

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 55 of 2003

S No.	Particulars	Pages
1	Final Report of the Committee	1-118
2.	Minutes of Meeting dt 17.01.2017	Annexure-A
3.	Performa for Uploading the details	Annexure-B
4.	Statement Showing States/UTs which Uploaded information in Web Portal	Annexure-C
5.	Minutes of the Committee dt. 12.05.2017	Annexure-D
6.	Minutes of the Meeting of Governing Council dt.31.05.17	Annexure-E
7.	Copy of the format for facilities provided in Shelters	Annexure-F
8.	Minutes of the Meeting with States/UTs and Observation of the Shelters Visited	Annexure-G to N
9.	Road Map of Telangana	Annexure-O
10.	Road Map of Gujarat	Annexure-P
11.	Road Map of Punjab	Annexure-Q
12.	Road Map of Haryana	Annexure-R
13.	Road Map of West Bengal	Annexure-S
14.	Road Map of Maharashtra	Annexure-T
15.	Road Map of Rajasthan	Annexure-U
16.	Road Map of Andhra Pradesh	Annexure-V

17.	Road Map of Karnataka	Annexure-W
18.	Road Map of Mizoram	Annexure-X
19.	Road Map of Uttar Pradesh	Annexure-Y
20.	Road Map of Chandigarh	Annexure-Z
21.	Report in Respect Shelter of Delhi	Annexure- AA to AA 31
22.	Letter written by Chairperson of Committee to Delhi Government	Annexure-BB
23.	Minutes of the Meeting of Govt. of NCT Delhi	Annexure-CC
24.	Road Map Of Chhattisgarh	Annexure-DD
23.	Road Map of Odisha	Annexure-EE
25.	Letter of Arunachal Pradesh	Annexure-FF
26.	Letter of Lakshadweep	Annexure-GG
27.	Letter of Goa	Annexure-HH
28.	Letter of Committee written to all the States/UTs	Annexure-II

(Neeraj Kumar Gupta)
Member Secretary

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 55 of 2003

E.R. KUMAR & ANRPetitioner(s)

Versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORSRespondent(s)

AND

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 572 of 2003

DEEPAN BORAPetitioner(s)

Versus

UNION OF INDIARespondent(s)

FINAL REPORT

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 11.11.2016, was pleased to constitute a three member Committee with the directions inter-alia to carry out physical verification of available shelters for urban homeless in each State/UT; to verify that the shelters are in compliance of the operational guidelines for the scheme of 'Shelters for Urban Homeless' under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM); to inquire into the reasons for the slow progress in the setting up of shelter homes by the States/Union Territories; to inquire about the non-utilization and /or diversion/mis-utilization of the funds allocated and finally the Committee shall issue suitable recommendations to the State Governments to ensure that at least temporary shelters are provided for the urban homeless in the urban areas to protect them during the winter season and the State Government shall ensure compliance with the recommendations along with the time frame indicated by the committee. The Committee was directed to submit its report within a period of four months.

The Constitution of the said committee was duly notified by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation vide Gazette Notification dated 08.12.2016.

Letter dated 13.12.2016, was issued by the Deputy Secretary, Ministry of HUPA on behalf of the Committee to the Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories informing them about the constitution of the Committee by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the Notification issued by the Government of India and also about the proposed visit of the Committee for physical verification of shelters in each State/Union Territory and detailed interaction with the State Administration and all concerned authorities.

The Committee has already submitted its Interim Report dated 31/03/2017, and by that time the committee could only visit the following States/Union Territories:-

1. Delhi
2. Punjab
3. Haryana
4. Chandigarh
5. Rajasthan; and
6. Maharashtra

The aforesaid Writ Petitions came up for hearing before the Hon'ble Court on 02.05.2017, when it was pointed out by the Petitioner, E.R. Kumar, that the Committee was to file a report and not an Interim Report and taking note of his submission, the Hon'ble Court was pleased to direct the Committee to submit the Final Report on or before 01.07.2017.

The Committee was to submit its report within a period of four months after causing physical verification of the available shelters for urban homeless in each of the States/Union Territories of the country, and therefore, there was no option left with the Committee but to submit its Interim Report as due to constraints of time only the above mentioned States/UT's could be visited by the committee. Even at the time of the submission of its Final Report, the Committee has not been able to make it possible to visit the following States/Union Territories:-

1. Bihar
2. Chhattisgarh
3. Goa
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Jammu & Kashmir

6. Jharkhand
7. Kerala
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Odisha
10. Tamil Nadu
11. Uttarakhand
12. Pondicherry
13. Andaman & Nicobar
14. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
15. Daman & Diu
16. Assam
17. Arunachal Pradesh
18. Manipur
19. Meghalaya
20. Nagaland
21. Sikkim; and
22. Tripura

In the aforesaid background, the Committee makes an earnest request to this Hon'ble Court to accept the said Interim Report as a part of Final Report in so far as the same presents the profile picture of the status of the Urban Homeless Shelters referred to the States/UTs therein.

To give a brief background of the genesis of various orders, passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India concerning this deprived class of Urban Homeless looking for a shelter in various urban cities of the country, it is submitted that an NGO i.e. Public Union of Civil Liberties had filed Writ Petition No. 196 of 2001 titled as PUCL Versus Union of India & Ors. wherein the issue raised was with regard to the non-implementation of various government schemes such as Public Distribution System, Integrated Child Development Services, Mid-day Meal Scheme, Antyodaya Yojana etc. and in this Writ Petition Hon'ble Supreme Court had appointed Court Commissioners for their valuable assistance in the matter. In this Writ Petition the Court Commissioners had brought to the notice of Hon'ble Supreme Court the appalling conditions of the people living on the streets of Delhi especially in the cold weather conditions. The Court Commissioners also expressed their concern on the tragic death of some of the

homeless persons in the capital city of Delhi in the winter of 2009-2010, which could have been averted, had there been proper implementation of various directions given by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the said Writ Petition (CWP No.196 of 2001). The Hon'ble Supreme Court took urgent notice of the matter and directed the Government of NCT of Delhi to take urgent steps to provide shelters to all those who sleep on streets, footpaths, pavements and such other like places with a further direction that these shelters must be fully equipped with all basic amenities such as blankets, water, mobile toilets and all other basic services compatible with human dignity.

Two separate Writ Petitioners came to be filed in the year 2003 titled as E.R. Kumar &Anr. Versus Union of India &Ors. (Writ Petition (Civil) No.55 of 2003), and Deepan Bora Versus Union of India (Writ Petition(Civil) No.572 of 2003), wherein the focus was laid on the specific issue concerning the shelters for all Urban Homeless in various States/Union Territories with the provision of availability of all basic and necessary amenities as well as their efficient management. Pleading the case of homeless persons, the Petitioners highlighted the plight of these homeless persons who were amongst the poorest and most marginalized persons and engaged

in low paying jobs and often sleep on pavements, railway platforms, under flyovers, bridges, parks, around religious places, footpaths etc. and this class who enter the urban cities as migrants in search of work/jobs and are without any means to have a shelter on their head due to their adverse economic conditions. As per the Petitioners, the population of Urban Homeless was more than 20 Lakh all over the country as per the Census of India 1991 which otherwise was not the correct estimation of urban homeless, as per the Petitioners. The Petitioners placed on record the inadequacy of shelters in various parts of the country and their poor conditions in terms of both quality and quantity and expressed for urgent need for an effective policy and time bound plan for construction of adequate shelter homes in all the States/UT and putting in place a monitoring mechanism for their efficient management. Petitioners emphasized upon the requirement that the shelters should be fully equipped with basic and essential amenities so that these urban homeless are able to live a life of dignity as guaranteed to them under Article 21 of Constitution of India.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the said Writ Petitions passed series of important directions to various States/Union Territories of the country including the

NDMC and MCD of Delhi and from time to time these States/Union Territories have been filing affidavits through their Principal Officers with regard to the existence of number of shelters, their future plans for raising construction of more shelters and also about the availability of minimum basic facilities at the existing shelters. The Court Commissioners have been submitting their reports from time to time and in all their reports they have presented the ground status of existing shelters in various States/Union Territories with the help of their counterparts and they have given valuable inputs and suggestions to help improve the condition of the shelter homes and how efficiently they can be operated so that the shelter less poor people can live a life of dignity and honour.

The Government on the other hand from time to time came up with various schemes through its Ministry of Urban Development such as “Centrally sponsored scheme of Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities, Night Shelters for Urban Shelterless, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana and Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana. To comply with various directions given by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the said Writ Petitions the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA) had launched a more comprehensive scheme named National

Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and one of the main components of the Scheme concerns the Shelters for Urban Homeless. This scheme has now been renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The operational guidelines for the Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) under the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) had been issued by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (UPA Division) by office memorandum dated 13.12.2013.

The Central Government Scheme found approval by the Commissioners appointed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, as well as by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and thereafter directions have been given to the States/UT's to ensure that all the shelters meant for urban homeless are in compliance with the guidelines laid down by NULM.

Besides Shelter for Urban Homeless, NULM has other components viz. imparting necessary skill training, financial assistance under self-employment programme, support to urban street vendors, and social mobilisation & institutional development and such components in one way or the other are to be converged with the shelters.

The very purpose of a shift from bare necessity of 'right to live' to 'right to live with dignity' no doubt has totally changed the scope and intent of the shelters for urban homeless. Instead of shelters being construed as a place where homeless persons can spend their night in whatsoever conditions so as to save them from severe cold or intense heat, the shelters have to be a decent place to live, mindful of the fact that the urban homeless contribute to the economy of the cities but survive, without having access to the basic necessities of life. The role of a shelter, as per the NULM guidelines, is to be a safe place for its inmates for washing, eating, relaxing and sleeping and the continuity helps to foster an atmosphere of peace as well as a sense of responsibility towards the shelters and a feeling of community among the inmates and more importantly to feel at home. In a shelter, there should be provision for psychological assistance and job training etc. which includes innovate training programmes, that promotes self-sufficiency and placement services enabling the inmates to get a job and earn their own bread and butter as per the skill attained by them while residing in the shelters, which would be the best purpose which a shelter can serve along with provision for medical aid, i.e. first aid box and visit of doctors from time to time.

Urban homeless is an issue not confined to our country but is a world-wide phenomena, more so in developing countries because of migration of large number of people from rural to urban areas in search of employment.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948 states that everybody has the right to a standard of living that is adequate for the health and well being of the person and the family. This includes food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond ones control. Article 25 of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966, which India ratified on the 4th of April 1979, requires signatures to recognize the right of every person to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. It further requires the State Parties to take appropriate steps to ensure the realisation of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international cooperation based on free consent.

Urbanisation is taking place at a faster rate in India. Population residing in urban areas in India, according to 1901 census was 11.4 percent. According to 2001 census, this count increased to 20.53 percent. It has crossed 30 percent as according to 2011 census it is standing at 31.16 percent. According to a survey conducted by the UN State of the World Population, as reported in 2007, the country's population is expected to reside in urban areas would be 40.76 percent by the year 2030.

