



NAGPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION NAGPUR

NAGPUR CITY HOMELESS SURVEY 2014



Submitted by:

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Contents.....

Particulars	Page No.
Foreword	03
Executive Summary	04
Chapter I – Introduction	05
About Homelessness	06 – 08
NMC Vision & Demographic Area	09 – 10
Chapter II – GR of State Government through NMC	11 – 14
Chapter III – Framework of NMC	15
Aims & Objectives of the Survey	15
Survey Information	15 – 16
Chapter IV – Analysis of the Survey	17 – 27
Chapter V – Conclusions & Recommendations	28 - 29
Proposed Locations for the Night Shelters & Floating population	30 - 38
Monitoring of the Night Shelters	38
Annexure – I (Survey Questionnaire)	39 – 41
Beghar Survey Photos	42 - 63

Foreword.....

Among the most dispossessed and disenfranchised of all populations in India are the urban homeless. They are deprived of the elementary protection and minimal human dignity of a roof over their heads. They are forced therefore to suffer the extremes of climates, lack even a place to cook and bathe and are denied the most basic citizenship right like ration cards, election cards and social security. They typically suffer both grave neglect and hostility of state authorities. Until recently they were at the periphery of public policy. A decisive turning point for the rights of homeless persons has been the intervention of the highest court in India [The Hon. Supreme Court of India] which has responded to reports of homeless people grappling against severe winters and harsh weather conditions resulting in intense suffering.

The Hon. Supreme Court of India has passed a series of important orders to all state governments to establish permanent shelters with basic services for homeless in all major cities, including special shelters for most vulnerable categories among the homeless, such as single women, the disabled and the aged.

Maharashtra State Government Issue GR through Urban Development Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai void GR no. 2010/PK.45/NAVI-20 on dated 14th July, 2011 for all municipal corporations.

Highlighting the gravity of the issue for the urban homeless and for the conscience of the nation, The Hon'ble Supreme Court has passed a series of orders directing all State governments to set up permanent community shelters and allied services for the urban homeless.

Executive Summary

This Survey was undertaken on the behest of Nagpur Municipal Corporation (NMC), Nagpur. It is conceived as a tool towards securing the rights of homeless in the city of Nagpur. The government and the officials of NMC have acknowledged that homelessness is an inevitable consequence of rapid urbanization and has therefore abolished laws that criminalize homeless people. The next step is to produce guidelines and undertake actions that will address the needs of homeless citizens and ensure their rights. This report tables the results of a survey undertaken in the month of February 2014 amongst all homeless people present in Nagpur at that time. The total number of homeless mapped was 1900. The analysis here is based on the information provided in 1591 valid survey forms. The method adopted for this survey was developed and pre-tested. In order to capture a maximum number of homeless and ensure accuracy of data, the survey proceeded in 03 steps: (1) mapping, (2) surveying and (3) checking. The survey team has mapped all areas of Nagpur, identified all homeless pockets and classified them according to high, medium, low and very low density. Survey teams were sent to all locations that host homeless people. Survey was taken during late evening hours to ensure maximum coverage. Surveyors filled in, under supervision, a form for each homeless person by asking a comprehensive set of standard questions regarding economic status, social background and current life situation of the relevant person. Each form has been checked at the NGO office, before the data was entered in excel database. All participants of the survey received thorough orientation to ensure ethical conduct and accuracy of data. Supervisors of the NGO provided ongoing quality control.

On the basis of a thorough analysis of the data, significant conclusions and recommendations have been made. There is a need for more appropriate 'night shelters' in different parts of Nagpur city. It is also recommended to open 'night shelters' for women on a priority basis.

**President,
Sahyadri Foundation
Nagpur**

Chapter – I

1.1. Introduction

India has millions of people homeless in their own country. They are living in difficult conditions of exclusion and marginalization. A large number of them do not have any identity as far as government records are concerned. They are at a very high risk of deprivation from their entitlements and participating in India's democratic process. The problem of homelessness is a worldwide phenomenon. It is chiefly triggered by socio-economic imbalance and rapid urbanization. Extreme poverty in rural areas causes many to leave their homes in the villages and give it a try in the big cities such as Nagpur. Many get lost in the city-life and end up on the roads, homeless. Massive natural disasters too play a role in pushing people towards urban areas in order to survive. A significant proportion of the homeless are youth, women, senior citizens, drug dependents, mentally ill and destitute as generally seen in any economically deprived country. Article 21 of the Indian constitution guarantees right to life which embraces within its ambit, the right to shelter. But many continue to live under stark denial of this very basic right.

It is estimated that at least 1 percent of the population of cities is homeless. This places the estimates of urban homeless persons in India to around 3 million at the least. The Census of India defines 'houseless population' as the persons who are not living in 'census houses'.

A 'census house' is referred to as a 'structure with roof'. Census enumerators are instructed 'to take note of the possible places where the houseless population is likely to live such as 'on the roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under staircases or in the open, temples, mandaps, platforms and the like. They are described variously as homeless, houseless, roofless, shelter less people, and pavement dwellers.

'Invisibility' of homeless groups renders them a difficult group to work with, although many may have lived several years, sometimes even a generation or two on the streets, they are seldom noticed by officials. They lack a formal address, and also are rendered anonymous because they usually lack even the elementary markers of citizenship of poor people in India, like ration cards and voters' identity cards. Even many civil society programs for the

urban poor have tended to overlook homeless persons on the streets, though they work within slums or with sex workers or vendors in urban areas.

With large and mounting backlogs of social housing for the economically weaker sections, and with poor access of the impoverished people to any form of housing, or to any form of community shelters, several lakh families and individuals lead a shelter-less life in the cities of India.

1.2. Definition of Homeless

The term 'homeless' means such persons who don't have a home or settled place or abode and spend their nights in night shelters, transit homes, child homes for a short stay or live on pavements. They spend their nights sleeping in the place of work such as shops, dhaba, factories and offices or on their means of livelihood. They may even live in temporary structures at construction sites.

Who constitute the homeless?

- Those coming to Nagpur city in search of jobs and without a home
- Daily wage laborers
- Rickshaw pullers
- Rag pickers
- Mentally challenged
- Disabled
- Aged

Where do the homeless live?

- Pavements
- Sidewalks
- Bus stand
- Railway station
- Courtyard of temples
- Places of religious significance

Challenges faced by the homeless!

- Not easily visible
- Difficult to identify
- Low social acceptance
- Prone to criminalization and substance abuse

Main constraints

- Infrastructural and management constraints
- Lack of awareness among the homeless
- Gender bias
- Water, sanitation and hygiene issues

1.3. Contribution of the Homeless

The general mindset which prevails in the city considers this floating population as a burden on Nagpur's resources and not as an integral part of the urban landscape or an inevitable consequence of urbanization. It is important to look at who constitutes this population. They do not have a home or identity yet contribute and ease the life of the citizens by doing menial jobs.

1.4. Difficulties of the Homeless

The homeless do not have a proof of identity, and as a consequence, remain deprived of recognition as lawful citizens. Many are unable to obtain access to government schemes. Their welfare is ignored and often denied. Women are highly vulnerable to violence and abuse.

