

GOA STATE URBAN HOMELESS SURVEY REPORT



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ABSTRACT

It is remarkable that so little is known about the causes and conditions of homelessness in towns and cities in India: how urban homeless people survive and cope, where they sleep, bath and eat, why they live on the streets, the work they do, their access or otherwise to public services and food schemes, and how they organise and plan their personal and social lives and relationships. The urban poor, especially the homeless, lack a formal address. They are rendered anonymous because they usually lack the markers of citizenship of even poor people in India, such as ration cards and voters' identity cards. Government estimations of their population are, therefore, likely to be gross underestimates.

In this connection the centrally sponsored scheme DAY-NULM has a component to provide Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH) . As per the directions of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, under SUH component of DAY-NULM, all ULBs in Goa were initially directed to conduct a Survey for identification of urban homeless persons so as to assess accurately the need for Shelters .In response, a total of 153 urban homeless were identified by the major cities of Panaji, Margao, Mapusa and Mormugao.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court through its order dated 08/11/2017 on shelters for Homeless observed that there was a huge mis-match of figures relating to the number of urban homeless identified by concerned ULBs and final report submitted by the Committee on Shelters.

In above regard the Goa State Urban Development Agency was directed to conduct a third party systematic survey for obtaining the number of urban homeless in the state as a whole and city-wise. The Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies – Hyderabad (RCUES – Hyd), a central Govt. sponsored institute was chosen for conducting the third party survey for identification of the urban homeless population in the 14 urban local bodies of Goa.

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CHAPTER 1 –INTRODUCTION

Homelessness can be defined as a condition of people lacking housing, because they cannot afford or are unable to maintain a regular, safe and adequate shelter. Food, clothing and shelter are the basic human needs. However, there are many who barely manage to acquire the first two necessities but the third remains beyond their reach. A large section of the population therefore lives and sleeps at public places, like roads, pavements and streets, and is categorized as the ‘homeless population’.

Homeless people face many problems beyond the lack of a safe and suitable home. They are often faced with many social disadvantages also, reduced access to private and public services and reduced access to vital necessities such as:

1. Reduced access to health care services.
2. Limited access to education.
3. Increased risk of suffering from violence and abuse.
4. General rejection or discrimination from other people.
5. Loss of usual relationships with the mainstream
6. Not being seen as suitable for employment.
7. Reduced access to banking services

Homeless people get treatment similar to the untouchables. This sort of banishment treatment can add to the homeless’ feeling of despair and reinforce issues of low self esteem and unworthiness.

According to Census of India the homeless people are those who lack fixed, regular, safe, and adequate night time shelter and also one who has night time residence at a publicly supervised or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodation, or an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

1.1 Origin of homeless

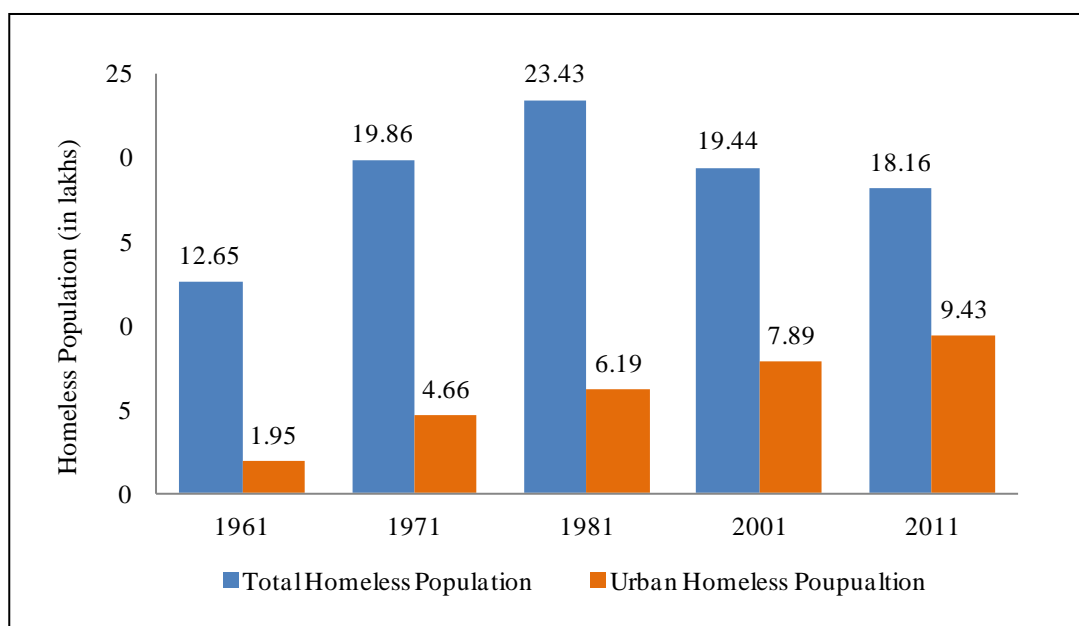
Majority of homeless are migrants who migrate to the city for better opportunities. People Affected by evictions and displacement, runaways, family problems, communal clashes, natural calamities, misfortune and people with psychological problems are other groups of people who end up on the streets. However, once on the streets their *fate accompli* is common - trapped in the cycle of homelessness and its associated difficulties.

1.2 Categories

The entire homeless population can be divided in to two categories: 1) Homeless Families - living alone and/ or in communities of families and 2) Individual Homeless - those who live singly.

Homelessness is a growing phenomenon worldwide and also in India. Though both urban and rural areas have significant share of homeless population, it is found that, the decadal growth rate of homeless population has declined by 28.4 per cent in rural areas during 2001-2011 but the same has increased by 20.5 per cent in urban areas. In fact, in India, big cities are also capitals of homeless population.

The total houseless population in India according to census of India 2011 is 1.82 million. Since 1961 onwards till 1981 the number of houseless population has shown a rising trend. The rise was sharp between 1961 and 1971. The number of houseless population declined during 1991 till 2011, but this fall was lower during 2001 and 2011. The number of houseless population has maintained a rising trend since 1961 till 2011. On the whole it may be concluded that houselessness has risen in the urban areas.

Chart 1: Houseless population in India, 1961-2011

Source: Based on data from census of India 2011

CHAPTER 2 - POLICIES FOR THE HOMELESS

2.1 Rights of the homeless

2.1.1 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

On the basis of the provisions established in the United Nation's Universal Declaration Of Human Rights (UDHR), the right to adequate housing occupies a significant place in the International Covenant On Economic, Social And Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Article 11.1 of the covenant states that: *"the states parties to the present covenant recognise the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The states parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent"*. However, India being a signatory to this covenant has not done much in realizing these rights among the citizens.

2.1.2 Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act 2000(JJ act)

A homeless person under the age of 18 should be dealt under the JJ act. They should be seen by the Child Welfare Committee and their enquiries are held as per their needs. There are various options under this Act such as the child is returned to the family, sent for adoption or to shelter homes. However, a Study by the organization 'Quality Institutional Care and Alternatives for Children (Maharashtra) in 2003-04 shows that there are serious violations of the JJ Act, including lack of resources and rehabilitation. The study shows that instead of providing assistance to the children on the streets, they have been brutally assaulted by the police.