The aforesaid data gives a glimpse of enormity and magnitude of problem of, scarcity of homes / shelter homes for the urban homeless where they can live a life of dignity and honour. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Chameli Singh Vs the State of Uttar Pradesh, while dealing with Article 21 of the Constitution of India held that

“Shelter for a human being, is not a mere protection of his life and limb, it is home where he has opportunities to grow physically, mentally, intellectually and spiritually. Right to shelter, therefore, includes adequate living space, safe and decent structure, clean and decent

surroundings, sufficient light, pure air and water, electricity, sanitation and other civic amenities like roads etc. so as to have easy access to his daily vacation. The right to shelter, therefore, does not mean a mere right to a roof over one's head but right to all the infrastructure necessary to enable them to live and develop as a human being. The Right to Shelter, when used as an essential requisite to the right to live, should be deemed to have been guaranteed as a fundamental right. As is enjoined in the Directive Principles, the State should be deemed to be under an obligation to secure it for its citizens, of course subject to its economic budgeting. In a democratic society as a member of the organised civic community one should have permanent shelter so as to physically, mentally and intellectually equip to improve his excellence as an useful citizen as enjoined in the Fundamental Duties and to be an useful citizen and equal participant in democracy.”

In P.C.Gupta Vs the State of Gujarat and Others, the Court took a view that the right to residence and

settlement is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1) (c) and as a facet of inseparable and meaningful right to life constitutionally granted under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

Under the Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless, the Government has recognized that the urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities and they are source of cheap labour in the informal sector and yet they live with no shelter or social security protection. The scheme for Shelter for Urban Homeless, as framed by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and is often referred to as the Mission Document, lays down comprehensive guidelines as to how these SUHs have to be established, what facilities should be provided at the shelters, regarding location of shelters, regarding operation and management of shelters, funding pattern, sanctioned project, monitoring and evaluation and shelters to be a space for convergence. The homeless persons have been aptly described as the 'City Makers' by Shri Indu Prakash Singh, who is actively associated with the shelter rights campaign for the urban homeless in the country in his aspiring book "City Makers".

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has laid down 2022 as the target year to

provide shelter to each and every urban homeless in the country. Undoubtedly to achieve this target looks like a dream as the road ahead appears to be very tardy and arduous, looking into the slow progress of establishing shelter homes by various States/UT's. However, there should not be any kind of let up or laxity and more vigorous efforts with all zest and zeal should be made by all concerned to turn the said dream into reality.

The Committee may mention here that the visits of the Committee to various States / UTs have been very fruitful as all such meetings were attended by senior officials of the States / ULB's / Municipal Corporations / Police / NGOs and sometimes the media people. Long interactions with all the stakeholders certainly dispelled many of the doubts raised by the participants with regard to the implementation of the said scheme of “Shelter for Urban Homeless” and created a platform for many innovative ideas to resolve the issues being confronted by particular States / UTs in implementing the scheme. These meetings have led to activation of State / UT administrations and all concerned authorities and this can be well appreciated from the fact that they have given their roadmaps to meet the laid down targets of giving shelter to urban homeless of their urban areas till the year 2022.

I. SOME INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE

1. Setting Up of A WEB PORTAL

One of the major initiatives taken by the Committee is the creation of a web portal with the assistance of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation as well as NIC. With a view to have a complete data of the existence of the shelters in each State/UT and the facilities being provided in these shelter homes by the State/UT's and other agencies operating the shelter homes online, the committee recommended to the ministry to immediately create a web portal after taking necessary assistance from National Informatics Centre ('NIC'). The committee appreciates the efforts made by the Ministry and NIC in the creation of the said web portal within a short duration of time. The web portal '*www.nulm.gov.in*' is fully functional as on date and all States/UT's have been directed by the Committee to upload details of all shelters on the said portal maintained by M/o HUPA. The existing position including all the facilities available at the Shelter with their photographs are to be uploaded on web portal in respect of each and every Shelter whether under NULM assistance or maintained by State Government/Local authority/

Municipal Board/ NGO Trust etc. This will enable to ascertain (a) the number of existing shelters in each State, (b) further Shelters required as per the number of homeless persons in the particular cities/states, (c) the facilities available in each and every shelters, (d) to ascertain whether they are in compliance of NULM guidelines and with a provision to point out the deficiency, if any. All such details can be ascertained while being stationed at Delhi itself, and at a click of button. This will go a long way in ascertaining whether the States are making progress in providing shelters to homeless either by new construction or refurbishment etc, and whether the States/UT's will be able to reach the target as per Action plan/Road map submitted by them, till the year 2022, which is the dead line. The States are to upload all information in this regard from time to time and it has been made clear to them, that in case of default it will be taken that the States are not making any progress. (Minutes of meeting dated 17-1-2017 of the Committee are at **Annexure- A** and the proforma for uploading the details is at **Annexure- B**). The statement showing the number of States/UTs which have uploaded the information in the web portal (www.nulm.gov.in) is annexed as **Annexure- C**

2. Provision For Shelter Even In A Rental Premises

Another major initiative taken by the committee was to impress upon the Ministry of HUPA to revise the NULM guidelines to allow the shelter homes to operate even in a rented accommodation. The committee during its visit to some of the major city capitals of various states was confronted with a common problem that the shelter homes cannot be developed at the relevant places where the homeless congregate due to the non-availability of space, high price of land or the government and municipal buildings being not available at such places. The committee in its meeting held on 12.05.217 took a decision that the states should be permitted to lease out premises on rental basis including from private bodies/persons so that the homeless persons can be provided immediate shelters at the required places. The proposal has been approved by the Governing Council of DAY-NULM to permit States/UTs to take buildings on rental basis on an ad-hoc basis for running the shelters till 2022 by which time the permanent shelters shall be constructed. The decision has also allowed for spending amount from DAY-NULM funds on refurbishment of such buildings. (Minutes of the committee and the minutes of meeting of Governing

Council of DAY-NULM are annexed as **Annexure- D & E**). The said decision of Ministry on the recommendation of the Committee will go a long way in facilitating the concerned State/UT in running of shelters on an ad-hoc basis at the places where there is huge congregation of homeless, such as near Railway Stations, Bus Stands, Markets, etc. till the permanent shelters are established.

The Ministry of HUPA has earlier agreed that there will be no cap on the limit of funds requested for refurbishment so as to make the shelters NULM Compliant. (which was earlier a fixed amount and the same is subject to the sanctioning of Project Sanctioning Committee.)

3. Provision of Payment for OPERATION & MAINTENANCE under NULM, even for a Shelter not under DAY-NULM

One of the major reason of non compliance of operational guidelines as have been laid down under the Day-NULM scheme by various shelter homes under operation in various States/UT's was found to be that the majority of these shelter homes are being run by the local bodies, religious bodies and NGO's and they are not being paid operation and maintenance cost as was admissible for a shelter home being run under Day-

NULM. Taking this factor as a major failure on the part of the States/UT's in providing the basic facilities/amenities as per the norms laid down under the NULM the committee in its meeting held on strongly recommended to the Ministry to issue fresh directives to all States/ UT's that each and every shelter irrespective of the fact whether a shelter is being run by whatever agency and has been constructed by the State or any other body, the Shelter should strictly be in compliance to the guidelines laid down under NULM, and should have the facilities as envisaged therein. The committee laid emphasis that each and every Shelter should be NULM compliant with facility of convergence, as the scope of the Shelter is not only to provide a temporary resting place to the homeless but is to reform their conditions so that they can be a part of mainstream. The Committee therefore recommended to the Ministry to make a provision for providing a refurbishment fund for each and every shelter so that they can meet the standard of shelters as are laid down under NULM and for that purpose NULM should be ready and willing to pay 'operation and maintenance' charges to all the shelters so as to make them NULM compliant. Such shelters can be converged with DAY-NULM to claim the organization and management cost as per norms of guidelines.

4. Addition of More Facilities at Shelter Homes

The Committee in its very first meeting had considered the provision in the operational guidelines of NULM with regard to the facilities at the shelters and list of amenities to be provided at the shelters was broadened and made comprehensive for better and dignified living of homeless persons. The proforma devised by the committee was sent to all the States/UT's so that before the visit of the committee they can update all the facilities/amenities as were laid down in the said format. Copy of the format is attached herewith as **Annexure - F**

5. Development of Standard Format for Power Point Presentation

The committee got prepared a presentation of the entire scheme of NULM as laid down under the mission document so that in every meeting held with the State/UT administration, Mission Director of the ministry could explain the complete scheme and vision as laid down by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation under the National Urban Livelihood Mission document. This presentation by the Mission Director in the meetings held by the committee with the State/UT administration including all stake holders helped in explaining the entire concept of the said scheme and

what the State/UT administration are required to do at their end to achieve their targets of providing adequate number of shelters to accommodate the urban homeless of their cities by the year 2022 and the provision to be made by them for basic facilities and amenities in the shelter homes.

II. WHETHER THE SHELTERS STATES/UTS, IN COMPLIANCE WITH NULM GUIDELINES

The States/UTs wise analysis of the shelters visited by the committee is as under:-

The Committee visited eleven States and two Union Territories and has issued letters to all the States / UTs to inform about the existing position of the shelters, infrastructure provided therein, as well as the proposed shelters to be constructed / refurbished etc. Apart from the States/UT's visited by the Committee some of the States/UT's in response to the letter of the Committee have informed about the number of existing shelters as well as the proposed shelters to be constructed / refurbished and the road map for setting of shelters till the year 2022. (The Minutes of meetings alongwith

appraisal of shelters visited are Annexed as **Annexure G to N)**

The State-wise position is as under:-

1. Telangana

In its Affidavit dated 27/10/2014 submitted on behalf of the State of Telangana, before the Hon'ble Supreme Court it was averred that there are ten shelters in operation out of which four are shelters for men and six shelters for women. They have proposed a target of twelve shelters and have invited proposals from other NULM towns. The proposed shelters will commence operations before March 2015.

As on date, the number of functional shelters in Telangana is twenty two and inmates residing therein are six hundred forty one. Out of the twenty two shelters, twelve shelters are at Hyderabad which includes four shelters meant for women and the rest for men. All the shelters are being run by various NGOs and operational and maintenance cost is borne by NULM. There are two shelters for men which have been refurbished at Warangal, one shelter at Jagtiyal, one at Karim Nagar which are general shelters, one in Nizamabad, one in Khammam, one in Suryapet. All these shelters have been refurbished and then there are three shelters, one each at

Miryalaguda, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda. The shelters at Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda are likely to be shifted to Government buildings.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **48,726**

Number of shelters in the State : 102

Capacity : 5,589

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far :Rs. 44.58
Crore

Total Capacity of shelters required	48,726
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	5,589
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	47 (Capacity: 2409)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	22 (Capacity: 865)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	43,137

Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted
---	-----------

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Systematic survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the Urban Local Bodies. State has, however, initiated a rapid survey at the ULB level.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and identification of land for the shelter has also not been done.
3. There is a huge gap between the capacity of existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the state which requires to be bridged early.
4. Executive Committees & Shelter Management Committees are yet to formed at all the Urban Local Bodies under DAY-NULM .
5. Most of the Shelters are being managed by NGOs which are trained & experienced in the work. Shelters are managed in convergence with other line departments and state sponsored schemes.
6. State has submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters by 2022 based on the estimated number of homeless in the State.