1.5. Facts about existing Night Shelters

- Cater to only 1% of shelterless in Nagpur city
- 50% occupancy in existing shelters as occupancy depends on location and facilities
- No permanent night shelter for adult women and children below 14 years

1.6. Purpose of Night Shelters

- Providing accommodation to homeless poor and needy persons who visit Nagpur city and cannot afford it otherwise
- Protecting the homeless from inclement weather in winter and rainy seasons
- Providing social security and a sense of unity among them once they come to the night shelter.



NMCs Vision –

As envisage by govt. of India and govt. of Maharashtra to make 100% homeless free cities, the objective and vision of Nagpur Municipal Corporation would be to achieve this conditions at the earliest. It will be our utmost responsibility to full fill basis needs of the homeless peoples specially to avoid death rate in winter season as per guideline of the Supreme Court.

Nagpur Municipal Corporation has already taken successful initiatives by starting first Night Shelter at Sitaburdi area which is ideal for other Municipal Corporation. Recently Thane Municipal Corporation takes a note of this and visited the same by Thane Commissioner and appreciates the NMC initiative.

Demographic Features of the city of Nagpur

Nagpur is a city in the central part of India in Maharashtra State. Nagpur Limits encompass 217.56 Square Kms of land areas.

It is practically at geographical center of India, in fact the zero milestone of India is in this city. All major highways NH-7 (Varanasi - Kanyakumari) & NH-6 (Mumbai - Sambalpur - Calcutta) and major railways trunk route (Mumbai, Chennai, Howrah * Delhi) pass through the city. Important Central & State Government offices and institutions are located in Nagpur. Industrial Development is existing along the fringe areas like Kamptee, Hingna, Wadi, Khapri, Butibori and Kalmeshwar. The main attraction points of Nagpur are five star industrial area at Butibori and Multi International Hub Airport at Nagpur (MIHAN) which attracts others for bread and butter.

Nagpur has always enjoyed the status of a capital city that continues till date; it is the winter capital of the Maharashtra state. It completed 300 years of establishment in 2002.

In 2011, City of Nagpur with a population of 24,65,007 (2011) includes 10 zones and 136 wards. The area of zones ranges from 4.25 (Gandhi Nagar zone -6) to 42.04 (Laxmi Nagar zone-1). The population of Nagpur increased from 20 Lakhs (census 2001) to 24.65 lakhs which shows a decadal growth rate of 12%. The floating population is 5.5 Lakh which is maximum in zone 10 and is lowest in zones 5 and 6.

Table 1 - Demographic features of city of Nagpur

Population (2011 census)	~24.65 lakhs
No of Zones	10
No of Wards	145 (electoral wards)
Status	Second Capital
Mother tongue (Approx.. percentages)	Marathi - 50% Hindi - 40% Others - 10%
Airport	Sonegaon. 8 Kms. from zero milestone
Air Connections	Bhubaneshwar, Mumbai, Calcutta, Hyderabad, to/from New Delhi & Raipur
Railway. Station	Nagpur Junction (Central Railway)
Train Connections	Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bhopal, Hawda, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Chochin, Bilaspur, Gorakhpur, Hyderabad, Indore, Jammu, Kanyakumari, Kolhapur, Lucknow, Madras, Mangalore, New Delhi, Patna, Pune, Raipur, Trivandrum, Wadodara, Varanasi, Visakhapatnam.
Highways	NH-7 (Varanasi - Kanyakumari) & NH-6 (Mumbai - Sambalpur - Calcutta)
Roads	Connected to all over India roads due to central of India. Zero mile at Nagpur city.
Telecommunication	ISD: 091 STD: 0712

Chapter – II

GR of State Government of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai – 32, dated: 14 July 2011...

Recognising their intense vulnerability, denial of rights and extreme poverty, the following **guidelines** have been prescribed and are summarized as below:

2.1. – Establishing Night Shelters

- For every 01 Lakh urban populations, facilities for shelter and allied amenities must be provided for at least 100 persons in cities in India.
- The state should immediately undertake the rapid mapping in all cities and locate zones of homeless concentration. Shelters should be built in such zones.
- All temporary shelters should be upgraded to permanent ones.
- All shelters should be open 24 hours a day and should not function as night shelters.
- There should be proper facilities at the shelters according to the Supreme Court guidelines.
- A communication campaign among the homeless persons, and in general public, training of personnel needs to be urgently taken, post the refurbishment of shelters as per the Supreme Court guidelines.
- No homeless persons should be asked for identity proof for accessing the shelters.
- No one should be charged money to stay and use the shelters.
- There should be separate shelter for men and for women and children below 14 years of age.
- 30% of the total shelters should be reserved for the special category of homeless.
- Night shelters to be established near Railway station, bus stand, general hospital, religious and tourist places, big market yards or at crowded places.

2.2. - Building

- Shelters can be established by redeploying existing unused or under-utilized buildings, of the NMC or Samaj Mandir etc.

- Other shelters may acquire new buildings or develop used old buildings, suitability refurbished.
- Shelters could be established on rental basis.

2.3. – Facilities

- The shelter should at minimum provide for basic facilities such as beds and bedding, toilets, bathroom, potable drinking water, lockers, first aid box and primary health.
- Amenities include electricity and proper ventilation.
- Bed sheets, pillow and hot water for bathing can be provided at affordable cost.
- Each night shelter shall have a kitchen where tea, coffee, breakfast, lunch and dinner can be served at affordable costs, based on no profit – no loss basis.

2.4. – Operations & Maintenance

- This can be outsourced to NGO/CBO by following proper selection procedures.
- Preference to be given to NGOs having suitable experience in operating night shelters in the city.
- The NGO selected shall operate the night shelter for a period of 03 years. The contract may be extended if the evaluation results have been found to be satisfactory.

2.5. – Work Process

- Whether the person comes on his own, is brought by police or any other social organization, his name, address, age, profession etc has to be maintained on a register.
- For security reasons, the person's photo id and bio-metric finger print may also be taken.
- After registration, the persons should be provided with the bedding and informed about the rules and regulations to be followed in the night shelter.
- Every person will sign the register upon entering and leaving the night shelter.

- Consumption of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products is prohibited in the premises of the night shelters.

2.6. – Security

- Adequate security with compound wall and lighting.
- 24 hours security in and around the night shelters. If possible, a police outpost facility may be acquired.

2.7. – Health facilities

- First – aid box to be installed at each night shelter.
- Linkages to local general hospital should be maintained.

2.8. – Counselling to inmates

- The social and economic status of each person will be collected including education, skills, current occupation for attaining livelihood etc.
- This information to be shared with NMC for further action, counselling and linking the persons to available government schemes.

2.9. – Children

- Free education under the ‘Right to education Act – 2009’ to children and entry into the night shelter to be provided.