2.1.3 The National Youth Policy, 2003

This policy aims to cover the youth in the country under the age group of 13-35 to develop in them qualities of citizenship, to instill in them secular principles to ensure peace and harmony. The policy assures that the youth be provided with proper educational and training opportunities to facilitate employment, shelter, clean environment, basic health services, protection from all manner of exploitation, suitable participation in decision making bodies

related to the youth, sufficient fund allocation for the development of youth. However, with regard to the homeless youth, these rights are far from being realized.

2.1.4 The Bombay Prevention of Beggary Act (BPBA) (1959)

It is one of the main laws that affect homeless. This states that a person can be arrested for begging or even selling things on streets. According to this, someone who is spending time in a public place with no visible means of subsistence can be taken in as a beggar (BPBA section 2-(1) (d))v. This leads to homeless who toil on the streets to earn a living, being humiliated and held in custody and criminalised.

2.2 Schemes & policies protecting the homeless

2.2.1 Government employment programs

1. The Ministry of Labour, Government of India has various schemes set up in the field of livelihood training. Their affiliated **Industrial Training Institutes** (ITI) exist within all states in the country. The institute offers training in various trades such as welding, tailoring, book binding, driving etc. But only for individuals who have passed the 8th grade. However the real situation is that many youth at risk, including those who have grown up on the street with or without family support, do not have enough educational qualifications to participate in these Programmes

2. The **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)** aims to address the root cause of poverty and arrest migration. This scheme promises 100 days of employment at minimum wage per day for one person in a rural, poor household. There is no equivalent programme in urban setting.

3. The **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)** offers a self employment program and a wage employment program. However, the self employment scheme requires a business plan and a little capital which homeless do not have. The wage program is only active in cities with less than 5 lakh people, which rules out all major cities like Mumbai where the problem of Homeless is the worst.

2.3 Housing

Over the past fifty years, Government policy has matured from a fragmented scheme-oriented approach to one that sees housing as part of integrated development. The National Housing Policy and the National Housing Bank are results of this new thinking. However, as we will see below none of the schemes really have included the needs of homeless within them.

The **Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)** envisages a 'slum free India' by encouraging states/ UTs to adopt a multi pronged approach focusing on tackling the issue of shortage of urban land and Housing for the urban poor. RAY was implemented during the 12th five year plan (2009/10 – 2016/17). It aimed to bring in to the formal system those who are forced to live without right to basic amenities and services and towards correcting the deficiencies regarding urban development and town planning which have failed to create conditions of inclusiveness and equity.

The national common minimum programme (2004) had a key focus on tackling the needs of India's poor. The one lakh crore **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)** project was introduced in 2005 which focused attention to the integrated development of urban infrastructure and services with special emphasis on provision of basic Services to the urban poor, including housing, water supply, etc.

2.4 Programmes and facilities in other states

Delhi government and few other states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan run night shelters for homeless. In Delhi the shelters are permanent shelters running in community centre buildings or in dedicated facilities for shelters for the homeless. They are called "*rain baseras*" or night shelters.

In Kerala, Government has provided a sustainable housing for Homeless people. All-women self-help group, Kudumabshree had provided the shelters in urban centers of Kerala. These round-the-clock shelter homes would provide adequate security, sanitation facilities and drinking water for the homeless people. The 'Shelter for Urban Homeless' scheme is being implemented as part of the National Urban Livelihood Mission and Kudumbashree is the nodal agency of the programme in the state.

In Tamilnadu under the Shelter for Urban Homeless component of DAY-NULM, 184 shelters have been sanctioned in December 2017. These include 35 shelters (20 normal shelter and 15 special shelters as short stay homes in District and Taluk head quarter hospitals). 115 shelters have been completed and the remaining 69 shelters are under various stages of progress.

In Hyderabad of Telangana state, there are 12 night shelters across the city and over 300 people are provided shelter at these locations with each shelter having a capacity to accommodate about 50 people. In addition to the night shelters, the municipal corporation is constructing seven more shelters at different places in the city. Of these, already construction of three shelters is completed. Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department. Govt. of Telangana and GHMC were taking care of these Homeless shelters.

2.5 Supreme Court directions about homeless

It was due to the neglect reflected in the policies above where homeless are ignored that in the winters of 2010 January, the Delhi government demolished shelters meant for homeless, for Beautification of the roundabout at Pusa road for the commonwealth games resulting in death of two persons due to severe cold. The issue was raised by the activists and the media coverage forced the Delhi High Court and Supreme Court to take *suo-motto* action on the matter.

A Supreme Court appointed panel headed by a former Delhi High Court Judge has also projected a very grim picture for urban homeless people saying that more than 90 percent of them have no roof over their heads as "state governments have pathetically failed in setting up shelter homes."

The Supreme Court passed directions to all state governments to set up 24 hour shelters for homeless in 62 class one cities and provide all basic facilities in those shelters. Every city must have one shelter for every hundred thousand of the total population of the city.

2.6 Intervention of NGOS for Urban Homeless

There are a large number of NGOs from Mumbai who work with street children and street youth like 'Childline', 'Salaam Baalak', 'Saathi', and 'Yuva'. Some NGOs work on specific issues of street populations and homeless like ration cards, etc. There are organizations like 'Support' that work with substance users on the streets. Some provide emergency medical needs.

In Hyderabad 'Robin Hood Army' an NGO consisting of 70 volunteers distributed 1,350 blankets for Homeless in Secunderabad railway station. While the temperature starts dipping, old clothes were also distributed by these NGOs. 'Joy of Sharing Society' had distributed 800 blankets to several homeless in Madhapur, Kukatpally and Dilsuknagar.

In Chennai 'The Banyan', an NGO works with mentally ill and homeless women, the very organisation take many women, and treated her for mental illness. So far 1,924 women were taken under its emergency care and recovery wing, out of which 1,428 have reunited with their families. For those whose families could not be traced, or refuse to take them, the organisation provides inclusive living options for a long-term stay.

CHAPTER 3- GOA STATE PROFILE

3.1 Introduction

Situated along the Konkan coast, Goa is the smallest state in India, its area being 3702 Sq.Km. Goa has only two districts: North Goa and South Goa.

3.2 Regional Settings and Location

The location of Goa is such that it shares its borders with Maharashtra from north and northeast, with Karnataka from south and southeast and with Western Ghats from the east. The mighty Arabian Sea is situated along the western side of Goa.

Quick Facts:

- Total Area: 3,702 sq km.
- Total Coastline: 105 km. long and 65 km.wide
- Latitudes: 14°53'54"N and 15°40'00"N
- Longitudes: 73°40'33"E and 74°20'13"E
- Highest Point: 3829 feet, Sonsogor

Figure 3-1: Goa Location Map



3.2.1 Geography

The entire region of Goa can be divided into four main parts – the eastern hill consisting of areas in the Western Ghats such as Sattari, Canacona, Sanguem and Ponda; the central valley lands consisting of Bicholim, Ponda, Eastern Sanguem, Quepem and Pernem; the flood plains consisting of the rolling uplands and the coastal plains, and the Coastal Plains consisting of areas of Tiswadi, Mormugao, Salcette and Bardez.

Figure 3-2: Ghat Road in Ponda



3.4 History and Culture

The history of Goa dates back to prehistoric times, though the present-day state of Goa was only established as recently as 1987. In spite of being India's smallest state by area, Goa's history is both long and diverse. It shares a lot of similarities with Indian history, especially with regard to colonial influences and a multi-cultural aesthetic.