Overall Grade: Average

STATUS OF CITY HYDERABAD

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **37,587 ***

Number of shelters in the City : 30

Capacity : 1819

Total Capacity of shelters required	37,587*
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	1819
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	19 (Capacity: 1049)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	12 (Capacity: 375)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	35,768
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

*including the urban homeless of Hyderabad,

Rangareddy and Medak

OBSERVATIONS:*

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the city.
2. Mapping of the homeless in the city and availability of land for the shelters has also not been done.
3. There is a huge gap between the capacity of existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the city.
4. Executive Committee & Shelter Management Committees have not been formed in the city under DAY-NULM.
5. Most of the Shelters are managed by NGOs which are trained & experienced. Shelters are also being managed in convergence with other line departments and state sponsored schemes.
6. State has prepared and submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters, by 2022, based on the estimated number of homeless in the state including that of Hyderabad city.

Overall Grade : Poor

(The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure-O**)

2. Gujarat

In its Affidavit dated 23/07/2013 filed on behalf of the State of Gujarat before the Hon'ble Supreme Court the number of shelters existing at various cities of Gujarat are as follows :-

Ahmedabad	-	45
Surat	-	28
Vadodara	-	14
Rajkot	-	9
Bhavnagar	-	5

In addition to above, 9 more shelters are proposed to be constructed. So, there were 101 existing shelters and 9 more were to be constructed. However, at present, at Vadodara the figure remains 14 itself, at Bhavnagar instead of 5 there are only 4 shelters, at Rajkot instead of 9 there are only 5 shelters, at Surat there are 27 shelters instead of 28 and at Ahmadabad there are only 25 shelters instead of 45 and 20 shelters have since been closed. So it is not only case of slow progress, but of failure.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:-

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **84,822**

Number of shelters in the State : 101

Capacity : 6,430

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far : Rs. 0.62

Crore

Total Capacity of shelters required	84,822
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	6,430
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	10 (Capacity: 1870)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	5 (Capacity: 728)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	78,392
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the Urban Local Bodies.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and identification of land for the shelters has not been done.

3. There is a huge gap between the capacity of existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the state.
4. The availability of functional shelters has come down as compared to the number given in the affidavit submitted by the state in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the FY 2014-15.
5. Executive Committees & Shelter Management Committees are yet to be formed at Urban Local Bodies under DAY-NULM.
6. The agencies to manage shelters are identified through the tendering process. The selected agencies are not able to manage the shelter as per the SUH guidelines of NULM, due to their extremely limited resources.
7. State has submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters by 2022 based on the estimated number of homeless in the State.

Overall Grade: Poor

STATUS OF CITY AHMEDABAD

Urban Homeless (<i>as per Census, 2011</i>)	: 12,318
Number of shelters in the City	: 46
Capacity	: 2,840

Total Capacity of shelters required	12,318
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	2,840
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	Nil (Capacity: NA)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	NA
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	9,478
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the city.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and availability of land for the shelters has not been done .

3. There is a huge gap between the capacity of existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the city which needs to be bridged early.
4. Executive Committee & Shelter Management Committee have not been formed in the city under DAY-NULM .
5. State has prepared and submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters, by 2022, based on the estimated number of homeless in the state including that of Ahmadabad city.

Overall Grade : Poor

STATUS OF CITY SURAT , (Though not visited)

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **36,144**

Number of shelters in the City :27

Capacity : 1,278

Total Capacity of shelters required	36,144
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	1,278
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-	Nil (Capacity: 00)

NULM)	
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	NA
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	34,866
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the city.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and availability of land for the shelters has not been done.
3. There is huge gap between the capacity of existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the city.
4. Executive Committee & Shelter Management Committees have not been formed in the city under DAY-NULM .

5. State has prepared and submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters, by 2022, based on the estimated number of homeless in the state including that of Surat city.

Overall Grade : Poor

(The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure- P**)

3. Punjab

As per the report submitted to the Committee in terms of survey conducted, total numbers of 2302 persons were found to be homeless. It has 169 shelters which are run by the Municipal Corporations /NGOs and 19 new shelters and one shelter was proposed to be refurbished out of which construction has been completed in respect of 9 shelters and 4 are functional. The remaining 10 shelters are likely to complete by September 2017. So the progress is good, but the fact remains that occupancy in most of the shelters is very slow almost nil.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **18,374**

Number of shelters in the State : 177

Capacity : 3,839

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far : Nil (State still has unspent balance of SJSRY)

Total Capacity of shelters required	18,374
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	3,839
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	27 (Capacity: 1401)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	8 (Capacity: 462)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	14,535
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless not conducted in the Urban Local Bodies.

2. State had conducted a survey in 2012 through its ULBs which identified only 1234 homeless. No third party survey has, however, been conducted.
3. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and identification of land for shelters has not been done.
4. There is a gap between the capacity of the existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the state (*as per census figures*).
5. Executive Committees & Shelter Management Committees have not been formed by all Urban Local Bodies.
6. Some of the shelters are managed by trained and experienced NGOs. Condition of such shelters is satisfactory in terms of amenities and facilities.
7. State has submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters by 2022 based on the estimated number of homeless in the State.

Overall Grade: Good

(The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure- Q**)

4. Haryana

The Government of Haryana in its Affidavit dated 10/10/2014 had reported the number of urban homeless as 6,107 and it was only stated that administrative approvals for construction of shelters have been issued for the towns of Hissar, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra and Rewari.

The State of Haryana has 93 Dharmashalas / Religious Charitable Organisations for night stay of homeless people and out of these 93 night shelters, 26 are maintained by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), 32 by District Red Cross Society and remaining 35 by its NGOs / religious organisations. However, they have proposed that 76 night shelters managed by ULB will be refurbished within two or three weeks from 15/02/2017 and the one managed by Red Cross Society within 3-4 weeks and they have proposed to construct new shelters also for which all nodal formalities are yet to start but they have submitted the deadlines in which it is to be completed. So as to say a case of no further progress.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:-

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **23,789**

Number of shelters in the State : 13

Capacity : 918

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far : Rs. 16.07

Crore

Total Capacity of shelters required	23,789
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	918
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	1 (Capacity: 60)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	1 (Capacity: 60)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	22,871
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the Urban Local Bodies of state.

2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and identification of land for the shelter is not yet done.
3. There is a huge gap between the capacity of the existing shelters and the number of urban homeless in the state.
4. About 6000 urban homeless were identified through a survey conducted in 2010- 2011 at the ULB level. State authorities have identified 93 Dharmashalas/Charitable Organisations for night stay with subsidized food arrangement which can provide partial relief to homeless.
5. Executive Committees & Shelter Management Committees have not been formed at all Urban Local Bodies.
6. State has submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters by 2022 based on the estimated number of homeless in the State.

Overall Grade: Poor

(The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure- R**)

5. West Bengal

The State of West Bengal in its Affidavit has submitted that 28 shelters were sanctioned for urban homeless under DAY-NULM out of which 3 were sanctioned in the year 2014-15, 10 in the year 2015-16 and 15 in the year 2016-17 out of which one shelter is functional and another will be made functional by June 2017 and another by July 2017, 4 by August 2017, one by October 2018 and the last by Financial Year 2018-19.

It is also stated that the shelters proposed for Financial Year 2017-18 to 2021-22 are total 17 in number. The functional shelters as per the status report submitted up to June 2017 are only 3 in number, i.e. one at Durgapur, second at Krishna Nagar and the third at Haldia. However, the Department of Women and Child Development and Social Welfare have constructed 41 homes under their different schemes and all these homes are functional. So it is a case of progress on negative side in so far as establishment of NULM shelters is concerned.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **1,04,967**

Number of shelters in the State : 75

Capacity : 3,560

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far : Rs. 62.03
Crore

Total Capacity of shelters required	1,04,967
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	3,560
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	34 (Capacity: 1700)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	3 (Capacity: 150)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	1,01,407
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the Urban Local Bodies.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and identification of land for shelters has not been done.

3. There is a huge gap between the capacity of existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the state.
4. Executive Committees & Shelter Management Committees have not been formed at all Urban Local Bodies.
5. Most of the Agencies managing shelters are not trained and the shelters are not being managed professionally as per the SUH guidelines of DAY-NULM.
6. State has submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters by 2022 based on the estimated number of homeless in the State.

Overall Grade: Poor

STATUS OF CITY KOLKATA

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **69,798**

Number of shelters in the City :35

Capacity : 1588

Total Capacity of shelters required	69,798
Capacity of shelters	1588

provided (all shelters)	
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	Nil (Capacity: 00)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	NA
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	68,210
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. The city has the dubious distinction of having the highest number of urban homeless in a metropolitan city in the country, and still has not put in place a proper plan to provide shelters to them.
2. Survey for identification of urban homeless not conducted in the city.

3. Mapping of the homeless in the urban areas and availability of land for the shelters has not been done .
4. There is a huge gap between the capacity of existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the city.
5. Executive Committee & Shelter Management Committees have not been formed in the city under DAY-NULM.
6. Most of the Shelters Management Agencies are not trained and the shelters are not managed as per the SUH guidelines of NULM.
7. State has prepared and submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters, by 2022, based on the estimated number of homeless in the state including that of Kolkata city.

Overall Grade : Extremely Poor

(The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure- S**)

6. Maharashtra

The Committee visited / caused to be visited shelters in the State of Maharashtra. The shelter at Andheri in Mumbai run by Salam Balak Trust has the

basic facilities and the staff was also very dedicated and there were good arrangements for bedding, food, water supply etc. And there were cooks and managerial staff. Register was also being maintained and the shelter was also being run in a very healthy atmosphere by the Trust. Similar was the position with Kamtipura shelter run by an NGO for children.

As per the Affidavit dated 17/01/2014 filed on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra before the Hon'ble Supreme Court 97 shelters were already operational in the State and 53 cities were identified having a population of 1 lakh and more. As per the Action Plan submitted to the Committee, the number of homeless persons in Mumbai was found to be 57,416 as per Census of 2011 and there were seven shelters having a capacity to accommodate 210 inmates.