2.10. - Other issues

- Ensure a transparent communication and publication of the program and develop a system of periodic auditing – guided by Section – 4 of the RTI Act.
- Set up institutional arrangement under the aegis of Urban development Ministry or department to implement and manage the shelter and provision of adequate

financing for the one-time construction and refurbishment costs and annual operational costs for each shelter.

- To set up a process to sensitize and build capacities of representatives of urban local bodies, municipal authorities, local police and railway police personnel and representatives of other concerned departments with reference to implementation of this program.

Chapter – III

3.1. Framework adopted by NMC – Nagpur

- NMC recognises that homelessness is an inevitable consequence of urbanization and therefore is committed as a conscious custodian of the homeless at par with other citizens for protection, rights and welfare of its homeless citizens.
- NMC through this study intends to open up new more night shelters in Nagpur city

3.2. Aims and objectives of the Survey

- Identify and enumerate homeless citizens in Nagpur city
- Understand the demographic and socio-economic profile of homeless citizens
- Deliver health and social services to the homeless citizens
- Establish new night shelters for men and women in Nagpur city

3.3. Survey frame

Sahyadri Foundation developed survey frame pockets (SFP) within Nagpur district's boundaries. The total area of Nagpur city is 217.65 Sq. Km and comprises 2% of the space of the entire Nagpur district. It was estimated that there would be nearly 75 Sq.km inhabited by people. The distribution of homeless population was not homogenous. Some locations had very high number of homeless, whereas other places there were hardly any homeless persons. However, every part of Nagpur has been covered for the census. The tentative plan for the coverage is as follows:

- The total area of Nagpur urban area is 217.65 sq.km
- Area covered by forests, rivers, protected parks, airport, uninhabited areas, agricultural fields and villages have been excluded from planning for survey
- 65 sites were identified, designed and shared with the survey team.

3.4. Classification of homeless pockets

For cost effective planning, the homeless pockets were classified according to the density of the homeless population. Nagpur city has 10 zones. Some zones have high density, some medium and some low density homeless populations.

3.5. Design of survey instruments

The questionnaire consisted of total 39 questions. This was designed by Sahyadri foundation along with external consultations.

3.6. Content for Survey

The survey was voluntary and the respondent was free to refuse to participate in the survey anytime during the interview. However, the teams were trained to explain the purpose and procedures of survey and take consent before going ahead with the survey or taking any photograph.

3.7. Survey Phases

The survey phase was divided into 03 phases:

- Mapping
- Survey
- Post – survey

3.8. Process of Survey

The survey used to start at 7:00 p.m. onwards. The surveyors would go to the mapped area and conduct surveys of the homeless people. The surveyors also filled the forms.

Chapter – IV

4.1. Analysis of the Survey data

The Nagpur city homeless survey 2014 was conducted with the support of NMC-Nagpur. The survey attempted to systematically canvas the homeless population of entire Nagpur city. 65 sites in 10 zones of Nagpur were mapped and surveys completed. Under this chapter the findings of data analysis is presented in multiple subsections. We have tried to look at the data from various dimensions.

4.2. Homeless in Nagpur city

Out of the 1998 mapped, 1591 forms were found to be suitable for final analysis.

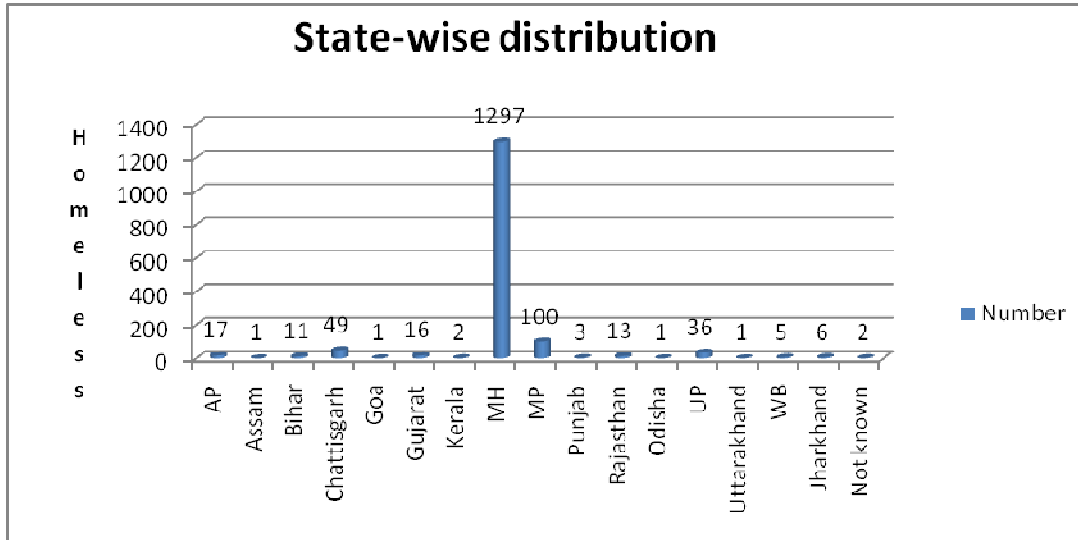
4.3. Zone distribution of the homeless

#	Zone	Total mapped	Percent
1	Laxmi Nagar	869	56%
2	Dharampeth	59	3.8%
3	Hanuman Nagar	92	5.9%
4	Dhantoli	284	18%
5	Nehru Nagar	45	2.9%
6	Gandhi Baug	37	2.4%
7	Sataranjipura	57	3.7%
8	Lakadganj	32	0.12%
9	Ashi Nagar	17	1.51%
10	Mangalwari	99	6%
Total		1591	100%

4.4. Nationality

All those persons mapped were Indian nationals.

4.5. State of Origin



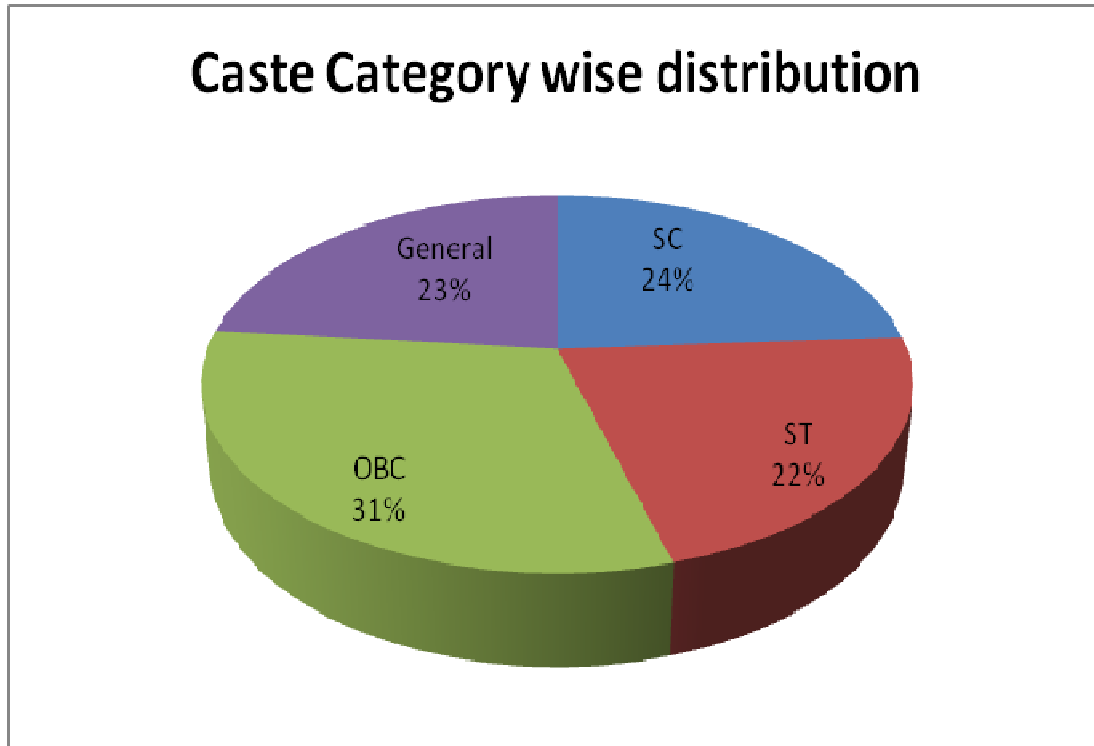
Looking at a state wise origin of homeless citizens, it is found that the largest proportion of homeless came from Maharashtra; followed by Madhya Pradesh and then Chhattisgarh.

