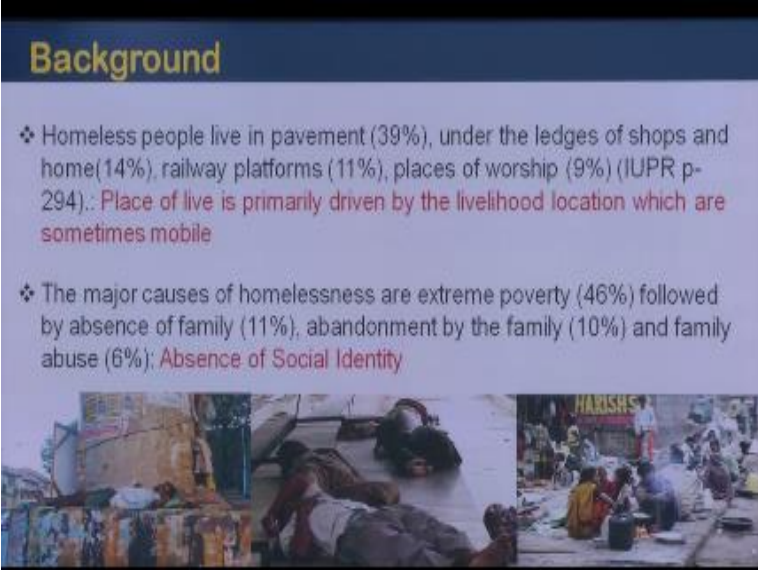


You can see that most the predominate portion of thus pavement dealers they stay in a pavement like the open streets and the street areas and the terminals area like bus terminals or any open transport related areas and other than that 14% stay at the shops and homes might have see that just in front of the shops and home there could be a small area or there could be shapes or kind of a legist so below that particular shed they can stay you can see the pictures like that and also they stay in the railway platform eleven person and blesses a worship like temple, mosque and similar establishment and apart from that there are few more typologies we which are staying like different kind of various like other than road in open space or any canal bank area river front area as a fib medulla.

So basically their place of life is primarily driven by the livelihood locations which are sometimes mobile because this we discussed in the previous few lectures also because there library location is not static their job generation or job location is not dependent on any shop or any private or any establishment which is static so they just roam around the city around the major commercial places.

Wherever they find some opportunity to run money and they depend on their most of them depend on the street vending and similar kind of livelihood generation and also they live their survey sometimes on the begging, so now let us see the major causes of homelessness you can see the major causes of homelessness are extreme poverty.

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Background

- ❖ Homeless people live in pavement (39%), under the ledges of shops and home (14%), railway platforms (11%), places of worship (9%) (IUPR p-294).: Place of live is primarily driven by the livelihood location which are sometimes mobile
- ❖ The major causes of homelessness are extreme poverty (46%) followed by absence of family (11%), abandonment by the family (10%) and family abuse (6%); Absence of Social Identity




The slide includes two photographs at the bottom. The left photo shows a person lying on a concrete ledge under a building. The right photo shows a group of people sitting on the ground in an outdoor setting, possibly a public square or market area, with a sign that says 'HARISH' visible in the background.


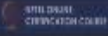
Which is for the extreme poverty which is 46% followed by the absence of family because they do not have the family back up and family support sometimes they become individual and they become without shelter few of them like 10% they are abundant by the family may be in the rural area or in this small town or area and because of their abundant by the family because of many reason may be disease may be any reason.

They come to the city and stay like this and also family abuse because of the family and problem and family conflicts sometime they come out form the family and stay in a inferior situations like that so that means the absence of the social identity is the key words they do not have any social identity not a family not a any kind of social belonging thus they have but they act they leave here as an individual or as a mobile person.

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Situation of Present Solution for homeless

SHELTER based	❖ Limitations with existing night shelter scheme: lack of Infrastructure and location: leading less occupancy, chaos	
INFRASTRUCTURE based	❖ Community toilet being situated away from the place of livelihood: option left is to defecate openly creating health hazard	
LIVELIHOOD based	❖ Mobile shops (street vendors)/unorganised jobs in city cores and away from the night shelters: Street dwelling for saving time for work-home trip	

Now let us see what are the situation in present context now we have now we can what kind of solution or intervention we can provide now one solution is the shelter base right we can provide shelter like night shelter so the night shelter and it is a viable or it is accepted solution what we have been trying for last few decades so that is one option but night shelter has few limitations and challenges that will come little later on let us see the other options which we can do another option is the infrastructure base we can provide the infrastructure and basics always to this people so that in some of the location including the night shelter location so commodity toilet we can give other than commodity toilet we can go for a drinking water facility so that around their places of livelihood.