The Action Plan for Pune, states functional shelters to be 7, number of homeless to be 950 and the shelters can accommodate 314 persons. For the rest of Maharashtra 28 shelters has new construction and 9 for refurbishment has been sanctioned and the likely date of them becoming operational accommodating 3750 persons out of total 5219 persons is March 2019 and the Action Plan is for setting up of 44 more shelters. So, the

progress is limited to further proposals and no progress is there on ground.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **1,11,373**

Number of shelters in the State : 89

Capacity : 3,939

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far : Rs. 128.53
Crore

Total Capacity of shelters required	1,11,373
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	3,939
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	72 (Capacity: 3197)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	17 (Capacity: 903)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	1,07,434
Status of Road-map for	Submitted

establishment of shelters up to 2022	
--------------------------------------	--

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the Urban Local Bodies.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and identification of land for the shelter has not been done.
3. There is a huge gap between the capacity of existing shelters and the number of urban homeless in the state.
4. Executive Committees & Shelter Management Committees not formed at Urban Local Bodies.
5. Some of the operational shelters are managed well by trained and experienced NGOs.
6. State has submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters by 2022 based on the estimated number of homeless in the State.
7. State has lot of unspent amount released under DAY-NULM which can be utilized by state for establishment of required number of shelters.

Overall Grade: Average

STATUS OF CITY MUMBAI

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **57,416**

Number of shelters in the City : 09

Capacity : 412

Total Capacity of shelters required	57,416
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	412
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	09 (Capacity: 412)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	09 (Capacity: 412)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	57,004
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Mumbai is one of the cities having largest number of homeless persons. For a problem of urban homelessness of this magnitude, the city needs to

take extraordinary steps in a time bound manner.

As of now, there is a huge gap between the capacity of the shelters and number of urban homeless in the city.

2. Survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the city.
3. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and identification of land for the shelter has also not been done.
4. Executive Committee & Shelter Management Committees have not been formed in the city under DAY-NULM.
5. Some of the shelters in city are being managed by NGOs which are well trained and experienced in work.
6. State has prepared and submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters, by 2022, in the city based on the estimated number of homeless.

Overall Grade : Poor

(The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure- T**)

7. Rajasthan

The Committee visited / caused to be visited shelters in the State of Rajasthan. The one at Dausa in Rajasthan has basic facilities and sufficient space and also having the basic infrastructure.

In its Affidavit filed on 8th November 2014 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the total number of shelters in the State was 301 out of which 180 were permanent shelters and 121 temporary shelters and they had proposed to construct 27 new shelters by the year 2021. The status remains as it is case of no progress, as no new shelter has been constructed, nor the old once one improved.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **73,236**

Number of shelters in the State : 227

Capacity : 10,192

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far : Rs.

71.30 Crore

Total Capacity of shelters required	73,236
-------------------------------------	---------------

Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	10,192
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	98 (Capacity: 5259)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	40 (Capacity: 2016)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	63,044
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the Urban Local Bodies.
2. The survey of homeless is being conducted in city of Jaipur by Institute of Development Studies (IDS), an external technical agency engaged by the Jaipur Municipal Corporation. It is, however, yet to be replicated in other cities.
3. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and identification of land for the shelter is not done.

4. There is a huge gap between the capacity of the existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the state.
5. Executive Committees & Shelter Management Committees are yet to be formed at Urban Local Bodies.
6. State has submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters by 2022 based on the estimated number of homeless in the State.
7. Although the state has created good space to accommodate homeless by establishing permanent/temporary shelters, but still lot needs to be done to create more capacity of shelters and also to ensure that available shelters are compliant to the DAY-NULM guidelines.

Overall Grade: Average

STATUS OF CITY JAIPUR

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **11,396**

Number of shelters in the City : 41

Capacity : 1,875

Total Capacity of shelters	11,396
----------------------------	---------------

required	
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	1,875
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	16 (Capacity: 520)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	16 (Capacity: 520)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	9,521
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. The homeless survey is in progress in the city which is being conducted by Institute of Development Studies (IDS), an external technical agency engaged by the Jaipur Municipal Corporation.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and availability of land for the shelter has not been done.

3. There is a large gap between the capacity of existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the city.
4. Executive Committee & Shelter Management Committees have not been formed in the city under DAY-NULM .
5. State has prepared and submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters, by 2022, based on the estimated number of homeless in the State including that of Jaipur city.

Overall Grade: Average

(The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure- U**)

8. Andhra Pradesh

As per the Affidavit filed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, four shelters, two each in Vishakapatnam and Vijayawada were in operation and construction of thirteen new shelters were proposed to commence before March 2015. As per the records submitted with the Committed, thirty eight shelters were in operation as on date which can accommodate 1198 inmates, seven shelters were under construction and ten

were proposed to be constructed as permanent shelters.

So the progress is good.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **27,131**

Number of shelters in the State : 78

Capacity : 4,150

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far : Rs. 130.97

Crore

Total Capacity of shelters required	27,131
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	4,150
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	78 (Capacity: 4150)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	44 (Capacity: 2989)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	22,981
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up	Submitted

to 2022	
---------	--

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the Urban Local Bodies.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and identification of land for the shelter has not been done.
3. There is a huge gap between the capacity of existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the state.
4. Executive Committees & Shelter Management Committees are yet to be formed at all the Urban Local Bodies under DAY-NULM.
5. Most of the Shelters are managed by NGOs which are trained & experienced in the work of shelters.
6. State has submitted a roadmap for establishment of shelters by 2022 based on the estimated number of homeless in the State.

Overall Grade: Average

(The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure- V**)

9. Karnataka

As per the Affidavit filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 22/06/2013, there were 37 shelters for urban homeless being run with the help of NGOs and even as on 31/03/2017, as per the information supplied, there were only 26 temporary shelters and 12 permanent shelters. Construction of 12 new shelters has been approved. So it is case of no progress.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **35,473**

Number of shelters in the State : 48

Capacity : 1869

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far : Rs. 73.36

Crore

Total Capacity of shelters required	35,473
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	1869
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	42 (Capacity: 1666)

Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	27 (Capacity: 1186)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	33,604
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the Urban Local Bodies.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and identification of land for the shelters has not been done .
3. There is a huge gap between the capacity of existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the state.
4. Executive Committees & Shelter Management Committees have not been formed at Urban Local Bodies.
5. Shelters are not being managed as per the SUH guidelines of DAY-NULM and Agencies managing shelters are not trained.

6. State has submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters by 2022 based on the estimated number of homeless in the State.

Overall Grade: Poor

STATUS OF CITY BENGALURU

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **14,189**

Number of shelters in the City : 07

Capacity : 253

Total Capacity of shelters required	14,189
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	253
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	01 (Capacity: 50)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	01 (Capacity: 50)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	13,936

Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted
---	-----------

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless has not been conducted in the city.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and availability of land for the shelters has not been done.
3. There is a huge gap between the capacity of existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the city.
4. Executive Committee & Shelter Management Committees have not been formed in the city under DAY-NULM.
5. Shelters are not being managed as per the SUH guidelines of DAY-NULM and agencies managing the shelters are not trained.
6. The roadmap for establishment of shelters in the city of Bengaluru by 2022, based on the estimated number of homeless has been prepared and submitted by the State.

Overall Grade: Extremely Poor

(The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure- W**)

10.Mizoram

The Committee visited / caused to be visited shelters in the State of Mizoram. At Mizoram, the Committee visited Motherless Babies Home at Khatla, Aizawl; Transitional-cum-Children Home, Aizawl; Aizawl Shelter for Homeless, ITI, Aizawl; Herman Children Home, Aizawl and the Committee was impressed about the dedicated staff and the vigour in which the shelters were run by the NGOs without any help from any quarter and the shelters including shelters for children, drug addicts, alcohol addicts, mentally challenged persons in a very neat and clean environment. The Committee was also impressed by the management of the shelters, as well as the provision for basic facilities and cleanliness etc and informed them that all the shelters can become model shelters if the operation and maintenance charges are being borne by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and some refurbishment which is required can also be done with the DAY-NULM funds.

Twelve persons were identified as homeless as per the survey of 2011 and there was one shelter maintained

by the Municipal Corporation at Aizawl and further two were proposed to be constructed. Five shelters were found functioning in nine projects for new construction and five for refurbishment. Out of new construction, one was completed. So it is a case of good progress.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **104**

Number of shelters in the State : 59

Capacity : 3059

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far : Rs. 39.76
Crore

Total Capacity of shelters required	Capacity of the shelters is more than the urban homeless
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	3,059
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	59 (Capacity: 3059)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	48 (Capacity: 2694)

Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	NA
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	No immediate requirement

OBSERVATIONS:

1. State has conducted a rapid survey at the ULB level to identify the urban homeless.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and identification of land for the shelters has been done.
3. Capacity of shelter is more than the number of urban homeless in the state.
4. Executive Committees & Shelter Management Committees have not been formed at all the Urban Local Bodies.
5. Most of the Shelters are managed by trained & experienced NGOs. Shelters are also being managed in convergence with other line departments and state schemes.
6. State has operationalized different categories of shelters as per the local needs of the respective ULBs.

7. In view of the capacity of shelters being more than the number of homeless, there is no immediate requirement for preparing a roadmap for establishment of more shelters in the State.

Overall Grade: Excellent

(The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure- X**)

11.Uttar Pradesh

The Committee visited / caused to be visited shelters in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The basic facilities and proper management was also available at the shelters at Char Bagh and Geeta Path in Lucknow. Two shelters at Chunniganj, Kanpur and Lala Lajpat Rai shelter were at medical college hospital, and the shelter at Kaka Dam, Kanpur.

As per the letter dated 27/12/2016 submitted with the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, the State of Uttar Pradesh had 146 shelters for accommodating 5324 urban homeless in various cities and none of them were under DAY-NULM. In seventeen cases refurbishment was in progress under DAY-NULM. Out of ninety one shelters, seventy two being new and nineteen shelters have been sanctioned for refurbishment.

So the State is lacking for behind in construction of shelter and the progress is nil.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **1,80,929**

Number of shelters in the State : 92

Capacity : 6,060

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far : Rs. 126.91

Crore

Total Capacity of shelters required	1,80,929
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	6,060
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	92 (Capacity: 6060)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	05 (Capacity: 260)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	1,74,869
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless not conducted in the Urban Local Bodies.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban areas and identification of for land of establishment of shelter is yet to be done.
3. There is a huge gap between the capacity of the existing shelters sanctioned and number of urban homeless in the state.
4. Large numbers of shelters are under construction for a very long time and are yet to achieve operational status.
5. Executive Committees & Shelter Management Committees not formed in the Urban Local Bodies.
6. State has submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters by 2022 based on the estimated number of homeless in the State.

Overall Grade: Poor

STATUS OF CITY KANPUR

Urban Homeless (<i>as per Census, 2011</i>)	: 80,877
Number of shelters in the City	: 30

Capacity

: 1078

Total Capacity of shelters required	80,877
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	1,078
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	13 (Capacity: 551)
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	03 (Capacity: 160)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	79,799
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless in the city not conducted in the city.
2. Mapping the homeless in the urban area and availability of land for the shelter has not been done.