4.6. Religion

Religion	Total	Percent
Hindu	1313	83.5
Buddhist	43	2.11
Muslim	211	12.9
Christian	1	0.06
Sikhs	2	0.13
None	21	1.34
Total	1591	100%

The majority of the homeless were from the Hindu religion. Muslims, representing 12.9% made the second largest religious category of the homeless.

4.7. Caste Category



4.8. Stay period in Nagpur city

Period of stay in Nagpur	Total	Percent
Since childhood	142	9.09
1 – 5 years	423	26.45
Less than 5 years	540	33.95
More than 5 years	480	30.10
Not known	6	0.41
Total	1591	100%

4.9. Cause for homelessness

Cause	Total	Percent
Poverty	1107	70
Search of employment	395	25
Family disputes	72	4
Failed crop	17	1
Total	1591	100%

4.10. Occupation of Homeless

Occupation	Total	Percent
Begging	752	47.5
Hamal (porters)	114	6.7
Labor	592	37.3
Self-employed	133	8.5
Total	1591	100%

4.11. Ancestral work

We tried to explore the ancestral occupation of the homeless citizens before coming to Nagpur. It was interesting that the majority of them were farmers.

Occupation	Total	Percent
Farmers	947	60
Labourers	322	20
Carpenters	12	0.8
Cleaners	10	0.7
Hamal (porters)	47	3
Hotels	244	15
Tailor	2	0.1
Mechanic	7	0.4
Total	1591	100%

4.12. Basic Amenities

Food is one of the basic struggles the homeless face every day. We tried to explore the primary source of food that they depend on in a routine basis.

- 29% of the homeless cooked their own food. They use kerosene stoves, fire wood etc as fuel. The cost of food is a major source of concern. They have to purchase grains at a high cost. The quality of food is poor and imbalanced.
- 30% homeless reported of having their meals by begging.
- 18% of the homeless acquired their food from religious kitchens.
- The rest of the 23% homeless got their meals from cheap hotels, dhaba, mess etc.

4.13. Water Source

The survey also looked into the water source used by the homeless. It was very clear that accessing safe water is an everyday struggle for them. Many homeless families have to face resistance from local non-homeless communities when they go to fetch water from public taps. Hence, they look for broken pipes or other very unsafe sources.

4.14. Toilet Sources

89% of the surveyed go in the open to answer nature's call. They have no access to hygienic toilet facilities. This leads to serious health problems not only for them but also for the community around them. Often it becomes an issue of tension among the homeless and the non-homeless community. There are few bathing facilities for the homeless.

4.15. Sleeping spaces

- 99% have reported to sleep on the footpath
- The rest slept on railway stations, bus stand, places of worship and parks.

4.16. Proof of identity

A major problem that the homeless citizens face is lack of identity proof. The survey revealed that 404 persons had a voter id. Lack of identity card creates a series of vulnerabilities and exclusion.