They can have their basic services fulfill and so that they do not come to the city areas and end up in the open defecation, so those type of interventions are basically service and infrastructure base and another option could be the livelihood base because the basic reason where they have mobile is the livelihood base because of the extreme poverty they are compromising with the live situations like that.

So therefore if we can provide a kind of mobile vending kind of facility of mobile shops they can have their livelihood through that mobile shops, in our Indian city we have seen that at the mobile shops or the movable shops on the manually driven cards is visible so those kind of cards can be given to this people so that they can have their livelihood yes it is important to know that this people even do not have the capacity to purchase those nominal cards and nominal street vendors facilities.

So that is one thing that we can consider in this point we can consider another very important develop in which has come up in recent times that is the recently we have in government of India they have come out with the street vendors act 2013 so under this street vendors act every street vendors who are vending on the streets area it is told that they can have the street vending on the street but in demarcated zone definitely there will not be any permanent establishment or permanent shops but they can have their livelihood through a movable or kayos type of establishment and those zoning micro zoning could be done by the city authorities like the urban local bodies.

So through this act the street vending now become a kind of a right to peruse their livelihood even on the streets but here is definitely it will not be a kind of permanent establishment or permanent structure in the streets or the open areas but they can have the movable kind of cars and movable kinds of shops so that they can have the livelihood so that particular approach but particular intention can be linked with the pavement dwellers and pavement dwellers can get the benefit out of the street vending act as well.


Now there are lot of initiatives we have seen like one national flagship program was proposed few year before it was proposed to have a flagship program for the street vendors right now under the natural housing and urban habitat policy and policy we are taking adequate attention as a separate kind of a approach paper or separate intervention that government of India is right now working out in Rajiv Awas Yojana.

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National Level concerns

- ❖ There is a proposal of a **National Flagship Programme on Urban Homeless** following supreme court order for the basic right for life for the street dwellers in the **National Advisory Council (NAC)**.
- ❖ National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP), Street Vendors Policy and Bill 2009, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) 2010, National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) : **created an enabling environment.**

HC ASKS GOVT TO SUBMIT POLICY ON SHELTER FOR HOMELESS
Prabir Chatterjee / IANS / The Daily



Not satisfied with the Delhi Government's efforts in providing shelter to the homeless, the Delhi High Court on Thursday directed it to appraise it about its policy for the homeless and the number of deaths caused due to cold waves. The directions were passed when the Delhi Government informed the court that it has acquired seven unused buses to be used as temporary night shelters and is planning to acquire 20 more buses. The Government also reported reports that it is conducting the census of night shelters and replicating them.

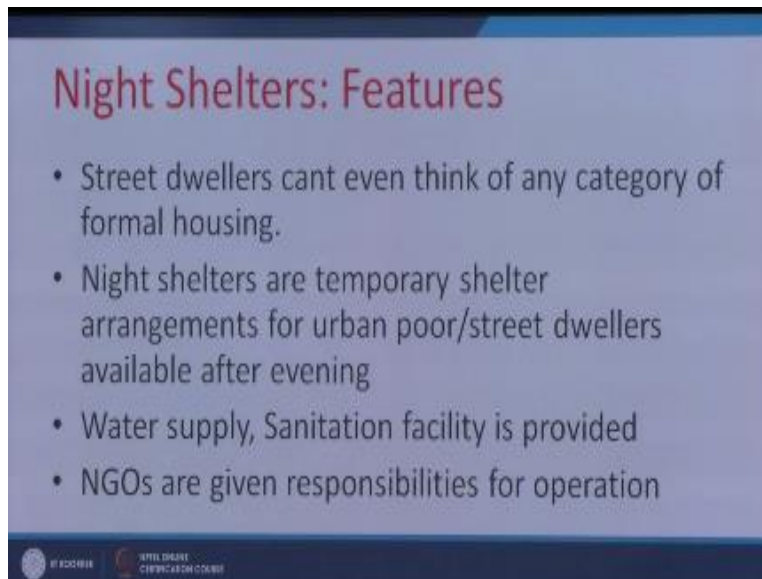
"The Delhi Government are directed to file affidavits testifying the policy of the State regarding permanent facilities which they are going to create for the homeless people and also the immediate steps which they are taking for providing only an emergency situation," a bench of Chief Justice N. Ramana and Justice P. Sathya Narayan said.