3. There is a huge gap between the capacity of existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the city.
4. Executive Committee & Shelter Management Committee have not been formed in the city under DAY-NULM.
5. State has prepared and submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters, by 2022, based on the estimated number of homeless in the state including that of Kanpur city.

Overall Grade : Extremely Poor

(The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure- Y**)

12.Chandigarh

The Committee visited / caused to be visited shelters in the Chandigarh Administration. It can be said that the shelter at Chandigarh run by the Red Cross Society was well managed. The shelters at Mohali and Panchkula also had certain basic facilities.

There were two permanent shelters, one for the truck drivers as well as for general homeless managed by

contractors engaged by ULBs and the second shelter was being managed by the Red Cross Society. Apart from the above two shelters there were also ten temporary shelters. One shelter was proposed to accommodate three hundred and fifty homeless people. The shelter meant for truck drivers and support staff cannot be strictly termed as a shelter for urban homeless firstly because in strict sense these drivers and support staff cannot be categorised as urban homeless and secondly because it is located too far away from the city and in a truck parking area where mostly drivers take rest during their journey. Five new shelters under DAY-NULM are proposed to be constructed as informed to the committee by the UT administration. However, the proposal itself is at an initial stage and so it is a case of no further progress.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:-

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **4,133**

Number of shelters in the UT : 02

Capacity : 239

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far : Rs. 2.82

Crore

Total Capacity of shelters required	4,133
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	239
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	NIL
Shelter Functional (DAY-NULM)	NIL
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	3,894
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Submitted

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless not conducted in the Union Territory.
2. Guidelines for mapping of the homeless in the urban areas have been prepared.
3. There is a gap between the capacity of the shelters and number of urban homeless in the state.

4. Executive Committee & Shelter Management Committees have been formed at the Urban Local Body level.
5. State has submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters by 2022 based on the estimated number of homeless in the State.
6. The shelter run by the Red Cross Society was a well managed shelter.

Overall Grade: Average

(The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure-Z**)

13. Delhi

The Committee visited / caused to be visited fifty shelters in the State of Delhi. The shelters bearing Code Nos. 582, 243, 244 which are Geeta Ghat, Code No. 247 at Yamuna Bank, Shelter Code No 216, 217, 240, 241, 554 at Dandi Park, Shelter No 97, 98 at Yamuna Bazaar which have some facilities like kitchen facility, recreational services, medication, lockers etc but the fact remains that there were no facilities for integration of the inmates with other families and the blankets and beddings were cleaned only once in winter and hygiene issues were being compromised and there was no effort

to grant entitlements to inmates such as Aadhaar cards, Jan Dhan Accounts etc. It can be said that providing of one benefit or the other will not serve the purpose as it remains a charity that too only till the time it is being given without generating will, and help to the inmates that they themselves can become self-sufficient.

Some other shelters visited were at Bapu Park, Kilokari Gaon, Dwarka Sector 3, Phase-I and Phase-II, Code No 092, 175 and 222 at Tilak Nagar; Code Nos 128 and 129 near Nehru Place Metro Station; Code No 127 at Kalkaji Mandir; Code No 507 near Nehru Place flyover, which was a tented shelter abutting the main road; Code No 508 was also a tented shelter abutting the main road; Code No 148 at AIIMS Safdarjung side; rain basera Code No 91 near Safdarjung Flyover; rain basera Code No 120 which in fact was closed and not functional for the last one year; rain basera Code No 212 near Max Hospital; rain basera Code No 78 at Sarai Peepal Thala, Adarsh Nagar; rain basera Code No 69 at Trilokpuri Basti; rain basera Code No. 204 near Chand Cinema, Trilokpuri; rain basera Code No 145 near Mother Dairy, Ganesh Nagar; rain basera Code No. 131 near Akshardham Temple Metro Station; rain basera Code Nos 111 and 112 at Chilla Gaon Khader; rain basera Code No 130 at Geeta Colony; rain basera Code No 201

at Shashtri Park (near Wine Shop); rain basera 95 at Shakarpur School Block; male shelter Code No 211 at Idgah Telephone Exchange, Faiz Road; male shelter code Nos 139 and 140 at Jhandewalan (Opposite Idgah Telephone Exchange); male shelter Code No 13 at Jhandewalan; rain basera code No. 143 at Sector 12, Dwarka; male shelter Code No 229 at Sector-10, Dwarka; shelter for women Code No 117 at Raja Bazaar, Bangla Sahib Road; male old age shelter code No 84 at Bangla Sahib Road; shelter for women code Nos 85 and 224 at Bangla Sahib Road; male rain basera code no 233 and 234 at Bangla Sahib Gurudwara; rain basera code No 443 at Sector-I, Dwarka; Old age male persons shelter code No. 104 at Gurudwara Bangla Sahib; shelter for men code No 14 at Jhandewalan Road.

Out of these shelters, shelters at Bapu Park, Kilokari Gaon, Dwarka Sector-3, Sarai Peepal Thala 1st Floor and 2nd Floor, Trilokpuri Basti Vkas Kendra are in RCC constructed buildings / community halls but the rest are under public utilities / tents. So, majority of the shelters visited were not permanent shelters as conceived under DAY-NULM guidelines.

Even the basic facilities, i.e. provision of sufficient lockers, sufficient lights, sufficient beds / space for an individual, cleaning of blankets, sheets are not managed

well. The provision for CCTV cameras, provision for complaint register, provision for complaint box, maintenance of account register, proper ventilation, pest and vector control, provision of first aid kits, mattresses, bed sheets, pillows, facility of a kitchen, display board, drinking water, cleanliness of toilets were lacking.

The shelter at Kilokari Gaon was occupied in all by four families and one family had an approximate income of Rs.15,000 per month and the inmates were themselves doing the cleaning activity and were getting salary of Rs.4,300 per month each for two persons and the fact also remains that they did not permit others to enter the shelter and no management at all was there. The report in respect of each and every shelter is annexed herewith as **Annexure – AA toAA__**)

Besides the maintenance, operation and facilities to be provided at the shelters for effective management of shelters a linkage to the following six components may be strived for by the States/UT's:-

- i) Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID)
- ii) Capacity Building and Training (CB & T)
- iii) Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST & P)
- iv) Self-Employment Program (SEP)

- v) Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
- vi) Innovative and Special Projects (I & SP)

In its Affidavit submitted in 2014 on behalf of Government of Delhi, only one shelter was functioning out of eight sites identified. However, in its letter dated 04/01/2017 it has been stated that there are 262 shelters including 64 tents and 2 subways. So far as tents, shelters and subways are concerned they are seasonal ones and operate only for one or two months. It is also to be seen that if in a particular space, there are four tents or four porta cabins all have been given separate numbers instead of one shelter. Similarly, in the buildings such as community halls at each and every floor the number given to a shelter is new, though for all purposes it should be one shelter. In fact, Delhi does not have permanent shelters as the shelters located in porta cabins cannot be said to be permanent shelters as the construction is not an all-weather sustainable construction, and is heated up in summers, gets very cold in winters and the rain water seeps in during the rainy season. There does not seem to be any plan submitted for permanent shelters, though it has been stated that construction of four new shelters and thirteen for refurbishment under DAY-NULM are underway. Delhi has 52 special shelters out of which 12 are for children, 2

for the disabled persons, 15 family shelters, 21 women shelters and 2 drug de-addiction shelters. So far as drug de-addiction centres are concerned, the patients are taken for de-addiction cannot be termed as shelters, as only the space meant for residence can be termed as shelters. So it can be said that though Delhi has temporary arrangements but in fact does not have permanent shelters and even the temporary shelters constructed are not having convergence with the other components mentioned under DAY-NULM guidelines, and it is also a hard fact that throughout Delhi including Mori Gate, Kashmeri Gate, Nizamuddin, Lodi Road, Kotla Mubarakpur etc people still prefer to sleep at pavements and streets. Rather there are shelters existing at Nigambodh Ghat and near Hanuman Temple, at the Committee has observed while inspecting the site where a homeless died while sleeping on pavement, due to an accident, that a vast number of persons at 10.00 PM were sleeping on pavements and the ridge on the main road. The Shelter at Geeta Ghat was not at all ventilated and was full of mosquitoes. So progress is there but not in the right direction and only make shift arrangements have been made.

So far the position of shelters under DAY-NULM is concerned, the data is as under:-

Urban Homeless (*as per Census, 2011*) : **46,724**

Number of shelters in the UT : 216

Capacity : 17,800

Funds Disbursed under DAY-NULM so far : Nil

Total Capacity of shelters required	46,724
Capacity of shelters provided (all shelters)	17,800
Shelters Sanctioned (DAY-NULM)	216 (Capacity: 17, 800)
Balance capacity of shelters required to be created	28,924
Status of Road-map for establishment of shelters up to 2022	Not Submitted

Delhi Government has asked for approval of their Porta Cabins for convergence through NULM funds. Necessary approval was granted. Delhi Government has unspent balances but there is no information about release of funds to the shelters approved for

convergence with Day-NULM. So in fact there is no shelter functional under DAY-NULM.

It is an undeniable fact that Delhi, being the capital of the country, attracts huge migrant population from various adjoining and other States and Delhi, like Mumbai, is a dream city for this migrant population who come here in search of work and employment.

Delhi has taken a lead not only in establishing maximum number of shelters but also some of the shelters are equipped with most of the norms as are laid down under the DAY-NULM guidelines. In the recent past, there has been establishment of Mohalla Clinics along with the shelters homes so as to provide instant medical help to the inmates of shelter homes. There cannot be any doubt that despite various shortcomings and inadequacies in the existing shelters for want of basic amenities to fulfil the norms laid down under the NULM guidelines, appreciable steps have been taken by the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) in the establishment of shelters at various nook and corners of the city. However, still lot of work is required to be done to provide a dignified life to the inmates of the shelter homes and to establish permanent shelters under the Day-NULM at the places where the urban homeless mostly

congregate due to job requirements. The progress as regards shelters in Delhi is also been closely monitored through various directions given by Hon'ble Delhi High Court in a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and also due to various directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India concerning the urban homeless of the capital city. Various NGO's and voluntary organisations are also pro-active to closely watch the progress and shortcomings in the shelters set up under the patronage of DUSIB.

Despite various steps taken by DUSIB and various directions given by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and active involvement of NGOs, Delhi has failed to provide adequate number of shelter homes of different categories to provide a shelter to its homeless people. If one travels on road during the night in Delhi, one finds that hundreds and thousands of urban homeless still sleep on pavements/footpaths, under flyovers, near religious places, parks and around various monuments etc.. Very often, these urban homeless, amidst their sleep meet their tragic end or suffer serious injuries when they come under the wheels of cars, buses and trucks driven by reckless and drunken drivers. Very recently, on April 20, 2017, a shocking incident of death of one person and injuries to three persons was reported

in prominent national dailies that a young boy of about eighteen years, while driving his car in a reckless manner ran over the said persons who were sleeping on the footpath, near ISBT, Kashmere Gate. Feeling shocked over such incident, members of our Committee visited the site of the incident at 10 AM on 21/04/2017 and to our further shock we found, two persons were still sleeping on the same pavement where the said incident had taken place on the previous night. The Committee Members also paid a visit to a nearby shelter to know the reasons as to why these urban homeless people did not prefer to sleep in the shelters. We found out that the urban homeless were not able to sleep in shelters due to mosquitoes flying all over despite the mosquito repellents and facility of coolers being provided. The Station House Officer of the area police station informed the Committee Members that within the jurisdiction of Police Station, Kashmere Gate itself, around 5000 urban homeless sleep on the pavements and majority of these people consume one or the other psychopathic substance and it is difficult to shift these people to the shelter homes and if they are shifted, then the other genuine shelter home persons will get discouraged to stay in the shelter home.