It was situated on the Konkan Coast in Western India, Goa was one of the major trade centres in India. It attracted influential dynasties, seafarers, merchants, traders, monks and missionaries since its earliest known history. Throughout its history, Goa has undergone continual transformation, leaving an indelible impression on various aspects of its cultural and socio-economic development.

Goa's distinct culture is evident from the dress, language, religion and cuisine. There is also a fusion of western and Indian folk culture in their music, dance and in the celebrations of festivals. This small territory became a part of India only in 1961 but the 400-odd years of Portuguese rule are still apparent from the lifestyle of the people. Goa was a Portuguese

colony till 1961. Panaji is the capital of Goa and is the third largest city after Vasco and Margoa.

3.4.1 Portuguese rule in Goa

During 1510, Afonso De Albuquerque, a Portuguese admiral, attacked Goa at the command of Thimayya, the local chieftain. However, after losing to its former ruler Adil Shah, he returned on 25th November with a full fleet and in less than a day took over Goa from Adil Shah, who surrendered on 10th December. It was believed that around 6000 Muslim defenders died during the attack.

Later, Goa was announced as the capital of Portuguese Vice Kingdom in Asia along with other possessions by the Portuguese in the country. In 1563, the government made a proposal to give Goa a seat in the parliament representing all areas under Portuguese in the East, however it was rejected by the King.

Figure 3-3: Portuguese emperor



3.5 Climate

Due to its location, Goa experiences a very pleasant weather throughout the year, which makes it an ideal spot for a vacation. Summers in Goa are usually hot and humid with the month of May being the hottest at 35°C during the day. The nights are not much different; however, some nights might be cooler depending upon the winds.

Monsoon is the main season in Goa that starts from the month of June till the month of September. The month of July receives the highest amount of rainfall while the month of February is the driest. Most of Goa's annual rainfall is received during the monsoon season only.

The monsoon season in Goa starts from the month of June till the month of October. If you are a big fan of the rains and love lush green countryside, then this is the best time to visit Goa. The state has a lot to offer than beaches during the monsoons. The rains bring immense refreshment and romance to the state, making it even more traditional.

3.6 Demographics

The population of Goa as per 2011 census is 14,58,545 persons with 7,39,140 males and 7,19,405 females. The taluka wise distribution of population of the State as per 2011 Census is given in the table below.

Table 3- 1: Taluka wise distribution of Population in the State as per 2011 census

State/District /Taluka	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total population
GOA	7,39,140	7,19,405	14,58,545	100.00
North Goa	4,16,677	4,01,331	8,18,008	56.08
Pernem	38,652	37,095	75,747	5.19
Bardez	1,19,892	1,17,548	2,37,440	16.28
Bicholim	49,931	48,024	97,955	6.72
Sattari	32,574	31,243	63,817	4.38
Tiswadi	90,136	87,083	1,77,219	12.15
Ponda	85,492	80,338	1,65,830	11.37
South Goa	3,22,463	3,18,074	6,40,537	43.92
Mormugao	81,138	73,423	1,54,561	10.60
Salcete	1,45,448	1,49,016	2,94,464	20.19
Quepem	40,722	40,471	81,193	5.57
Sanguem	32,623	32,524	65,147	4.47
Canacona	22,532	22,640	45,172	3.10

Source : Goa Economic Survey 2014-15

From the Table it is evident that there are 8,18,008 persons in North Goa district which constitute 56.08 percent of the total population, whereas there are 6,40,537 persons in South Goa district (43.92 percent). Most populated taluka of the state is Salcete with 20.19 percent of the total population (2,94,464 persons). It is followed by Bardez with 2,37,440 persons (16.28%) and Tiswadi with 1,77,219 persons (12.15%). Canacona is the least populated taluka accounting for 3.10 percent of the total population (45,172 persons).

3.6.1 Population density

The density of population has increased from 364 persons per sq km. in 2001 to 394 persons per sq. km in 2011. The density of population is above the State average of 394 in the talukas of Mormugao, Salcete, Tiswadi, Bardez and Ponda. Mormugao has the highest density of population of 1,416 per sq km, followed by Salcete with 1,005. Bardez, Tiswadi and Ponda have density of population of 899, 830 and 566 per sq km respectively. The density of population is lowest in Sanguem taluka with 78 persons per sq Km.

3.6.2 Sex Ratio

Goa has 10th rank in the country in respect of sex ratio with 973 females per thousand males which is much higher than the national average of 940. The sex ratio which stood at 981 females per thousand males in 1971 declined to 975 in 1981 and further to 960 in 2001. Government has taken efforts to arrest the declining trend in the States' sex ratio the result of which shows improvement in the sex ratio to 973 as per 2011 census.

3.6.3 Literacy

There are 1165487 literate persons in Goa comprising of 615823 males and 549664 females as per 2011 Census. The total literacy rate in the State is 88.70 percent, with literacy rate of 92.65 percent among males and 84.66 percent among females.

The literacy rate is highest in Bardez taluka (90.98%), followed by Tiswadi Taluka (90.37%). Nine talukas namely Pernem, Bardez, Bicholim, Tiswadi, Satari, Ponda, Mormugao, Salcete and Quepem have literacy rate of more than 85 percent. The literacy rates in Sanguem and Canacona talukas are 83.43 and 84.68 percent respectively. The male – female literacy gap in the State as per 2011 Census stood at 7.99 percent.

3.6.4 Workers and Non Workers

The total workforce of the state as per 2011 Census stood at 5,77,248 persons which comprised of 4,76,053 main workers and 1,01,195 marginal workers. Out of 5,77,248 workers in the State, 3, 27,658 workers (56.76%) are from North Goa district and the remaining 2,49,590 workers (43.24%) from South Goa district. Taluk wise distribution of workers shows that, Salcete accounts for 18.75 percent of the total workers in the State followed by Bardez (16.40%). Out of the total work force, 5,04,426 persons (87.38%) are employed in service sector. Cultivators account for 5.43 percent of the total work force followed by agricultural labourers (4.64%) and workers in household industries (2.55%).

There are 8,81,297 persons (3,19,604 males and 5,61,693 females) reported as non-workers in the State including students, persons engaged in household duties, dependents, pensioners, rentiers, beggars and others.

3.7 Administration System

For administrative convenience, the State is divided into two districts, namely, South Goa and North Goa. The districts are divided into Sub divisions and Talukas. Talukas are subdivided

into revenue circles and revenue circles into Sazas consisting of a group of revenue villages. Sazas are under the charge of Talathi. Group of Sazas of a revenue circle is headed by a Circle Inspector. Taluka revenue office is headed by Mamladar. Sub divisions are headed by Dy. Collector. District Administration is under the control of the Collector.

North Goa has its administrative headquarters at Panaji. To facilitate revenue administration, North Goa is divided into four Sub-Divisions namely Panaji, Bicholim, Mapusa and Ponda and six Talukas namely Bardez, Tiswadi, Bicholim, Pernem, Ponda and Sattari .

South Goa has its administrative headquarters at Margao. The district is divided into five Sub-Divisions namely Margao, Quepem and Sanguem, Mormugao, Canacona and Dharbandora and six Talukas namely Salcete, Mormugao, Quepem, Sanguem, Canacona and Dharbandora.

Figure 3-4: Goa Political Map



3.7.1 Unique land System in Goa State

There exists in the state of Goa a peculiar system, named mundkarism which is centuries old. In the context of this system, there are two parties locally known as Bhatkar and Mundkar. Mundkar is a peculiar institution in the State of Goa.