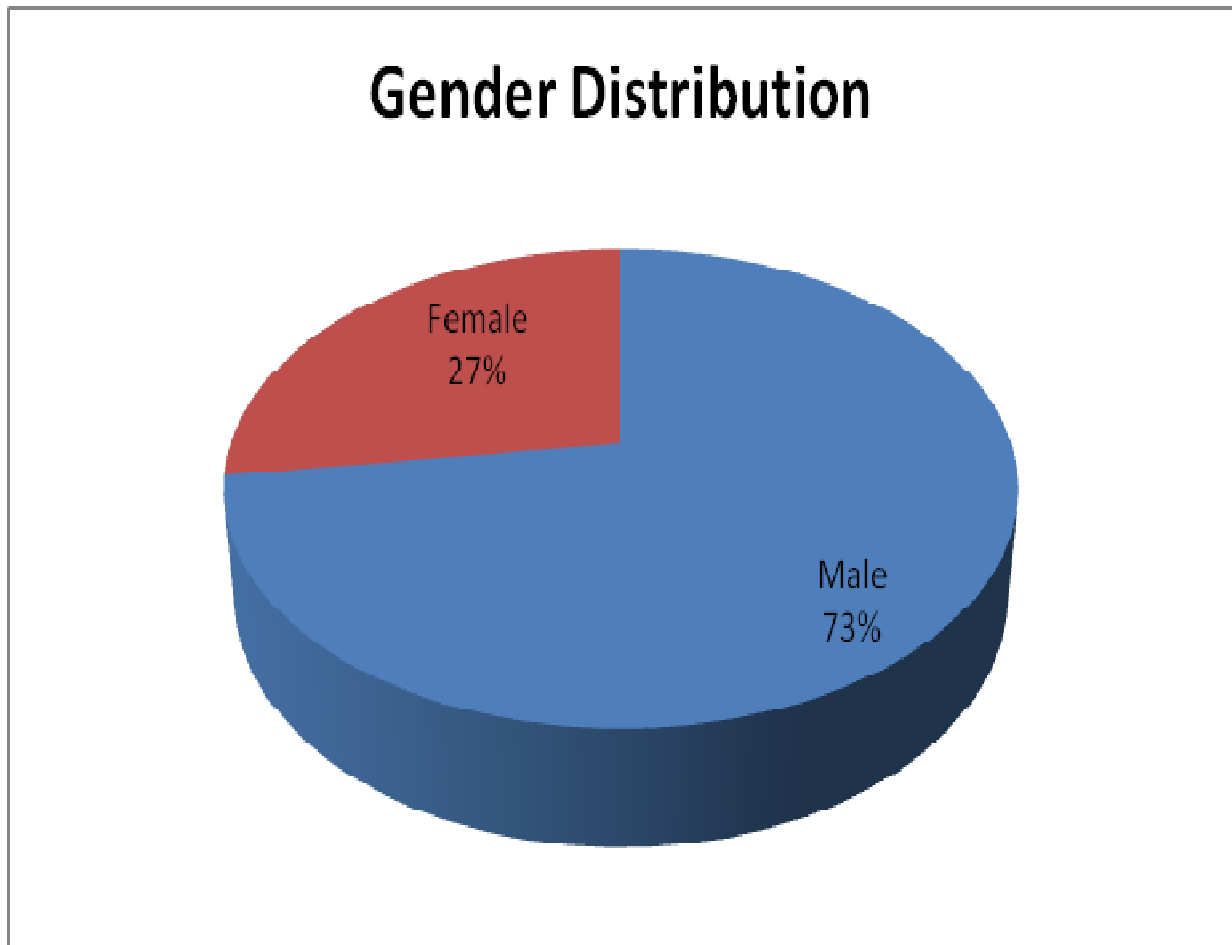
4.17. Demographic distribution

Distribution of various age-groups	Total	Percent
11 – 17 years	16	1
18 – 20 years	58	4
21 – 25 years	158	9
26 – 59 years	1013	64
Senior citizens (60 – 89 years)	346	22
Total	1591	100%

- 77% of homeless are in the age bracket of 18 – 59 years
- 22% are senior citizens
- 1% is children below age 14 yrs

4.18. Gender

Streets are unsafe for women. This is a huge gap between male and female population of the homeless. The following graph explains this pattern quite clearly.



- There are 430 female homeless and 1161 males homeless in the survey results.

Sitewise Individual Survey Performance Chart
(Schedule of Survey Carried out)

#	Site Name	Date/s of Survey	Time of Survey	Surveyor Name	Total Site Visits	Total persons surveyed	of which floating population
1	Bus Stand Ganeshpet	29th & 30th Feb 14	7:00 to 11:00 p.m.	Dhanashree J. Kanaskar	2	28	24
		5th Feb 14	8:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Nitin D. Tamgadge	1		
		30th Jan 14 & 15-17 Feb 14	7:00 to 11:30 p.m.	Pratibha Chhatre	3		
		1st & 10th Feb 14	7:00 to 11:00 p.m.	Reena A. Dhepe	2		
		13th Feb 14	7:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Sarita S. Junghare	1		
		2nd Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Sheetal K. Verma	1		
		Total visits to Site - 1			10	28	24
2	Railway Station Sitabardi Nagpur	17th & 18th Feb 14	7:00 to 10:30 p.m.	Dhanashree J. Kanaskar	2	133	110
		19th to 23rd Feb 14	7:00 to 11:30 p.m.	Krunal Motghare	5		
		12th, 15th, 16th & 24th Feb 14	7:30 to 12:00 a.m.	Nitin D. Tamgadge	4		
		6th, 7th & 14 Feb 14	7:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Pratibha Chhatre	3		
		1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th & 24th Feb 14	7:30 to 11:30 p.m.	Reena A. Dhepe	5		
		2nd Feb 14	7:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Sainath Mohurli	1		
		25th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Sarita S. Junghare	1		
		26th to 27th Feb 14	7:00 to 11:00 p.m.	Sheetal K. Verma	3		
		10th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Subhash Sathvane	1		
		Total visits to Site - 2			25	133	110
3	Railway Station Itwari	14th Feb 14	7:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Dhanashree J. Kanaskar	1	62	55
		7th & 8th Feb 14	7:00 to 10:30 p.m.	Krunal Motghare	2		
		10th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Nitin D. Tamgadge	1		
		11th Feb 14	7:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Pratibha Chhatre	1		
		12th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Reena A. Dhepe	1		
		14th & 15th Feb	7:00 to 9:30	Sarita S. Junghare	2		

		14	p.m.				
		16th & 17th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:30 p.m.	Sheetal K. Verma	2		
		18th Feb 14	9:00 to 10:30 p.m.	Subhash Sathvane	1		
		19th & 20th Feb 14	7:30 to 10:00 p.m.	Vanmala B. Dongare	2		
		Total visits to Site - 3			13	62	55
4	Daga Hospital	9th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Dhanashree J. Kanaskar	1	31	25
		10th Feb 14	8:30 to 10:30 p.m.	Krunal Motghare	1		
		11th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Nitin D. Tamgadge	1		
		12th Feb 14	7:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Pratibha Chhatre	1		
		8th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Sarita S. Junghare	1		
		13th Feb 14	7:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Sheetal K. Verma	1		
		14th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Subhash Sathvane	1		
		15th Feb 14	7:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Vanmala B. Dongare	1		
		Total visits to Site - 4			8	31	25
5	Medical Hospital	2nd, 3rd & 5th Feb 14	8:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Dhanashree J. Kanaskar	3	88	75
		11th & 12th Feb 14	7:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Krunal Motghare	2		
		10th, 13th & 14th Feb 14	7:00 to 11:00 p.m.	Nitin D. Tamgadge	3		
		15th Feb 14	7:30 to 9:30 p.m.	Pratibha Chhatre	1		
		9th Feb 14	7:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Reena A. Dhepe	1		
		16th Feb 14	8:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Sarita S. Junghare	1		
		4th & 6th Feb 14	7:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Sheetal K. Verma	2		
		7th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Subhash Sathvane	1		
		20th, 21st, 22nd Feb 14	7:00 to 10:30 p.m.	Vanmala B. Dongare	3		
		Total visits to Site - 5			17	88	75
6	Mayo Hospital	7th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Dhanashree J. Kanaskar	1	28	22
		8th Feb 14	7:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Reena A. Dhepe	1		
		9th, 11th, 12th & 13th Feb 14	7:30 to 10:30 p.m.	Sheetal K. Verma	4		
		Total visits to Site - 6			6	28	22
7	Super	11th & 19th Feb	8:00 to 9:30	Dhanashree J.	2	44	36

Speciality Hospital Tukdoji Square	14	p.m.	Kanaskar			
	29th Jan & 13th Feb 14	7:30 to 10:00 p.m.	Krunal Motghare	2		
	30th Jan & 12th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Vanmala B. Dongare	2		
	2nd Feb 14	7:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Pratibha Chhatre	1		
	6th Feb 14	8:00 to 9:30 p.m.	Reena A. Dhepe	1		
	7th Feb 14	7:30 to 9:30 p.m.	Sarita S. Junghare	1		
	18th, 23rd, & 24th Feb 14	7:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Sheetal K. Verma	3		
	9th Feb 14	8:00 to 10:00 p.m.	Subhash Sathvane	1		
Total visits to Site - 7				13	44	36

Chapter – V

Conclusions and Recommendations

This report summarizes the findings of a comprehensive survey of homeless in Nagpur city in 2014. The survey was undertaken in 02 steps: firstly it included mapping of all locations where homeless are found in Nagpur, and secondly, it has captured the homeless population as comprehensively as possible between 5th and 29th February 2014. Out of the 1900 filled in forms, we were able to use 1591 forms to create a profile of the homeless population. The total population of Nagpur urban was counted as 23,98,165 in the 2011 census of India. Taking this as referent, the homeless population in Nagpur constitutes 0.065% of the total population.