After taking stock of the situation, the Committee had written a letter to the Chairman of DUSIB to take immediate measures to provide sufficient coolers in all the shelter homes of Delhi and to also take other suitable steps so that the temperature inside the shelter homes, especially the porta cabins remain reasonably cool so that these homeless persons do not sleep on the footpath / pavements during the peak summer season. The Committee also suggested the DUSIB to suitably deal with the problem of mosquito menace by using mosquito repellents, fogging and pest control measures in each and every shelter home. The Committee also suggested to make arrangements to ferry the homeless persons to permanent shelter homes in the late evening and to bring them back in the next morning to the place of their work so as to discourage these homeless persons to sleep on footpath / pavements. Acceding to the request made by the Committee, the DUSIB initiated steps to provide desert coolers in all the two hundred night shelters and to overcome the mosquito menace, they have provided mosquito repellents and wire mesh to be fitted at all the doors and windows of night shelters. To combat the heat conditions, DUSIB got painted the roof of all porta cabins with a corrosive paint.

A separate letter was written by the Chairman of the Committee to the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT. of Delhi and the Commissioner of Delhi Police to bring to their notice the plight of these urban homeless people who sleep on pavements / footpaths in the middle of busy roads and who often become victims of road accidents at the hand of reckless drivers. It was suggested to these authorities that immediate steps can be taken to erect railings on both the sides of the dividers and likewise on the edges of the footpaths / pavements or to shift such urban homeless people to a more safe and secure place during night hours even if they are not prepared to shift or stay in the shelter homes. A copy of the letter dated 25/04/2017 written by the Chairman of the Committee is enclosed as (**Annexure BB**) It may be mentioned here that the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi had convened a meeting on 31st May, 2017 where all the concerned Departments represented through their high level officials deliberated upon the suggestions given by the Chairman of the Committee. In the said meeting, decision was taken that the Delhi Police will issue requisite instructions to all its SHOs and Beat Officers to dissuade homeless people from sleeping on the medians of the roads, pavements etc. It was also decided that the concerned road agencies such as Public

Works Department and Municipal Corporation of Delhi will explore the possibility of installing the railings on the side of the central verges, wherever possible in a way that no homeless person can use the central verge of the road for sleeping. It was also decided that DUSIB, in association with the NGOs, will undertake an exercise in persuading the homeless people staying on pavements etc to move to the nearest shelter home to avoid any accident / untoward incident at the road side. The Delhi Police also agreed to deploy its staff in case of any requirement for the shifting of homeless persons to the shelter homes. Certain other decisions were also taken in the said meeting to improve upon the existing facilities at the shelter homes so as to provide dignity to the homeless persons and for their comfortable stay. A copy of the minutes of the above mentioned meeting is attached as **Annexure-CC**

Another shocking incident which was brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Committee was that on 18th May, 2017, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), armed with an Order of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court to demolish the encroachments had mercilessly demolished the shelter home in Nizamuddin area in a very heartless manner. This temporary shelter was established by DUSIB for women and children and at the

time of demolition of the shelter, a large number of women and children were present inside the shelter. Lot of protests were launched by an NGO, named Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses, and Shri Indu Prakash Singh who is a crusader in the movement of providing dignified life to homeless people in the entire country, was also personally present at the site to lodge his protests over such illegal demolition but was paid no heed by the authorities. When this fact was brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Committee, he immediately directed for the shifting of women and children to some nearby shelter home and asked the DUSIB and NGO to take steps to move the Hon'ble High Court for reconstruction of the shelter home at the same or nearby place. The Chairman of the Committee also felt that atleast a prior notice could have been given by the DDA to DUSIB before carrying out the demolition of the said temporary shelter. Shri Indu Prakash Singh, Director, Aashray Adhikar Abhiyaan has informed that already a PIL has been filed against the illegal demolition of the said shelter home by the DDA. We also wish to place on our deep appreciation for the assistance and active co-operation extended by Mr. Indu Prakash Singh, Director, Aashray Adhikar Abhiyaan to provide us the

relevant inputs with the help of their counter-parts at the time of visit of the Committee to various States/UTs.

OBSERVATIONS:

1. Survey for identification of urban homeless not conducted in Delhi.
2. Mapping of the homeless in the urban areas and identification of land for balance shelters has not been done.
3. Although Delhi has provided maximum number of shelters, there is still a gap between the capacity of the existing shelters and number of urban homeless in the UT.
4. Executive Committees & Shelter Management Committees have not been formed. The shelters in the UT are being run by NGOs which have been selected on tender basis.
5. Delhi has not submitted the roadmap for establishment of shelters by 2022.
6. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) is managing 200 shelters, out of which 115 are porta cabins established to cater to the homeless found in the congested areas where land is not easily available.

7. Delhi has not claimed any funds under DAY-NULM during the last three years.

Overall Grade: Good

III. STATES/UT'S NOT VISITED BY THE COMMITTEE BUT FORWARDED THEIR ROAD MAP TO ACHIEVE THE TARGET OF 2022.

1. Chhattisgarh

As per Affidavit dt 15-10-2014, filed by the State before the Hon'ble Supreme Court Scheme was at preliminary stage and project report for renovation of existing 10 Shelters have been invited. As per the letter dated 24-05-2017, addressed to Ministry, it is still at the stage of planning and proposing and as per latter dated 08-03-2017, addressed to Chairperson of the Committee, six Shelters are operational and 11 under construction case of slow progress. (The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure-DD**)

2. Odisha

As per the road map dated 21-06-2017, addressed to the Chairperson of the Committee, the number of

Shelters functional in the State are 20,35 more Shelters have been sanctioned, which in all will accommodate 3150 homeless through total no of homeless are 13931. Case of no progress. (The Road map/ Projection submitted by the State, detailing existing shelters and proposed to be newly constructed or refurbished is Annexed as **Annexure-EE**)

3. Arunachal Pradesh

The State has stated that since in hilly areas family ties are strong there are no further homeless. (Letters are Annexed as **Annexure-FF**)

4. Lakshadweep

The State has no slums or people without shelter. The total population is 64429, which is less than 1 lakh. (Letter are Annexed as **Annexure-GG**)

5. Goa

The State has 33 Permanent shelters, which can accommodate 2180, homeless existing facilities are sufficient and there is no plan to create new shelter.(Letter are Annexed as **Annexure-HH**)

**IV. MAJOR FACTORS FOR SLOW
PROGRESS IN THE OPINION OF THE
COMMITTEE ARE AS UNDER:-**

The key factors which contribute to homelessness are lack of affordable housing, changes in industrial economy leading to unemployment, inadequate income, re-institutionalisation of patients with mental health problems, psychological or mental illnesses, disability, substance abuse, domestic violence, joblessness etc which are not conclusive but are the main factors. Shelters, after considering all these aspects to such homeless persons, are to be provided.

1. Lack of will of States/UT's Administrations

All the States have shown slow progress in setting up of shelter homes for urban homeless though they are aware of deadlines as per NULM to accommodate all the urban homeless, in the shelters by the year 2022. During our visits to the aforesaid States/UT's the general impression was that there is lack of will on the part of the States to appreciate the very purpose of shelters for the urban homeless. The construction of the shelters is mostly being carried out as a farce exercise without fully complying with the guidelines and parameters laid down

under the Day-NULM. The objective of the scheme of shelters for urban homeless is not merely to create some space for urban homeless somehow but to provide a proper shelter fully equipped with all basic facilities and amenities so that the urban homeless can stay in the shelter with complete dignity and honor and is discouraged to stay at the footpaths, pavements and under bridges etc.. The caretakers or the managers of the shelter homes lack basic managerial skills to tackle the inmates considering them as human beings and city makers contributing to the economy of the nation. As a result, the shelters constructed by the State Governments are never occupied to its optimum capacity and the excuse taken by the States is that since the shelters already built are not visited by the homeless there is no need to construct further shelters. In this scenario, undoubtedly the homeless persons will continue to reside on the streets / pavements and there will be no incentive/motivation for them to shift to the shelters and the States/UT's shall abdicate their duty towards this urban homeless people because of their failure to create suitable environment for the homeless in the shelters where a homeless person can live with dignity.

In every State including Delhi, persons can be seen sleeping and residing on the pavements as well as on the

streets at various places of the city and despite the fact that some of the States have given due publicity about the existence of shelters but still the homeless prefer to stay on the streets / pavements. The reasons given by such homeless persons to the Committee when enquiries were made from them were that the shelters do not have adequate facilities, proper ventilation and, therefore, they prefer to stay on the streets. Another reason given by the persons who constitute a family is that the atmosphere at the shelters is not conducive for the health of the family and there are drunkard inmates and drug addicts who are not managed by the caretakers and it is the family which suffers at their hands. On the other hand, the States have given an excuse that many of the homeless people who stay near temples, bus stands etc do not want to shift to the shelters for the fear of losing their earnings which they earn through alms, charity given to them by way of providing food by different strata of persons, and donations given to them by persons / charitable organizations in the shape of blankets etc.

The blame game will continue but the fact would remain that there is no proper mechanism in place to educate these urban homeless about the real purpose behind the entire scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless not merely to provide a stay to them but to impart skill

training as suits the individuals aptitude and liking so that they can be self dependant to sufficiently earn to have their own livelihood by their own skills and will be able to live a life of decency and similar habits will be inculcated in their children instead of their dependence on alms, charity and donations will defeat the very purpose and objective of the said scheme formulated by the Government to provide them a better life and a life to live with dignity.

It is thus the prime duty of the States to make the homeless realize their drawbacks and shortcomings and how they can be educated and convinced that the shelter is a house as well as a platform to become independent in life by acquiring skill training and not a mere place where they can just sleep and go. Unless the States/UT's take this as a mission with the aforesaid concept there will always be unwillingness on the part of the States to build new shelters and rather their action will reflect a very slow progress in this regard, and dispel the notion that the homeless are unwanted elements and cannot create a identity of their own.