The Mundkar is a Konkani term applied to a person who lives in a dwelling house constructed on the land of Bhatkar with the consent of the latter and with a view to tender some services such as watch and ward over the land, supply of his or his family service to the Bhatkar, when required by the latter, as agricultural labourers and even sometimes without any obligation to render any service but allowed to reside on the land as a gesture of goodwill, though with the characteristics of sub-servience which is inherent in any one who is allowed to occupy his land as a matter of grace.

The mundkar and bhatkar are interdependent. However, the bhatkar being the boss and the mundkar, sort of a servant, the relationship continued at the pleasure of the Bhatkar. In other words, the mundkar never enjoyed the security of the tenure and could be kicked out of the property at the whim and fancy of the bhatkar. The mundkar was a kind of bonded labourer.

3.8 Important Economic Activities of the State:

3.8.1 Agriculture

At the time of liberation of Goa, about 70% of the population was engaged in Agriculture. Share of workers in Agriculture sector has come down since past few years. Paddy, Cashew and Coconut are the major crops grown in the state. The cultivation of horticultural crops are gaining importance because of better returns and low risk.

Various schemes have been implemented by Government of Goa to encourage rural youth to take up agriculture and allied activities. Government has appointed, 25 Kissan Mitras, to work at the grass root level and assist the farmers in works related to schemes under Agriculture and allied activities. 25 villages across the State have been selected under Village Level Agricultural Development Plan. To provide prompt services to the farming community, two District level Offices, one in Margao, South Goa and the other at Tonca, Caranzalem, North Goa has been set up.

3.8.2 Mining & Quarrying

Goa is blessed with rich mineral resources. Major minerals include Iron ore, Manganese ore, Bauxite. Minor minerals available in the State are Basalt, Laterite stones and rubbles, River sand, Murrum etc., which are of great demand in construction sector.

Exploration for Iron ore in Goa started at the beginning of the 20th Century. Present day mining and export of iron ore resumed in 1947. The Iron ore deposits are distributed over the Northern, Southern and Central Blocks of Goa. The Northern Block deposits are richer both in terms of quality and quantity of the ore, as compared to the Southern and Central Blocks.

The contribution of Mining & Quarrying to the State's Gross GDP at Factor cost is estimated at Rs. 203482 lakhs (at current prices) for 2013-14.

Cases of illegal mining has also been reported in Goa. . While revenue losses from illegal mining has been estimated at about Rs 3,000 crore, the loss by way of damage to the environment and loss of livelihood has not been estimated.

Take the instance of Caurem village in Quepem taluka in south Goa. It has 2,000 families whose farms have been destroyed by illegal mines operating in the area. The silt from mining has entered the fields which now resemble a large quagmire. Tukaram Velip, a resident says that the perennial stream that irrigated the village fields is polluted and agriculture has been completely destroyed. People are left with no means of earning their living .

Most of the mines in the state are concentrated in four talukas—Bicholim in north Goa, and Sattari, Sanguem and Quepem talukas in south Goa. Activists say that an estimated 100,000 people living in the villages in these four talukas are affected. Besides loss of livelihood, they are also suffering from the adverse effects of air, noise and water pollution. “Mining has caused irreversible damage to forests, agriculture, fisheries and water aquifers,” says Abhijit Prabhudesai, member of Goyencha Xetkarancha Ekvott (GXE), a non-profit organization in Margao city. Mining has been allowed even in forest areas despite the presence of wildlife.

The mining has also affected the Salaulim dam on the Salaulim river in Sangeum taluka, which supplies drinking water to half the state's population, besides providing water for irrigation and to industries. Over 20 mines are operating in the vicinity of the dam. Heavy silt has settled in the dam reservoir because of mining. An official in the state water resources department admits that mining has damaged the state's water resources and says the

department is now reassessing the life span of the Salaulim dam. The dam was commissioned in the 1970s with an expected life span of 100 years. A study conducted by The Energy Resources Institute (TERI) in 1994 showed excess iron and manganese levels in the Salaulim reservoir water. This was when mining was at a much lower scale as compared to present level of mining. The Supreme Court had banned iron ore mining in all 90 mines in Goa from October 2012 based on the findings of the Justice MB Shah Commission report, a major loss to the exchequer due to illegal mining over 12 years. According to Goa's Grant of Mining Leases Policy, 2014, stoppage of mining had a cascading impact on other sectors. Not only those 14 who are directly involved in mining such as the mining companies, truck operators, barge transporters, mining machinery owners, but small time business / industry such as tea stalls, automobile workshop, petrol pump, consumer goods vendors, tyre service providers etc. were all affected by ban. The policy estimates loss of Rs 3,000 crore due to the 2012 ban on iron ore mining in the state. The ban was lifted on April 2014 , with the condition that the iron ore mining will be restricted to 20 million tonnes annually and the mining leases for which renewals were not sought post 2007 have expired and mining there is illegal.

3.8.3 Fishing sector

Fishing industry forms the second largest industry both in terms of employment and income generation in the state. Numerous ancillary and subsidiary activities around fish harvesting, is also contributing to Goa's economy. Goa experiences favorable Climate for fishing activity. From September to March climate is ideal for fishing activities.

Two types of fishing is adopted in Goa namely Inland Fisheries and Marine Fisheries. Inland Fisheries of Goa is spread over 250 kms. Inland fisheries are of two types, Brackish and Fresh water fisheries. Brackish water fisheries include extensive estuaries or river mouth, lagoons, back waters and brackish water lakes. Fresh water fisheries include river system, fresh water lakes, irrigation canals, tanks, reservoirs and ponds.

Marine Fishery Resources comprises of coastline of maximum 104 kilometers. Flexible network of transport in Goa enables quick and safe disposal of fish and fish products. Goa has well established fish marketing centres. There are many major and minor fish landing centres such as Betim (malim) Chapora, Khariwado, Cutbona and Betal from where large quantity and variety of fish is caught. Infrastructure facilities are well established. Cold

storage facilities as well as IRS Digital Visual systems are developed at important locations, which help in increasing fish catch.

Various measures are taken by Government of Goa to promote fishing sector. A project through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) named ‘Open sea cage culture’ is set up in South Goa for culturing high valued fish viz. Cobia and Lates. Under this scheme the fishermen have formed self help groups and undergone special training by Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute(CMFRI), Karwar.

Fish Festival “Aqua Goa” for three days is being conducted in the State to create awareness about fisheries and sea food. The event provides a platform to entrepreneurs/Fishermen/farmers from all over the State to exhibit their products.

In Goa state Directorate of Fisheries is running Training Centre at Ela Dhauji. Every year 20 fisher youths are being trained in the Departmental Training course of 6 months duration with a stipend of Rs.1000/- per month as per the existing Pattern of Assistance.

Ref- *Training Programme at Fisheries Training Centre Ela, Old Goa.*

Available at: http://fisheries.goa.gov.in/?page_id=481

3.9 Tourism in Goa

Goa is blessed with beautiful beaches, rich cultural heritage and the architectural splendors of its Temples, Churches and ancient houses which attracts tourist from all over the world. Government has taken measures in diversification of tourism activities and providing necessary infrastructure to boost tourism sector. Several key tourism infrastructure projects like beautification of areas around major tourist’s spots, completion of Panaji jetty, mega tourism circuit development at Calangute, Candolim, Sangolda and Anjuna were undertaken to improve the facilities for the tourists. A policy for regulating water sports in the State has been finalised. The Department of Tourism is participating in National and International events for promoting tourism and are giving widespread publicity campaigns by releasing advertisements through Print and Electronic media.