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And also in national urban livelihood mission all their livelihoods and other requirements are linked with the programs like the shelter program but as of now they are need to be lot of integration between the all components of their planning like say shelter livelihood infrastructure and other amenities, so therefore it needs we have to work for few more times so that to see that the really we will come to in planning intervention for giving integrated and a comprehensive solution for the night shelter.

As of now we are what we are doing at the various cities that we are making shelters which we got called as a night shelter the night shelters are basically few accommodation for the sleeping purpose which is given for the poor people and the objective is that during the day period they can have their livelihood they can peruse their livelihood in the city areas as a movable or mobile person or through the street bending and in the evening they can come back and they can stay there for their sleeping purpose.

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So the objective of the night shelter that those who cannot even think of any category of the formal housing and night shelters are the temporary shelter arrangement for the urban poor street dwellers available after evening water supply, sanitation facility is provided at the night shelter some NGOs are given responsibilities for operation. Now operating night shelter is a very important task because registering the people of the pavement dweller who are going to stay there that is the first job then the providing the facility in a systematic manner maintaining it and time to time giving the basic amenities and facilities is important.

For example, detect the extreme whether season like extreme cold or extreme hot season it becomes crucial to provide them the adequate facility, so we need various NGOs and similar organizations who can run because right now for example in Delhi we have meaning like around 500 night shelters but it is not may not be possible for the city authorities to run all the night shelter. So let us see one such example where we can see that some other NGOs like society for the promotion of youth and masses.

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Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses

SPYM, in partnership with Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), Government of NCT of Delhi, has been managing 16 shelters across Delhi since 2010. These shelters provide protection but also build an emotional support system.



The night shelters provided for the homeless by SPYM are called Apna ghar.

SPYM | DUSIB | GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI

They are operating or maintaining night shelters like that so all these programs are conducted under the Delhi urban shelter improvement board DUSIB program it is under the government of NCT National Capital Territory of Delhi, so under this is one of the NGO they have been managing 16 or a night shelters where you can see some of the pictures how they sleep. Now night shelters provided for the homeless that is called the Apna ghar that is the name of the project they term.

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SERVICES PROVIDED AT NIGHT SHELTERS

- Bunker beds & bed Sheets, blankets
- Adequate lighting, fans and coolers during summer
- Community kitchen at select shelters
- Lockers for keeping valuables of guests
- Safe drinking water and bathing water
- First Aid and monthly medical check-up

Linkage with Govt. Schemes:

- UIDAI for Aadhaar number
- Voter ID Card process
- Bank Account Opening

At the bottom of the slide, there are logos for 'AASHA' and 'NITEL DURG' along with the text 'CENTRE FOR SOCIAL CHANGE'.

Now you can see that bunker beds and bed sheets, blankets adequate lighting, fans and coolers during the summer is given community kitchen at the select shelters also given for the taking the major meals, major food purpose and lockers for keeping valuable of guest and for themselves also given now why this is given because the night shelter is not meant for a family it is mean for basically individual persons who are basically staying in the city as the city stick dueler so therefore to enable them to have their own personalize space they can provide some amount of local facility or some amount of storage facility.