2. Non-Availability of Land as well as High Price of Land at the Required Places for Construction of Shelters

Undoubtedly, it can be said that the concentration of urban homeless is near bus stands, railway stations, temples, markets, construction sites etc from where they get their source of employment in one form or the other to earn their livelihood and such persons are unlikely to stay in a shelter which is located far away from their place of earning. It is also a hard fact that either at such places land is not available for construction of shelters or the cost of acquisition of land for construction of shelters is too high which dissuades the States/UT's from spending huge amount of money on the construction of shelters (NULM does not provide funds towards acquisition of land which is to be borne by the States and the Centre only takes care of the construction cost of the shelters to the extent of 60% and 90% in the case of special category States and it is 100% contribution as regards UT's). In such a situation, either the States can refurbish the existing shelters and add further storeys in a vertical manner to accommodate more homeless people or shelters can be built at a distance not too far away with the provision of free bus service to and fro from the place of work. Such measures can enable the States/UT's to

take care of the homeless who are concentrated at a place where the State Government is not in a position to build shelters because of acquisition of land as detailed above.

Other option with the States is to lease out a land / building including from a private person and convert the same into a shelter by refurbishment to provide all facilities and amenities in conformity with the norms laid down in the NULM guidelines. NULM has recently decided to bear the cost of actual rental and also bear the cost of actual refurbishment without prescribing any upper limit. To meet the emergent situations or seasonal requirement the States/UT's can also create temporary shelters in the form of Porta Cabins on the model of such porta cabins established in Delhi.

3. Reluctance to Conduct Legitimate Survey

Each and every State as well as the Union Territories visited by the Committee has not conducted a systematic survey of the urban homeless, so far.

Identification of homeless is the basic requirement for providing shelters, unless the exact requirement is known, one cannot plan as to how many shelters are required, and the capacity of each shelter.

The identification and location of homeless persons, govern the location of the shelter as nobody can be supposed to visit or remain in a shelter which is far away from his / her source of earning, as a lot of money, energy and time will get wasted, and the very purpose of having a shelter would stand defeated.

The survey/identification of urban homeless should be an ongoing process considering the factors such as seasonal labour visiting States/UT's at particular time of the year and migration of persons from one State to another etc.

As per NULM guidelines, it is the duty of the Municipal Corporation of respective States/UT's to conduct such a survey but it has been observed by the Committee that in order to demonstrate that they have adequate number of shelters to accommodate the homeless population in the States/UT's, what the States/UT's have done is that they have conducted a flawed and imperfect survey and in such surveys they have shown the number of urban homeless to be far less in number as have been reflected in the Census of 2011. No doubt the census figure also is not the correct figure but the survey conducted by the Municipal Corporations/ULB's who were definitely an interested

party in reducing the number also cannot be relied upon and rather when confronted during visits of the Committee to States/UT's, they were not able to tell the give any convincing reply on the validation of surveys carried out by them to realistically determine the number of homeless arrived at by them and rather conceded that it was on the basis of a random survey. A survey has to be got conducted through a third party and has to be validated with the Socio Economic Caste Census ('SECC') data. Conducting of surveys is the foremost priority as without ascertaining in the true sense the actual number of urban homeless in the cities/ States/UT's and their points of concentration, construction of shelters will not serve the real purpose and it is only after a survey has been done in the rightful earnest, land has to be identified, acquired and then the shelters are to be constructed.

4. Poor Management of Shelters

Providing of infrastructure of a shelter is not the end by itself. The approach towards construction and maintenance of shelter should not be that by providing a shelter, deaths on roads, due to extreme weather conditions or accidents can be avoided unless the urban homeless feel motivated and attracted to stay in such

shelter homes. This would depend on host of reasons and one of the important factor is that the caretakers/managers and other staff managing the shelters should be a trained staff with a holistic approach to deal with all kinds of inmates entering the shelter homes. The NULM guidelines recommends proper orientation, training and identification of shelter staff and during our visit to various States/UT's, nowhere we found properly trained staff to manage the shelter homes and to deal with the inmates entering the shelter homes. In our view without proper training and orientation the staff managing the shelter homes cannot deal with the complex issues as in these shelters from sick to mentally challenged persons, from able to disabled persons from normal to alcoholic and drug addicts, from law abiding persons to criminals and children of all age and women enter these shelters during day times to odd hours. It is thus quite imperative that the State/UT's through ULB's / Municipal Corporations conduct proper training programmes to train the staff and have periodical interactions with them so that such staff/managers become sensitive and proactive to deal with all the issues of the homeless including their medical emergencies and counselling.

Maintaining of registers, installation of CCTV, and provision for First Aid Box, are mandatory at every shelter home. The Caretakers/managers should have sufficient skills and qualifications to maintain and operate them. If the Caretaker does not know the basics as to how to operate and handle the said installations and facilities then there will be no utility of providing the said facilities at the shelter homes.

Similarly, the Caretakers / Managers should be adept in maintaining the discipline at the shelter homes and inter-se relationship between the inmates.

He has to assure that no person enters the shelter, in an intoxicated state, as such person is likely to vitiate the atmosphere of the shelter. Similarly, no person should be able to consume alcohol or drug etc. inside the shelter or create any sort of nuisance or annoyance for the inmates and surrounding habitants. The staff member has to be a watchdog, a counsellor, a sympathiser, expert in handling situations, and for that training should be imparted to the entire staff from time to time so that they are able to understand, rectify and withstand the happenings at the shelter. This is the biggest issue and most of the shelters are lacking in this regard. The States/UT's want to exonerate themselves, in providing a

good management and impart management training, taking excuse of lack of resources but in fact it is due to lack of will and due indulgence.

The States/UT's machinery or the employees of the States/UT's cannot by themselves opt to manage shelters as management of shelter involves understanding of the basic, social, general, special needs of the inmates, the approach towards the inmates etc.. To ensure better and efficient management of any shelter broad based shelter management committees as envisaged under the NULM guidelines is a must followed by quality audit of shelters by a third party.

Many of the States invite tenders from the NGOs to run and manage the shelters, Without any hesitation, it can be said that under a tendering process the State which is granting the tender will award the tender to the lowest bidder and the tenderers themselves in order to be a successful bidder will try to give a very low figure to secure the tender. For example, in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, a tender was awarded to run and manage a shelter at Rs. 20 per day per inmate and since it was the lowest bid by one of the NGOs, the other NGOs also agreed to run and manage the shelters at this very cost of Rs. 20 per inmate per day. This amount does not include the electricity

charges as well as the cost of bed and beddings and towards other necessary facilities which is borne by the respective Corporations themselves, but still it is a very low amount to even bear the expenses towards the salary of the staff manning the shelters. Certainly, all the NGOs will compromise on the efficacy of running and managing a shelter and would rather indulge in inflating the number of inmates so as to get more amounts from the Corporation thus defeating the very purpose of shelters.

5. Non availability of Address Proof - A Major Impediment

During the visit of the Committee it was observed that shelter inmates are unable to access the benefits of various government schemes viz. Aadhar card/Ration card/Health card/ICDS etc. On further enquiry, it came to notice that address proof is primary requirement for any kind of documentation which enables the people to access benefit under government schemes. Since by the very definition, urban homeless don't have an address, therefore, insisting upon address proof/residence certificate will lead to denial of legitimate benefits to them. Therefore, there is a need to simplify the procedures/required documents, so that the urban

homeless/shelter inmates, who generally belong to the poorest of the poor category, can avail the benefits of government schemes.

6. Sub-Optimal Utilization of NULM Funds

Most of the States/UT's are constructing shelters out of their own funds and the response of all the States/UT's visited by the Committee was that there is no scarcity of funds that they have for the purpose of establishing the shelters for urban homeless. They were impressed upon that as NULM funds can be used for construction of new shelters, for refurbishment of a shelter, its operation and maintenance and for renting out premises for shelters and that on any of the counts, there is no limit for grant of funds and if such funds are utilised and availed of especially for refurbishment and towards operation and maintenance of the shelters, the States/UT's would be able to provide a better infrastructure and better facilities to the inmates. So far as the Delhi State is concerned, it mostly has temporary shelters in the shape of porta cabins and very few permanent shelters and for such temporary shelters also the operational and maintenance charges are being paid by the Centre to the Delhi Government but still there is a huge amount of money which is lying unspent with the

Delhi Government and as a result, the shelters at Delhi lack various facilities and only a few of them are available that too in some of the shelters only in accordance with the parameters enumerated in the NULM guidelines.

On the other hand, though elsewhere in Gujarat, where shelters are constructed by the State Government, the inmates staying in shelters are less, than the actual capacity of shelter, but in Rajkot where new construction with NULM funds has been raised and the facilities are there, the shelter is occupied by inmates, to its full potential. In Vadodara and Surat (North Zone),Gujarat some of the shelters established in the city are having a very low capacity ranging between 6-20 persons and it is beyond the comprehension of the committee as why shelter homes with such a low capacity should be established. Such low capacity shelters are not in conformity with the NULM guidelines and moreover they will involve more expenditure to man them then to serve the real purpose.

7. Lack of Institutional Preparedness at the Level of ULB's / Municipal Corporations

There is lack of initiative and also no institutional preparedness at the ULB level for execution and

monitoring of shelters. Executive Committees under the Chairmanship of Municipal Commissioners of respective cities/municipal towns, meant for periodical review and supervision of shelter homes falling in their respective areas have not been formed in most of the States/UT's and at places where such committees have been formed their functioning is not transparent and periodical review meetings not taking place.

8. Lack of Coordination Amongst Planning Agencies

Due to lack of coordination among planning agencies, ULBs and States/UT's administration, enormous delay takes place in establishing any new shelter or even for providing funds for refurbishment of existing shelters. Planning agencies deny space and land required for shelters, States/UT's/ULB's delay clearances and approvals and non making of provisions for shelter homes in Master Plan or Revision of Master Plan as proposed under NULM guidelines, is another major factor which is totally ignored.

Invariably, the States/UT's do not take the Urban Development Ministry into confidence or to ask other land owning Government Bodies, such as Railways, Port Trust authority etc., to spare land for shelters for urban

homeless and such a step can resolve to a great extent the issue of acquiring land in various States/UT' to establish shelters for urban homeless to achieve the target of year 2022.