3.9.1 Beaches in Goa

With a total coastline length of more than 100 kms, Goa is certainly the paradise which can attract anybody from any corners of the world. People from all walks of life like to visit Goa.

Probably, the beaches of Goa has got almost all the attributes to be the perfect beach paradise.

The beaches are practically divided into 2 regions - the one belonging to North Goa and the other belonging to the South Goa. Northern beaches are known for their vibrant appeal with majority of nightclubs and beach pubs, while the Southern beaches are known for their tranquility, offering great relaxing atmosphere especially for couples looking for some quiet time, painters, elderly and meditational folks.

Figure 3-5: Water Bodies in Goa



Mandovi River Front



Mayena Lake

3.10 Transportation & Communication

The state has well-developed transport and communication facilities.

3.10.1 Transportation by road

Transportation by road in Goa is considered to be the dominant medium for both passenger and freight. It has 224 Km of National highway, 232 Km of State Highway and 815 Km of District Highway. Two National Highways namely NH-17 and NH-4A are passing through Goa. NH-17 links Goa to Mumbai in the North and Mangalore to the South. NH-4A connects capital city of Goa, Panaji to Belgaum in the east. The NH-17 A connects NH-17 to Mormugao Harbour from Cortalim and the new NH-17B, four lane highway connects Mormugao Harbour to NH-17 at another location, Verna via Dabolim airport.

To avoid traffic congestion near Panaji area, where the three National Highways meets, Government has initiated construction of “New Mandovi Bridge” across river Mandovi at Panaji at a cost of Rs.403 crore, which will serve as a traffic link between North and South

Goa. There is also plan to construct a new six-lane bridge across river Zuari with assistance from Government of India.

3.10.2 Rail Connectivity

Two railway lines are running through Goa, the Konkan railway line from north to south and the South Western railway line from west to east. They meet at the most important junction of the state namely the Madgaon railway station. Vasco da Gama is the other important railway station of Goa from where the South Western railway operates.

The South Western railway track was constructed in the 19th century by the Portuguese. It links the port town of Vasco da Gama to Karnataka at Londa junction from where one can have connectivity to other parts of India like Bangalore, Hospet, Hyderabad and Kolhapur.

On January 26, 1998, the Konkan Railway was thrown open to the public. Konkan Railway connecting Mumbai to Mangalore which traverses the entire length of the state is considered as a blessing to the state especially to the growth of trade & industry.

3.10.3 Sea Port

Mormugao Port, Goa is one of the oldest ports in India with a fine natural harbour. The Port was declared a Major Port in 1963. It is the premier iron ore exporting Port of India. The Port has tremendous potential to cater to the needs of trade and industry.

Major Facilities available in the Mormugao Port are Harbour data, Berths, Moorings and Anchorage Facilities, Berths, Mooring Dolphins, Cargo handling and Cargo facilities, Mechanical Ore Handling Plant , Stream loading , discharging facilities, Port Railway facilities, Water supply, Bunkering . During the financial year 2013-2014 the port handled a traffic of 11.74 million tonnes which is 2% of the total traffic of 555.49 million tonnes handled by all the twelve major ports of India. The traffic during the year consisted of 0.04 million tonnes of iron ore 7.87 million tonnes of coal/coke and 0.87 million tonnes of petroleum products and other liquid cargo. Other traffic included cargoes like Fertilizer, Bauxite, Containerized cargo, H.R.Steel Coil, Steel Sabs, Raw Sugar, Granite, Wheat, Wood chips, Pig iron, etc. Minor ports are located at Panaji, Tiracol, Chapora Betul and Talpona, out of which Panaji is the main operative port.

3.10.4 Airport

Goa is well connected by airline services to most major cities in India. All flights, national and international, to and from Goa, operate from the Goa Airport at Dabolim near the port town of Vasco-da-Gama. The airport is about 30 kms from the capital city of Panaji and is owned by the Indian Navy. Major airline operators such as Air India, Jet Airways, Spice Jet, Kingfisher Airlines, Go Air, Jet Lite & Indigo have flights carrying passengers and cargo in and out of Goa. Besides these, a number of chartered flights land in Goa from UK and other European countries.

At present only domestic cargo flights operate at the Dabolim airport. Shortly it will be able to handle international cargo operations. Work to convert the old airport terminal into a full-fledged cargo terminal has already started.

The Greenfield International Airport at Mopa in Pernem is proposed to be constructed on Public Private Partnership basis. 78,41,739 sq.mts. of land has been acquired in the villages of Mopa, Chandel, Uguem, Casarvarnem and Varcand. In addition, 2,87,725 sq.mts. of Government land has also been transferred for the project in Amberem village.

CHAPTER 4- FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. However, the most vulnerable of these are the urban homeless. The National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) aims at providing permanent shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner under the Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH). The Goa State Urban Development Agency (GSUDA) is the nodal agency for implementing the NULM.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 8/11/2017 passed during hearing of the Writ Petition (Civil) No.55 of 2003 and Writ Petition (civil) No. 572 of 2003 observed that there was a huge mis-match of figures regarding the number of urban homeless identified by concerned ULBs and the final report submitted by the Committee on Shelters .

In above regard the Goa State Urban Development Agency was directed to conduct a third party systematic survey for obtaining the number of urban homeless in the state as a whole and city-wise. The Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies – Hyderabad (RCUES – Hyd), a central Govt. sponsored institute is chosen for conducting the third party survey for identification of the urban homeless population in the 14 urban local bodies.

4.1.1 Aim

To carry out the systematic survey for identification of urban homeless in 14 ULBs of Goa State.

4.1.2 Objectives

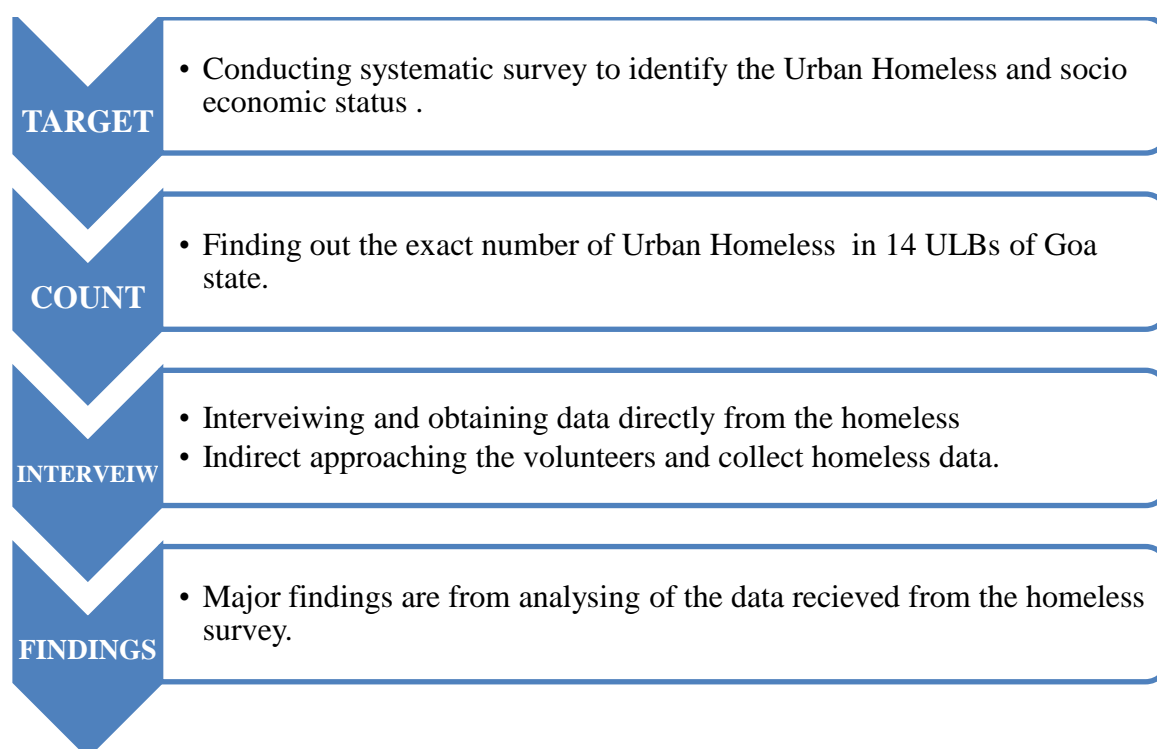
Keeping in view the importance of the homeless people and their socio-economic conditions in Goa, the survey work was conducted with following objectives:

- To identify demographic characteristics of homeless people.
- To assess socio-economic conditions of the homeless population.
- To assess residence details of homeless people.

4.1.3 Methodology

The Homeless survey conducted in Goa is based on surveys and interview – based cross sectional approaches. These kinds of works have been the most common in the cross-sectional studies. Various strategies have been used, from direct (obtaining data directly from the homeless) to indirect approaches (collecting data provided by social workers, volunteers, etc.).

Point in time survey using the night approach (shelter and street night).



4.2 Survey of Urban Homeless

Urban Homeless Survey was conducted in 14 cities of Goa from the date 14th May 2018 to 31st May 2018. The timings are morning 06:00 am – 10:00 am and evening 07:00pm – 01:00am. A detail survey format is attached to annexure 1. Survey details of urban homeless are attached to annexure 2.

The analysis of the findings is done first at systematic level in 14 Cities of Goa, then broken down to analyse the difference between the broad categories of Demographics, Residence Details and Occupation. It is further analysed according to gender covering differences among all male and female respondents across the two categories

While reading the analysis of Homeless it should be considered that the responses from other people who stay near homeless are different as compared to the respondent. Especially when analyzing the year of stay in same place and migrated state, it was noticed that some of the responses were different while asking both of them. The total numbers of urban homeless in 14 cities are given in below table.



Table 4-1 Number of Urban Homeless in 14 cities of Goa State




SL NO	ULB NAME	TOTAL
1	MORMUGAO	48
2	PANJIM	10
3	PERNEM	0
4	MAPUSA	37
5	MARGAO	45
6	PONDA	13
7	VALPOI	0
8	BICHOLIM	0
9	SANQUELIM	1
10	CUNCOLIM	1
11	CANACONA	9
12	SANGUEM	0
13	QUEPEM	0
14	CURCHOREM	9
	TOTAL	173

During the survey the photographs and location coordinates are taken at the field and which are given below:

Name of Interviewer Name of ULB Date and Time of Interview	: Abdul Bari : Mormugao Municipal Council : 14 May 2018, 8:00 am
 <p>Name: Deepak Wage, Location: Dudwada</p>	 <p>Name: Laxmi, Location: Janatha Quarters</p>
Name of Interviewer Name of ULB Date and Time of Interview	: Bhargav Kumar : Mormugao Municipal Council : 14 May 2018, 8:30 am
 <p>Name: Rajendhar, Location: Shri Shankar Mandir</p>	 <p>Name: Shiva, Location: Railway Station, Vasco</p>




Name of Interviewer Name of ULB Date and Time of Interview	: Bhargav Kumar : Mormugao Municipal Council : 15 May 2018, 9:30 am
 <p>Name: Rahemathulla, Location: Railway Station, Vasco</p>	 <p>Name: Marappa, Location: Railway Station, Vasco</p>

Name of Interviewer Name of ULB Date and Time of Interview	: Abdul Bari : Panjim Municipal Corporation : 16 May 2018, 8:00 pm
 <p>Name: Nagesh, Location: Footpath of Annapurna Hotel</p>	 <p>Name: Adinarayana, Location: Infront of corporation Bank</p>

Name of Interviewer Name of ULB Date and Time of Interview	: Rupesh : Mapusa Municipal Council : 21 May 2018, 8:30 pm
 <p>Name: Sambaji Saktukutra, Location: Mapusa KTM Bustand</p>	 <p>Name: Heena, Location: Mapusa Taxi stand</p>
Name of Interviewer Name of ULB Date and Time of Interview	: Abdul bari : Mapusa Municipal Council : 22 May 2018, 9:30 pm
 <p>Name: Deepak Bahadur, Location: Bombay Parking, Mapusa</p>	 <p>Name: Mahadev, Location: Mapusa Taxi stand</p>

Name of Interviewer Name of ULB Date and Time of Interview	: Rupesh : Margao Municipal Council : 23 May 2018, 8:00 pm
 <p>Name: Ameen Shab, Location: Near KTC Bus stand</p>	 <p>Name: Md. Rafiq, Location: Near KTC Bus stand</p>
 <p>Name: Mukdhum Hussain, Location: Near KTC Bus stand</p>	 <p>Name: Ramkonda, Location: Railway Station Madgao</p>

Name of Interviewers Name of ULB Date and Time of Interview	: Abdul Bari, Rupesh : Ponda Municipal Council : 25 May 2018, 9:00 pm
 <p>Name: Shivamma, Location: Near Ambhegal Mosque</p>	 <p>Name: Basouthi, Location: Near Ambhegal Mosque</p>
 <p>Name: Samunath, Location: Near KTC Busstand Ponda</p>	 <p>Name: Sanjeev, Location: Near KTC Busstand Ponda</p>

<p>Name of Interviewers: Abdul Bari Name of ULB: Sanquelim Municipal Council Date and Time of Interview: 28th May2018, 10:00pm</p>	<p>Name: Fathima, Location: Near Govt. Hospital, Sanquelim</p> 
<p>Name of Interviewers: Rupesh Name of ULB: Cuncolim Municipal Council Date and Time of Interview: 29th May2018, 10:00am</p>	<p>Name: Yeshwanth, Location: Near Municipal office, Cuncolim</p> 
<p>Name of Interviewers: Rupesh Name of ULB: Canacona Municipal Council Date and Time of Interview: 29th May2018, 8:00pm</p>	<p>Name: Venkappa, Location: Near Railway station, Canacona</p> 

Name of Interviewers: Abdul Bari
Name of ULB: Curchorem Municipal Council
Date and Time of Interview: 29th May 2018, 8:00pm

Name: Suresh Paul, **Location:** Near Railway station, Curchorem



4.1.1 Gender

During the survey it was found that greater numbers of homeless are individual homeless. There were 160 male respondents and only 13 female respondents. In female urban homeless 12 respondents are individual homeless and 1 female homeless stays with husband belongs to homeless family. However, more males were interviewed among individual homeless because more males were encountered in the individual category. Most of them are from Karnataka and Maharashtra speaks Kannada, Marathi and Hindi.