Conclusions

Conclusion 01	Majority of homeless are men and young adults.
Conclusion 02	The majority of homeless people are working and are productive citizens of the city.
Conclusion 03	The motivation to migrate is result of the poor state of rural economy.
Conclusion 04	Most of the homeless sleep on pavements, parks and temple premises. Some cook their own food, some eat at cheap 'bhojanalaya' and depend on water from unsafe sources.
Conclusion 05	Harassment from police is the major problem the homeless face besides facing other difficulties
Conclusion 06	Local cheap thief harassment for fulfilling their de-addiction need is another major problem the homeless face on the street at night time

Recommendations

Recommendation 01	There is a need for more affordable 'night shelters' in the city of Nagpur. Effective publicity should be given with navigation arrow of shelters address. <i>Stress on Railway & bus stations</i> in collaboration with department officials.
Recommendation 02	There is need for 'special shelters' for women and children
Recommendation 03	Locations with high density of homeless are in urgent need for public toilet facilities
Recommendation 04	The police needs to be sensitized about the needs of the homeless
Recommendation 05	Identity cards can be issued to homeless staying for long periods
Recommendation 06	Establish another shelter with capacity to 100 beds including 50 beds for women/girls near Railway Station, Sitaburdi.
Recommendation 07	Night shelters located at Guru Ghasidas Samaj Bhawan (Sakkarwadi) and Indora Math Mohalla are running but not in full capacity due to interior location so need to be relocated as per demand for shelter more.
Recommendation 08	Sanction the work of managing and maintaining the night shelters to existing NGO partners rather than appointing new NGOs. New NGOs need time to understand the dynamics of operating a night shelter

Locations identified and recommended for establishing additional 'Night Shelters' in Nagpur city

Floating Population

The floating population is of those who visit a place regularly but do not stay in the area permanently and have no home and the second type is a visitor who lives for a small span of time but his/her time of stay and next visit is not predictable. They are seasonal visitors. They are around 4.75 lakhs floating populations yearly whose need shelters in city. The Nagpur city's floating population was putting an extra burden on the city's economy. The average yearly burden on the city is 19% which are seasonal visitors who need shelters in city.

Major Floating Population Places are as follows:

1. Railway Station, Sitabardi

Central Railway Station, Nagpur is biggest location of Nagpur city floating population. These floating populations came for different prospective from all over India. Many of them are for employment and earning bread & butter for self and their family. These are poor and not aware of any facilities. They sleep at railway station and nearby areas of railway. Literacy is the main cause of these peoples. The peoples who are literate ask and used shelter facility nearby railway station. These populations majorly from various states like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc. This site takes much more times to survey floating populations as there are daily new people visitors. Here we segregate and find out needy poor populations. After continues survey by our team, we found that there are daily around 235 floating populations per day in and around Central Railway Station and Cotton Market area who need shelters. Due to continuous flow of populations, street based hotels, hamals, daily wages labours and rickshaw pullers, workers are working there and nearby in various shops. These are around 41 daily wage populations which are needy and demand shelter. The new & repetitive floating populations are total 110 peoples. Monthly it goes around 3300 and yearly

39,600 respectively which contribute city population 3.3% yearly & 17% of total floating population. Few of them are repetitive and staying same location since last 2-3 month. Hotel workers, daily labours, rickshaw pullers etc are some of them.

2. Medical Hospital & Super speciality Hospital

Government Medical Hospital, Medical Chowk is another major location of floating population. Many villagers came for treatments from various villages of Nagpur and nearby districts. Few of them are other states too. They sleep in medical premises, TB ward, Super speciality hospital area and nearby area of medical. These are poor people/ villagers. There are around 900 clients visited along with their relatives. After continues survey by our team, we found that daily 111 peoples are floating population who are not resident of Nagpur city. Many of them visited here due to good treatment and social beneficiary schemes. These are not repetitive except some hotel labours stay here routine. Monthly it goes to 3330 and yearly 39,960 respectively which contribute city population 2.8% yearly & 14.5% of total floating population.

Ref. Our team's continuous survey and oral information gathered by Mr. Raju Gadkari, OPD In-charge, Super speciality Hospital (M.9370511230)

3. Ganeshpeth Bus Stand

Central Bus stand, Ganeshpeth is also found high floating population rate. After continuous survey by our team, we found that many people came for employment, earning bread & butter for their family. The aim is same but their location is different. These are spread all over city but found everywhere for earning money by doing any type daily wages work. These are staying nearby area of bus stand, and sleep nearby location of bus stand. These are poor people and illiterate too. Daily faces are new. After scrutinised by survey team, we find out that there are around 24 floating populations per days around bus stand and monthly it goes to 720 and yearly goes to 8640 populations which contribute city population 2.6% yearly & 14% of total floating population.

4. Mayo/Daga Hospital, Gandhibagh

Indira Gandhi Mayo hospital and Daga Memorial Hospital, Central avenue road are another major location of city where floating population rate are high. Many villagers and nearby peoples came here for treatments from various villages of Nagpur and nearby districts. After continues survey by our team, we found that daily 650 peoples visited including patients & their relatives. Out of above average 24% floating populations are from outside of Nagpur i.e. 160 are non residents of Nagpur city. These include patients & their relatives too. They sleep in hospital premises, and nearby area of hospital. These are poor people/ villagers. Due to continuous flow of populations, street based hotels, daily wages labours and rickshaw pullers, workers are working there nearby in shops. These are around 32 daily wage populations which are needy and demand shelter. Few of them are other states like UP, MP, BR, CG etc. The new & repetitive floating populations are total 47 peoples. Monthly it goes to 1410 and yearly 16920 respectively which contribute city population 2.3% yearly & 12% of total floating population.

Ref. Our team's continuous survey and oral information gathered by Mr. Agrawal, Administrative Officer, Mayo Hospital

5. Itwari Railway Station

Itwari Railway Station, Nagpur is located north-east route. After continuous survey by our team, we noticed that these are market area where huge number of daily wages labours is working. The major reason of high density is due main wholesale market area and also Red Cross area in Itwari. The peoples working on daily wages are poor labours came here from different states like BR, UP, MP, CG etc. The local nearby district of Maharashtra peoples is also more. Railway station and nearby area's floating populations came here for different prospective from all over India. These are poor. They sleep at railway station and nearby areas of railway. Literacy is the main cause of these peoples. There are daily around 55 floating populations per day visited in and around Railway Station and Itwari area which need shelter in city. Monthly it goes around 1650 and yearly 19,800 respectively which contribute city population 2% yearly & 10.7% of total floating population. Hotel workers, daily labours, rickshaw pullers etc are some of them. Many of them came for daily works, employment and to earn bread & butter for self and their family. Many of these

leave alone away from their family. Very few of them are repetitive and staying same location more than 2 month.