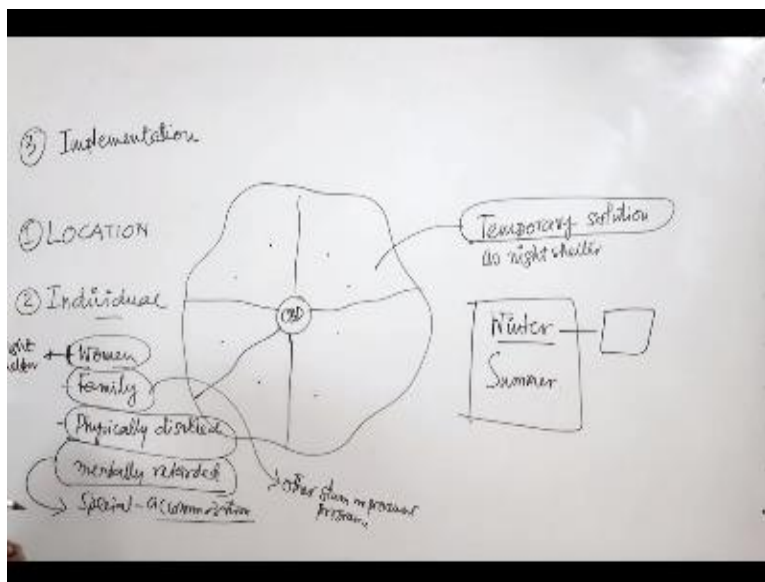
Because they do not have the full house or full apartments or full units as such so they will have will be given only one bed and one space for the basic services then save drinking water and bathing water will also be given first aid and monthly medical checkups is available is some of the night shelters, now this night shelters can be link to the other government schemes like UIDAI DUY or the other numbers blotter card or bank account opening all this can be link with the night shelter programs.

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Now you can see is few night shelter options now the one of the major crucial issues for the night shelter its location.

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I told I already discussed in the last lecture that in a city if this is the city extent and this is the CBD night shelter basically required around this business district because the pigment will also the street duelers they by and large stay or stay their major time in their life around the CBD

because of their livelihood situation, they cannot survive in the periphery of the city but it is difficult to get the even small pieces of land within very virility of the CBD here, therefore we might have to think about a kind of a temporary solution at night shelter I give an example that few years back when we saw that the government of Delhi they provided the abundant they converted the abundant buses DTC buses as a night shelter during the winter.

Now between the winter and the summer the major problem is during summer they mostly prefer to sleep in the road they do not prefer to sleep inside any night shelter inside any structure because of the comfort reason they do not feel comfort because of there in Perrier environmental quality inside the building, so they fill they are like mostly to stay outside the house but in the winter season they have to stay in the inside the house therefore winter season the requirement of the night shelter is more.

So what can be done that we can develop some kind of temporary so8ution in terms of like as I told that the buses where used for a temporary shelter option also we can think about some kind of temporary or kind of kinetic architecture solution or structure from this kind of facility we can develop or design kinetic solution which can be dismantle or which can be assembled at the some of the location during night within quick time and without talking much space in this streets alike it can take like say 3 meter by 3 meter or 3 m/ 4m minimum space like that.

And within that some people can stay it is like a tent like a structure so those kind of invitee solution need to be worked out need to be design need to be promoted through various NGO s through various organizations and because other than that we cannot address the whole pigment wailers because the size and the amount the pigment will are the problems the volume of the pollen is enormous and jygenty quick and not address the problem so that is the one issue what we must address that is the location issues, the Secom issue is the since we told that it is basically for individual person.

Basically designed or conceptualized for the individual person, but it becomes a problem if there are individual women or a family there could be family one or two family or broken family. So for them what this kind of people it is very difficult to, to accommodate with a with other people

in the same place or the same room and also there could be physical disable people, disable persons.

So this special category there is like physical disable or mentally disable or mentally retired persons can be there so for them it is very difficult to accommodate with one physical space with other people so all of them require a different kind of treatment different kind of accommodation. Probably what the women we can provide say for a night shelter designated night shelter for the women. Individual women for family we can link it with other with other slum improvement to women program.

Women program like we discussed thoroughly for we have we can readable the last terms we can resettle the slums. So many models they have discussed we can link with the families distant living families with this slum improvement program in integration and physically disable and mentally retired person for them we have to design the night shelter in such a way say that it should accommodate adequate the physical disable and the mentally retired person. May be possibly for the mentally retired person we may provide special accommodation, accommodation with some amount of the counseling facility.

So that they can come to the normal men stream of life and they can earn their livelihood they can grow in their life cycle. And come to the formal life cycle with the family and a happy life so that is the major issues other than the location and the typology target category around that problem or the variable what we have is the kind of the implementation. Now mostly it is begin implemented by the NGOs now there are few NGOs who are working very nicely in this sector but we need to have mechanism which will we need to develop.