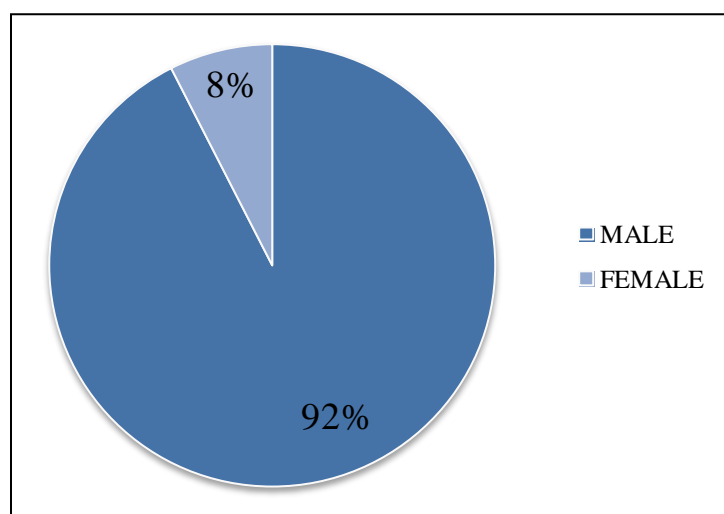
Table 4-2: Number of Urban Homeless: Gender wise in 14 cities of Goa State

Sl.No.	ULB Name	Male	Female	Total
1.	Mormugao	42	06	48
2.	Panaji	08	02	10
3.	Pernem	00	00	00
4.	Mapusa	35	02	37
5.	Margao	45	00	45
6.	Ponda	11	02	13
7.	Valpoi	00	00	00
8.	Bicholim	00	00	00
9.	Sanquelim	00	01	01
10.	Cuncolim	01	00	01
11.	Canacona	09	00	09
12.	Sanguem	00	00	00
13.	Quepem	00	00	00
14.	Curchorem	09	00	09
Total		160	13	173

Table 4-3: Gender wise Homeless

Gender	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Number Of Urban Homeless	160	13	0	173

Chart 4-1: Gender status details of urban homeless



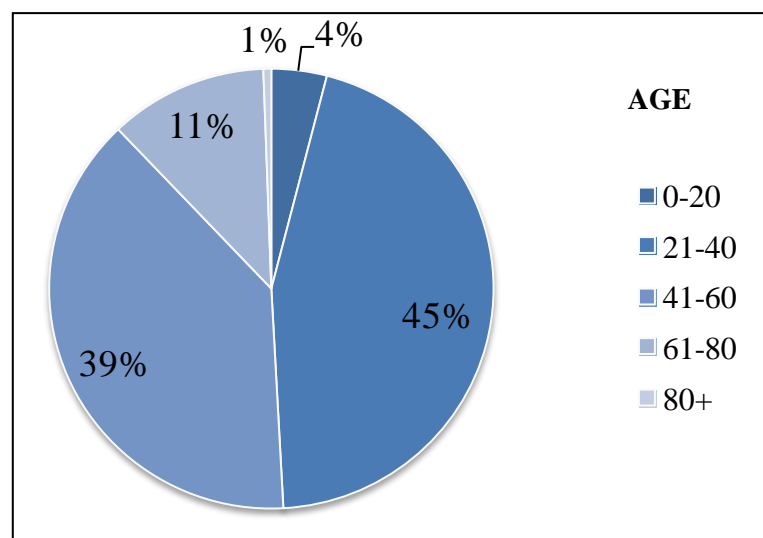
4.1.2 Age Profile

45 % of the total homeless in the survey are in the economically active age group of 21- 40 years. 39% homeless are in the 41 to 60 age group. The proportion of their population in the 61 to 80 age group drastically falls to 20% and falls further to 7 % in the 1 to 20 age group. Only 1 percent homeless consist of age group above 80.

Table 4-4: Age of Homeless

Age	1-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	80+	Total
Number of Urban Homeless	7	78	67	20	1	173

Chart 4-2: Age breakup of Homeless



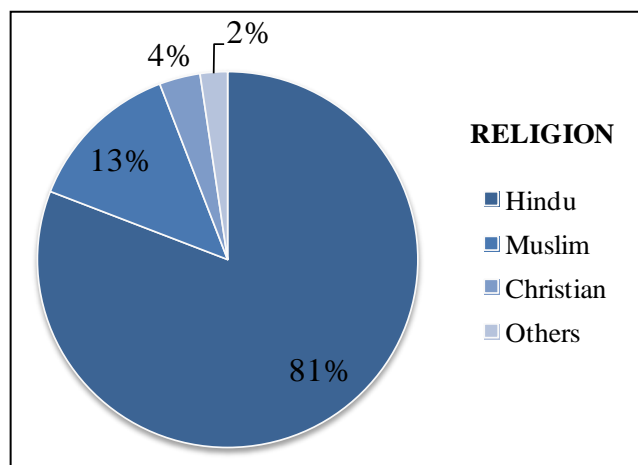
4.1.3 Religion

In religion, the largest proportions of respondents are Hindus followed by Muslims. Very less number of Christian and people belonging to others religions are homeless. Almost 95% of people doesn't know their caste to which they belong. 5% of homeless belongs to Scheduled Caste.

Table 4-5: Religion of Homeless

Religion	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	Total
Number of Urban Homeless	140	23	6	4	173

Chart 4-3: Religion status of Homeless



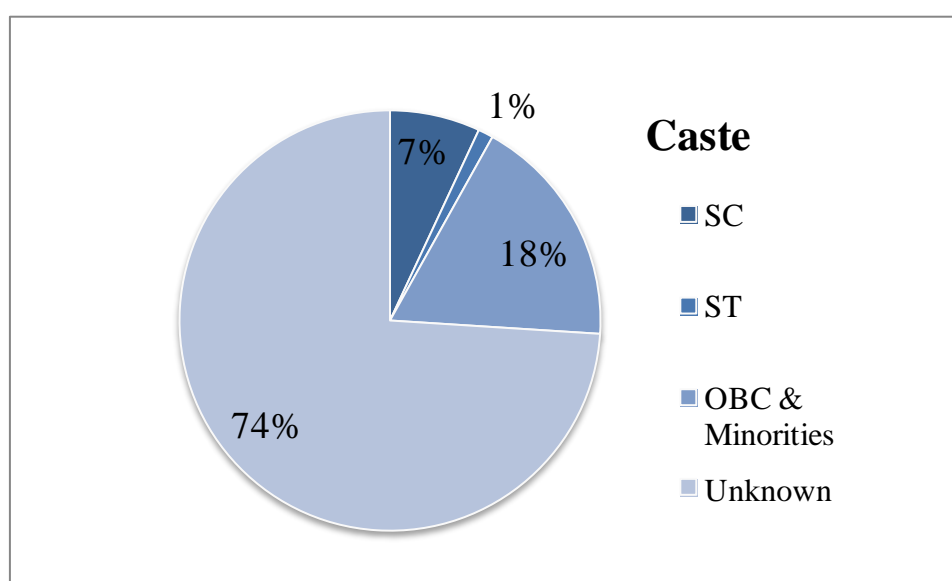
4.1.4 Caste

The response to this question was on expected lines. 128 respondents did not give any response to caste question. 12 respondents belong to Schedule caste (SC) and 2 are of Schedule Tribe (ST). 31 respondents belong to Other Backward Caste (OBC) and Minority. Almost 95% of people doesn't know their caste to which they belong. 5% of homeless belongs to SC caste.