I – On Priority basis

- **Laxminagar Zone [Near Sai Mandir]**
- **Dhantoli Zone [Railway Station, Shani Mandir]**
- **Mangalwari Zone [Ganesh Tekadi, LIC square]**
- **Hanuman Nagar Zone [Medical square]**
- **Hanuman Nagar Zone [Ganesh Peth Bus Stand]**
- **Sataranjipura Zone [Near Itwari Railway station]**
- **Gandhinagh Zone [Near Mayo Hospital, Daga Hospital] Gandhibagh Area**
- **Dhantoli zone [Ramdaspath, Yashwant Stadium, Ajni Railway Station]**

II - Future Expansion

A – For men

Area	Location Recommended	Facility Available
Ganeshpeth Bus Stand	c/o Rastriya Kamgar kalyan Building, bus stand road, Opposite Petrol pump, Nagpur	10 rooms available each with 1000 sq.ft with toilet facility
	NMC open space, Opposite Jaika Showroom, Canal road, Nagpur	Need to construct shelter. Currently space occupied for parking by NMC city bus service provider agency.
	NMC Chacha Neharu Hall, Opp. Raman science centre, Near Gandhisagar lake, Subhash Road, Ganeshpeth	One hall 6000 sq.ft., chairs, toilet.

	c/o Maheshwari Maha Sabha, baidyanath Square, Agyaram Devi Chowk, Nagpur (Owner-Mr. Vivek Ingolkar Mob.942180000)	2000sq.ft and 1200sq.ft hall, 2 bathroom, drinking water & security guard.
	c/o Khuran Travel Office, First Floor, Baidyanath Sqaure, Ganeshpeth, Nagpur (Khurana Travel Owner-Mr.Rana Khurana Mob.9822227663)	Four floor building with lift, 3000sq.ft hall & 2 1200sq.ft hall, bathroom, toilet, gurad.
Medical Chowk	At medical college premises by consulting with GMC hospital authority, Nagpur	N/A
	c/o Raja Baksha Vyayam Shala, Medical square	800sq.ft hall but 10000sq.ft open space. Can construct Shelter in open space.
Indira Nagar	Samaj bhawan, Indira nagar, nagpur	2000sq.ft hall, toilet
	Rajabaksha hanuman temple, Indira nagar (owner-Temple caring body)	3000sq.ft hall, toilet, open space
Super specialty hospital	Samaj Bhawan, Adiwasi maidan, Vishwakarma Nagar, B/h Medical Hospital, Nagpur (NMC)	1 hall each floor 3500sq.ft, toilet
Railway Station, Sitaburdi	NMC Mahatma fule School, Cotton market, Near railway station, Sitaburdi	NMC owner school given to Punjabrao Deshmukh Art College on rent. 2000sq.ft 4 hall, toilet
	c/o Deepak Lounge, Cotton Market, Near Railway Station	1200sq.ft 2 hall, toilet, bathroom, kitchen, security guard
	NMC Cotton Market hall, Library, Cotton Market	2000sq.ft hall, open space for Ganeshotsav mandal
Mahal	Old NMC school, Near CP & Berar college, Mahal, Nagpur	1500 sq.ft. rooms, toilet
	NMC Zone office, Mahal, Nagpur	N/A
	c/o Chitanya Shende, Cotton market, Nagpur Mob.7709556395	4 rooms each 1000sq.ft, water, toilet, electricity.
Matipura Shiraspeth	NMC primary school, Matipura, Shiraspeth, nagpur	1200sq.ft hall, toilet
Imamwada	Dr. Ambedkar Samaj Bhawan, Imamwada	3000sq.ft hall, toilet

Gandhibagh	NMC School, Nalsab Chowk, CA Road, Nagpur	1300sq.ft hall, toilet
	Navi Shukravari Hindi School, Near Samuh Sadhan Kendra, Navi Shukravari, Nagpur	1200sq.ft & 100sq.ft hall, toilet
Hansapuri	First Floor, Hansapuri Ayurvedic Hospital, Hansapuri	1000sq.ft hall above hospital. Previously Vyayam shala.
	Hansapuri Samaj Bhawan, Hansapuri, Nagpur	2000sq.ft. hall. Here daily 8-12 daily wages workers (homeless beggars) use this for facility for sleep at night time.
	Khadan NMC Night School, Shivaji Night School, Hansapuri	3000sq.ft hall, toilet
Ashinagar zone	Lashkaribagh Higher Primary School, Kadbi Chowk, Kamal Chowk, Nagpur	NMC School, 1800sq.ft construction, 4 hall, toilet.
	Samta Maidan hall, Ashi Nagar, Nagpur	NIT hall, 600sq.ft hall, toilet
	Namatar Shahid Smarak, ITI Building, Near Jaswant Mall, Nagpur	Pvt Body having president Mr. Jogendra Kawade. 1200sq.ft hall, toilet and big open space.
	B.H. Tower, Sardha Company, kampthee Road (Ref-Mr. Vishal-9890069364)	1500sq.ft, toilet
Ramdaspath,	c/o Ghatate Chamber, Near care Hospital, Ramdaspath, Nagpur (Owner-Mr. Anurag Arvind Patne Mob.9975754988)	1200sq.ft hall. Toilet (Not interested to allot NMC shelter)
	NMC Community hall, Anganwadi, Fakirawadi, Dhantoli	2000sq.ft hall
Dhantoli zone	NMC Samaz bhawan, Dhawad Chowk, Dhantoli	1500sq.ft hall
Laxmi nagar zone	Sangh Ground, Abhyankar nagar, Nagpur (ref-Mr.Pankaj Mishra Mob.9021290277)	1200sq.ft 2 hall, toilet, guard, 1 kitchen, 1 bathroom.
	Samaj Bhawan, Old Ajni, Nagpur (NMC)	1300sq.ft hall (beneficial to Ajni Railway station area beggars)
	Samajik Sabhagruha, NIT layout, Wardha Road, Ajni, Nagpur (NMC)	1200sq.ft hall (beneficial to Sai mandir area beggars)
	Abhyankar nagar Krida mandal, Abhyankar nagar, Nagpur	800sq.ft hall, 1200sq.ft hall, toilet, open space 1500sq.ft
	Ganesh Chamber, Laxmi nagar chowk, Nagpur	1200sq.ft hall, toilet, kitchen, guard.