9. Non-Utilisation and/or Diversion/Mis-Utilisation of the Allocated Funds for the Scheme for Providing Shelters for Urban Homeless

The position of the funds released under DAY-NULM and the position of the funds unspent by the concerned are as under :-

Table 1 Details of Unspent balance available with States/UTs under DAY-NULM as on 31.3.2017

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Unspent balance with states as on 31.03.2017 as per MPR/PUC (Rs in lakhs)	Funds released in 2017-18 (Rs in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1933.00
2	Bihar	2755.98	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1542.98
4	Goa	0.00	106.12
5	Gujarat	4785.35	0.00
6	Haryana	2348.85	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	308.66	0.00

8	Jammu & Kashmir	552.08	0.00
9	Jharkhand	0.00	929.86
10	Karnataka	1381.28	0.00
11	Kerala	0.00	1078.96
12	Madhya Pradesh	1704.27	1579.38
13	Maharashtra	9966.45	0.00
14	Odisha	0.00	1279.07
15	Punjab	489.20	0.00
16	Rajasthan	73.62	2138.00
17	Tamil Nadu	1344.83	5940.00
18	Telangana	1340.15	0.00
19	Uttarakhand	92.14	339.87
20	Uttar Pradesh	1931.27	4028.37
21	West Bengal	1703.66	1751.44
22	Delhi	2127.46	0.00
23	Puducherry	287.51	0.00
24	A & N Islands	106.31	0.00
25	Chandigarh	0.00	199.00
26	D & N Haveli	40.59	0.00
27	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00
28	Assam	4810.62	0.00
29	Arunachal Pradesh	152.56	0.00

30	Manipur	926.29	0.00
31	Meghalaya	580.13	0.00
32	Mizoram	568.96	0.00
33	Nagaland	498.09	0.00
34	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
35	Tripura	376.74	0.00
Grand Total:-		41253.05	22846.05

The said data has been provided by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

No doubt there is money which is unspent as asked by the States for and released by the Central Government, and in some cases it is lying with the States for number of years but the fact remains that though there are funds that have not been spent but yet it cannot be termed as mis-utilized or diversion of funds.

The position is that the funds under DAY-NULM are released for all the components and not for each of the component separately and it being a participatory scheme, the audited report sent by the States towards utilisation of funds in respect of all the components collectively is accepted by the Ministry, and no audit in this respect is being done by the Ministry of their own.

So the position which emerges is that neither the Centre specifies or earmarks the individual components for which specifically the funds are being released nor the audit report submitted by the States and relied upon by the Ministry, gives details regarding spending on each of the components and it generally speaks about utilisation of funds collectively for the components and not for each of the component.

However, the Committee is of the opinion that the States while asking for release of funds from the Ministry must have considered the specific requirement for construction / refurbishment / operation and maintenance charges for the shelters, and must have also submitted record of utilisation of funds so released in their favour by the Centre to their auditors, component-wise. So even if the audit report is a consolidated report but still the fact will remain that the States have the complete data as to how much amount was spent by the each State on construction / refurbishment / operation and maintenance of the shelters. It is also to be seen that the cost of construction is borne by the Centre under DAY-NULM and the States in the ratio of 60:40. Since the percentage towards construction is to be borne by the concerned State, the concerned State ought to maintain a data as to said funds utilised by the State towards construction of

the shelters and if that information is passed on, then correspondingly the amount spent on construction so released by the Centre can also be determined.

With regard to operational and maintenance charges, most of the States/UT's have engaged the services of NGOs and other bodies for running the shelters and maintaining the same. So the data must be with the State. A letter dated 30-05-2017 (Annexed as **Annexure-II**) was written by the Committee asking the States to submit to the Committee the amount spent by the States on the construction / refurbishment of shelters as well as towards operation and maintenance of the shelters but till date none of the States/UT's have provided such data. Only when the said data is available it can be said whether it is a case of non-utilisation, mis-utilisation or diversion of funds. At this stage only assumptions can be drawn that the money which remains unspent can be taken as non-utilisation of funds as none of the States have provided any reasons as to why the amount released under DAY-NULM to the States, is lying unspent.

**V. SUGGESTIONS BY THE COMMITTEE
FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION
OF NULM GUIDELINES,**

1. Expedite land approval for construction of shelters under NULM.
2. To conduct city-wise homeless survey accordingly to prepare plan for establishment of shelters in a phased manner by 2022.
3. Converge all possible scheme benefits of the Government schemes for mainstreaming the homeless.
4. To ensure that non-NULM shelters are refurbished as per the guidelines of DAY-NULM.
5. Helpline/helpdesk may be started in the towns in which shelters are functional.
6. Third Party Quality Audit and Social Audit of Shelters to be done.
7. To computerize the enrolment and the profile of the inmates.
8. To conduct mobilization camps to enroll the homeless in the shelter
9. Proper management, i.e. persons in charge should have managerial skills and proper training.

10. To match the identified locations of homeless concentrations with the neighboring shelters/municipal buildings through geo-tagging and to submit a plan of action for the establishment of shelters in a phased manner, including refurbishment of existing shelters and making them comply with DAY-NULM guidelines by 2022.
11. The State is required to design capacity building programs for shelter management staff so that they are able to discharge their duties as envisaged in mission guidelines.
12. To display hoardings and to conduct IEC-Events / programs, mobilization camps with the participation of NGOs / CBOs to create awareness and enroll the homeless.
13. The ULBs to make efforts for providing entitlements such as Aadhaar cards, bank accounts for homeless and to converge with other scheme benefits of the line departments such as social security benefits / pensions, skill training, suitable provisions in social housing scheme.

14. To conduct third party quality audit on a quarterly basis, by engaging reputed institutions to assess the performance of shelters.
15. Installation of display board exhibiting available facilities in the shelter home, CCTV camera and individual lockers is to be ensured.
16. Essential facilities must be ensured in each shelter which includes drinking water (RO), sanitation, separate toilets for men and women, bedding, first aid kit with proper medicines and its description, recreation facilities, vector control, kitchen facility, etc.
17. The States/UT's may converge the services with Health and Education Departments to conduct periodic health camps / checkups in the shelters and to enroll the dropout children in schools.
18. To engage reputed NGOs / CBOs / ALFs / trained staff for operation and management of shelters.
19. Creation of jobs suitable as per their vocation be provided to Urban Homeless.
20. Maintenance of Registers etc, as mandated. It helps in keeping profile of urban homeless.
21. All the shelters should maintain a biometric data of the inmates who visit the shelter. This

will in due course of time be helpful in determining the number of homeless in that States and the neighboring States, from where such inmates migrate or arrive as casual labour.

22. A Data Bank may be created, and once a unique identification number is assigned to each and every such inmate, the identity of each inmate will be also be established.
23. The inmate should be asked as to the nature of work done by him and about having any special skill. From this one can ascertain as to the nature of skill likely to be imparted which will enhance his own natural skills. This will help in finding / providing a suitable job for him. The determination of identity will be a step for issuance of Aadhaar card, Voter I Card etc to the inmates.
24. Background of inmates, and his/her family, will give an eye sight about the past and corrective measures to be taken by the managerial staff of the shelter.
25. Reaching out to homeless layout shelters through awareness not only in homeless, but in general public also, through awareness campaigns, and rescue of homeless.

26. Mandatory provision for food through various NGO's, charitable and religious organisations or under the social welfare schemes of the State/UT.
27. Periodical monitoring of shelter homes by the local police in plain clothes so that no criminal activity or any kind of nuisance takes place in shelters to the annoyance of the inmates and the neighboring habitants.
28. Installation of coolers / heaters in all shelter zones depending upon the weather conditions.
29. The designing of shelters in a manner that can provide a minimum space of 50 sq.ft. per person or at least near to this space, wherever possible.
30. To take the help of State Legal Service Authorities and District Legal Service Authorities for providing legal aid help to the inmates of shelter homes whosoever require such assistance.
31. The Centre / States / UTs may announce some awards for the best shelters and the NGOs or any other operating agency to encourage and motivate them to do their best.

32. There should be restriction on maximum number of shelters to be managed by a particular NGO/Voluntary organisation to discourage any kind of monopoly or commercialisation.
33. There should be complete transparency in giving the management of the shelters to NGO's / Voluntary organisations and the prime objective should be how best a shelter can be managed and not at the cost of compromising the standards set out under the NULM guidelines.
34. Timely payment of operation and management cost to the NGO/ Voluntary organisations or other bodies running the shelter homes.
35. Shelters may not be treated as hostels for working women/men and should cater only to genuine urban homeless who sleep under flyovers, on streets, footpaths, pavements, hume pipes and such other like places.

**VI. Directions sought to be issued by this
Hon'ble Court**

The Committee most humbly pray that the Hon'ble Supreme Court may be pleased to issue the following directions to the respective States / UTs so as to achieve the real purpose and intent behind the concept of establishing for the urban homeless and in order to seek that all the shelters are compliant of DAY-NULM guidelines.

1. That the States should create a web portal of their own regarding each and every shelter existing in the State irrespective of it being run by the State Government, Municipal Bodies, Municipal Boards, NGOs, Trusts etc and whether or not they are covered under DAY-NULM, depicting therein the name of the city, name of the ULB, name of the shelter, plot number, street, landmark, type, name of the shelter management agency, category, capacity, date of operation, funding source, number of inmates in the shelter, whether shelter management committee exists or not, staff in position for shelter management, their names, designation, details of inmates, number of families, number of men, number of aged persons, number

of single persons, number of women, number of single women, number of children, other category, if any, etc and to specify them in the proforma already devised by the Committee.

2. That the Committee had directed the States to upload all such information on the web-portal created by the Ministry and the Hon'ble Supreme Court may be pleased, to issue directions that the States/UTs will continue to upload the existing position in the said format on the said portal maintained by the Ministry (directions in this regard is being sought as the Ministry is not in a position to issue any directions to the States, as provision for shelters is a State subject).
3. The Committee has directed the States visited by them to conduct a survey for obtaining the number of urban homeless in the State as a whole and city-wise and the survey is to be conducted by a third party. It has been seen that the states have conducted their own survey which is not authentic as different figures have been given at different stages and even some States have gone to the extent of reducing the number of urban homeless to absolve themselves from constructing new shelters. So directions are sought that the States are

directed to conduct an independent survey to be validated with SECC data which is under public domain and the Committee is impressed by the factors to be taken into consideration for carrying out the survey which has been designed by the State of Telangana.

4. Undoubtedly, the provision for shelters is a State subject but the Committee feels that since majority of the States have taken the plea that there is scarcity of space or cost of acquisition is too high to acquire the land for construction of shelters and to overcome this hurdle, the Hon'ble Supreme Court may be pleased to issue directions to the States to make provision in the Master Plan for shelters accordingly and if no provision has been made, then the States be directed to amend the Master Plan of the cities so as to make a provision for construction of shelter homes as per the requirement in each of the cities.
5. Directions be given to all the States / UTs to disclose the extent of amount spent by them on the component "Shelter for Urban Homeless" out of the amount released by the Centre for all the seven components of DAY-NULM. The year-wise details

may be furnished by all the States / UTs to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

6. Directions be given to the Ministry to constitute a full fledged department to deal with the said component of shelter for urban homeless and if feasible appoint a person for each and every State / city who can oversee the progress made by the respective States for making provisions / facilities / convergence and report the same to the Ministry without confronting the State authorities.
7. Directions to be given to States/UTs to devise a mechanism to simplify the existing procedures to provide residential certificate, health card, aadhar card and ration card etc so as to enable the urban homeless/shelter inmates to enable to have an easy access to the benefits of various government schemes.

This Final Report is submitted by the Committee in compliance of direction given by the Hon'ble Court vide order dt. 11.11.2016 read with order dt. 2.05.2017

**(Sanjay Kumar)
Member**

**(Neeraj Kumar Gupta)
Member Secretary**

**(Justice Kailash Gambhir)
Chairperson**