Which will streamline the process of maintaining and designing maintain operating night shelter of different typologies and it is standardized methods and the that we have to work out because of the absence of those kind of mechanism there are few NGOs who are working on their own initiate excellently. But there are few NGOs who are struggling who cannot do very well in this kind of situation. So implementation is always a problem because of the poor implementation of the night shelters schemes,

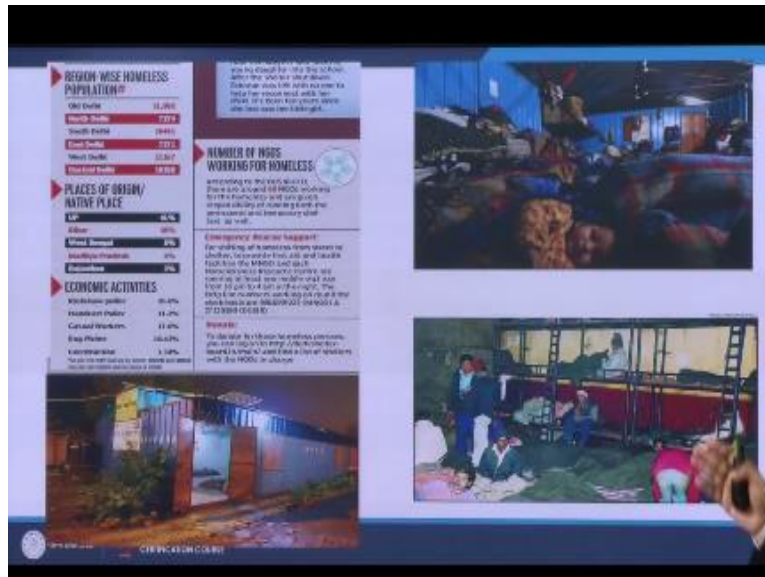
We are sometimes unable to reach the benefit for this dells so keeping these few points in our mind you can see some of the temporal structure which are build for the,

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As a night shelter during the extreme to avoid that situation for short duration like one month or two month period. You can see few other projects like here you can see the how temporary structures,

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Are made to accommodate this kind of people here also you can see that just temporary structures with some toilet facility. It is under government of Delhi is given some few datas are given so as a goal this is you can take a glimpse that this set of picture is that needs a designing interventions it needs a specific technology or technical input to improve its quality in terms of physical quality to improve its design quality and its overall environment quality, so that they get the maximum benefit so with this note we conclude this lecture.

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The next lecture will discuss another very important aspect of housing planning that is the old age home. So before I conclude, let me summarize quickly. The pigment dealers from the street dealers is one of the very important problems in our city because in the cities we have seen many people living on the streets or in public places or in public terminals who do not have a formal house and who doesn't have the capability.

To afford a formal house and as a result of various results like extreme poverty, family endowment or family conflict or social conflict, they sometimes are forced to live their actual rural life to their urban life. At their force, they live in a inferior condition and they basically live on the streets, in railway terminals, bus terminals, under the shades, under the ledge, and basically they live on public services. So there can be three types of approach: like shelter approach, giving the shelter to the people, infrastructure approach, giving

the infrastructure and services to the people, and also livelihood approach, giving the livelihood to these people. One of the major issues are how to integrate these three approaches: like shelter approach, integrated infrastructure service and approach, and the livelihood approach. One of the possibilities could be that we can design kind of a moveable shops for these people so that they can

have the livelihood even in the streets and the public areas and they can on their livelihood and slowly, slowly they can developed they own house.

And night shelters we discussed option of the night shelters as a shelter approach thoroughly the issues of the night shelters are basically location the typology aspect the target group various typologies are there we are right unable to fulfill all the typologies and implementation the poor Implementation of the night shelter projects, so night shelter can be updated a different typologies static moveable and it can be integrated to the livelihood options like street building and also it can be link with services are approach like.

The slopes or kind of a public toilets so this kind of integrated is required and overall we need to have overall mechanism over up integrated approach and integrated stagiest and essential and for the each of the states and cities for the street dealers otherwise in isolation if we take the action it may not be successful so with is note and the spirit that sometimes we will also be able to provide shelter for the night shelter with this note we concrete this lecture thank you.

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