	(Owner-Mr.Rajesh Shahu Mo.9763228312)	
Dharampeth zone	Shivni Consultancy Building, Dharam peth Road, Nagpur (Owner-Mob.9373113310)	2000sq.ft hall, toilet and 5000sq.ft open space.
	NMC samaj bhawan, Near Varma layout Hanuman Madir, Ambazari	2000sq.ft hall, open space
	Dr Ambedkar Samaj Bhawan, Ambazari (NMC)	2200sq.ft hall
	Samajik sabhagruh, Old Futala, Nagpur (NMC)	1500sq.ft hall
Mangalwari zone	c/o S.T. Josef Complex, SZTI Building, sadar, Nagpur (ref.Mr. Tarachand Thawre Mob.9175638709)	1000sq.ft 2 rooms and rest under construction
	c/o NMC Samaj Bhawan, Shitla mata mandir Parisar, Mangalwari	1500sq.ft hall, open space
	c/o NMC Paramount Vyayam Shala, Sadar, Nagpur	2000sq.ft hall, toilet, open space
	Dr. Ambedkar samajik Bhawan, B/h Gaddigodam Police station, Gaddogodam	NMC 2 storry building
Hanuman nagar zone	NMC Ambedkar School, Untakhana school ground, Nagpur	2000sq.ft hall, toilet
	NMC School, Jawahar Nagar shool ground, Nagpur	1500sq.ft hall, toilet (NMC Hanuman nagar Zone office here)
	Ajantha Building, Baidyanath chowk, Medical road, Nagpur (ref-Mr. Naresdra Bhure Mob.9325309414)	4000sq.ft hall, toilet, guard
	Babu Haridas Awale Vachanalaya, Adjacent to Ramai Budhha Vihar, Hanuman nagar, Nagpur (NMC)	800sq.ft hall, open space
	Samaj mandir, Untkhana Road, Behind State bank, Nagpur (NMC)	2400sq.ft hall
	Samaj mandir, Chandan nagar, Gandhi krida maidan, Nagpur (NMC)	1500sq.ft. hall, open space
	Samaj mandir, Somvari peth, Shiv mandir, tukdoji Putla, Nagpur (NMC)	1500sq.ft hall
	Samaj mandir, Near Shitla mata mandi, Somvari peth , Nagpur (NMC)	1400sq.ft hall
	Vyayam Shala, Near to kamgar kalia Kendra, Nagpur (NMC)	2000sq.ft hall

	Vyayam Shala, Near to Water tank, Somwari peth, Nagpur (NMC)	1500sq.ft hall
Itwari	c/o Rokde Goods & Transport Services, Near Itwari Market, Itwari (Owner-Mr.Sunil Gudwani, kamthee Contact-0712-2776586)	3000sq.ft hall, toilet
	NMC Premnagar Corporation school, Pivli school, Near itwari railway Station, Itwari	2000sq.ft construction in 4000sq.ft space.
	C/o Bhavadkar, 593, Pachdeval square, Shanti Nagar Road, Itwari, Nagpur	4 rooms each 1000 sq.ft. and toilet
	Lalganj Ayurvedik Hospital, Lalganj (market place)	1800sq.ft hall, 2000sq.ft open space
	Samaj Bhawan, Yendalwadi School Area, After Dahibazar Bridge, Rani Durgavati Road, Itwari	2000sq.ft hall.
	c/o Narayan Sontakke, Universal Chowk, Shanti nagar contact-0712-2768359	1000sq.ft 2 hall and under construction building

B – For Women

Area	Location recommended	Facility Available
Medical square	At medical college premises by consulting with GMC hospital authority, Nagpur	N/A
	Rajabaksha hanuman temple, Indira nagar (owner-Temple caring body)	3000sq.ft hall, toilet, open space
Sitaburdi	Beside Existing Night Shelter NMC Buty Hospital & School premises, Sitaburdi	3 rooms each 1500sq.ft in closed condition adjacent to NMC Buty Hospital, Sitaburdi.
	NMC Community hall, Tempal bazar Road, Sitaburdi	2000sq.ft hall
Itwari	C/o Bhavadkar, 593, Pachdeval square, Shanti Nagar Road, Itwari, Nagpur	4 rooms each 1000 sq.ft. and toilet

	NMC Premnagar Corporation school, Pivli school, Near itwari railway Station, Itwari	2000sq.ft construction in 4000sq.ft space.
	c/o Vachanalaya, Old Shanti nagar udyan, NMC Garden, Old Shanti nagar	Vachanalaya hall 1200sq.ft. toilet, bathroom, open space
Near Nagpur Bus Stand	Nirmit Bhawan, Sindhikhana, Opposite petrol pump, Ganeshpeth, Nagpur	1500 sq.ft. hall funded by MLA

In survey, our team discuss with general populations in nearby area to know existing NMC non-usable building but peoples are not aware about it. Some locations found which mentions as above. We started searching for private buildings, premises and we discussed but there are maximum buildings / premises / area belongs to commercial places, The cost / rent for these commercial buildings are very high and on pagadi basis so, therefore there is no private place available for establishing night shelters.

Monitoring of the Shelters

- Quarterly basis review meeting will be conducted by the NGO Director
- Component wise monitoring of the night shelters
- Quarterly meetings with inmates to ascertain their views on the functioning of the shelters and implement wherever possible, feasible suggestions for improving the services provided
- External monitoring by NMC officials at intervals chosen at its own convenience
- Mid –term corrections/changes to be made wherever necessary in consultation and approval of NMC officials.

Format of Survey Questionnaire

NMC initiated – Homeless Survey 2014

City of Nagpur (M.S.)

Questionnaire

Form NO:

Homeless pocket (site name):

Site Code:

Investigator Name:

A – Personal Details

1	Name	
2	Father's name	
3	Mother's name	
4	Wife's name (if married)	
5	Date of Birth/age in years	
6	Nationality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian <input type="checkbox"/> • Bangladeshi <input type="checkbox"/> • Nepali <input type="checkbox"/> • Other <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Place of birth	
8	Tehsil	
9	City/Nagar	
10	State	
11	Religion (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu <input type="checkbox"/> • Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> • Sikh <input type="checkbox"/> • Christian <input type="checkbox"/> • Other <input type="checkbox"/>

12	Caste type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC <input type="checkbox"/> • ST <input type="checkbox"/> • OBC <input type="checkbox"/> • General <input type="checkbox"/> • Open <input type="checkbox"/>
13	Caste name	
14	Mobile Number	
15	Address (for correspondence)	

B – Site information

1	Since how long are you staying in Nagpur city?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since child hood • Less than 01 year • 1 – 5 years • More than 5 years
2	How many months of the year do you come/stay in Nagpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 01 month • 1 – 3 months • 3 – 6 months • More than 6 months
3	For how long are you staying at the present site?	
4	Present site details	
5	Name of areas where you try to sleep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park • Rly station • Bus stand • Footpath • Gully • Any other shelter?
6	Where do you take your meals?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dharmik sthal • Sanstha • Dabha • Hotel • Cook own food
7	Drinking water source?	

8	Toilet facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open • Paid toilet
9	For how many years are you without shelter?	
10	Reason for being homeless	
11	What problems do you face when you sleep at footpath or other places?	
12	Does your family live with you in Nagpur? (if yes, why dont you live with them?)	
13	Where does your family live (excluding Nagpur)	
14	Are you in contact with your family? (if yes, how)	
15	What is the contact period? (everyday on mobile/sometimes/never, etc)	
16	How long is it now that there is no contact with family?	
17	Do you work in Nagpur city?	
18	What type of work do you do?	
19	What is your daily/monthly income?	
20	Do you provide economic support to family?	
21	Do you have a bank account? (ask for details)	
22	EPIC/ration card?	
23	Do you know anything about 'night shelters' in Nagpur city?	
24	Are you ready to use 'night shelter' facility if available?	

The End