Table 4-6: Table Showing Caste of Homeless

Caste	SC	ST	OBC & Minorities	Unknown	Total
Number Of Urban Homeless	12	2	31	128	173

Chart 4-4: Chart showing caste of Homeless



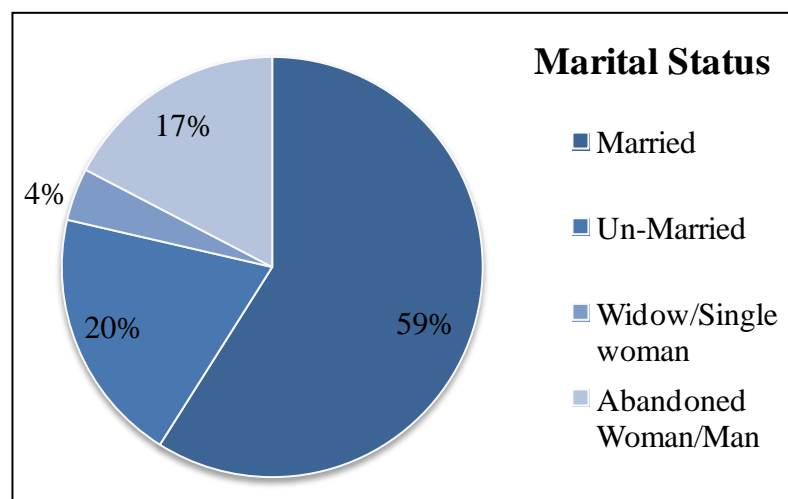
4.1.5 Marital Status

The analyses of marital status of homeless showed that 59 percent of the beneficiaries are married, 20 percent is un-married 4% are Single women or widow. Remaining 17 percent are Abandoned woman or man. The married people stay for few days until they complete the work to earn and they visit their home state.

Table 4-7: Marital Status of Homeless

Marital Status	Married	Un-Married	Widow/Single Woman	Abandoned Woman/Man	Total
Number of Urban Homeless	102	34	7	30	173

Chart 4-5: Chart showing marital status of Homeless

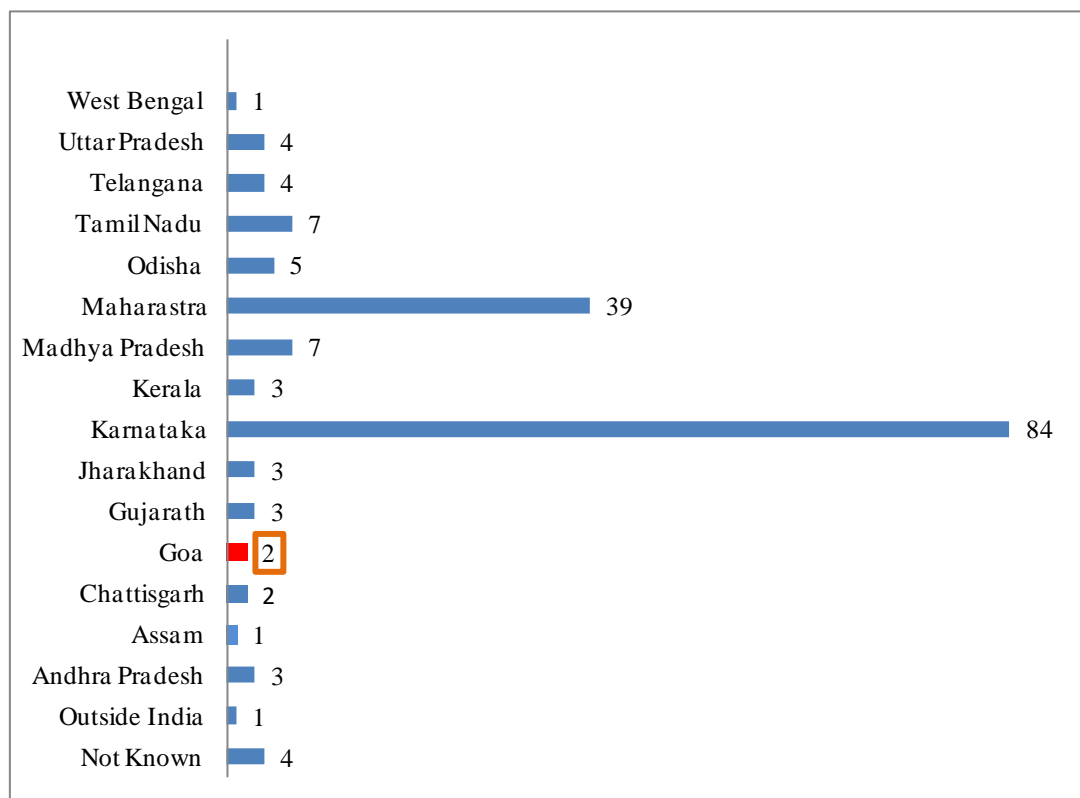


4.2 Homelessness profile

4.2.1 States of Origin

The origin of the homeless range within Goa state is less compared to other states. Most of the homeless in Goa are migrated from other states that are into Daily labour, Street vendor, abandoned man/woman and begging. Out of 173 homeless 84 respondents are from Karnataka. 39 respondents are from Maharashtra. From Goa there are only 2 respondents of homeless. One respondent is from Nepal (outside India) and 4 respondents whose state of origin is Not Known, details are taken by indirect survey from neighboring homeless.

Chart 4-6: Chart showing state wise number of homeless

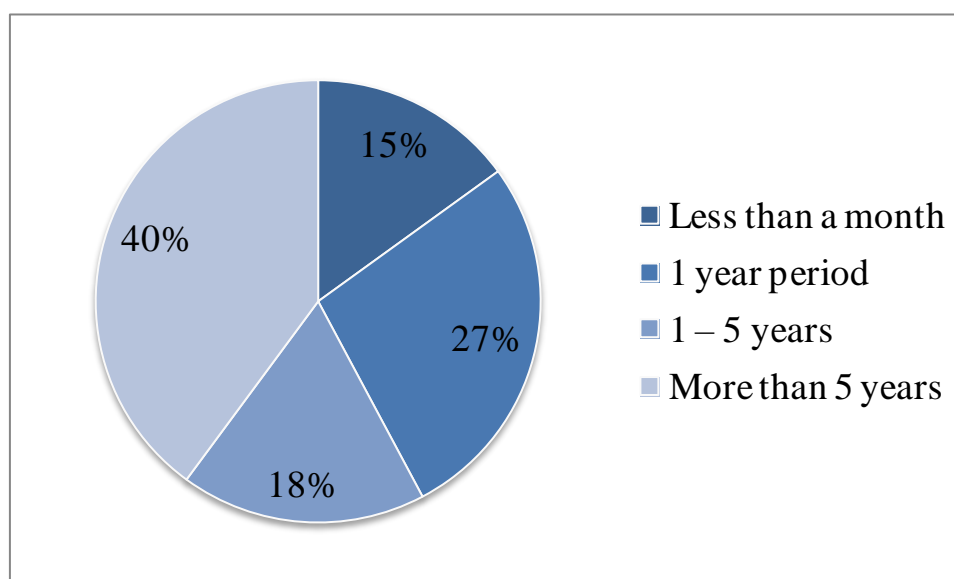


There are various reasons why people came to Goa and remained homeless staying in various parts of the city. 69 number of respondents are migrated before 5 years who are into various categories. 47 respondents came to Goa before one year, 31 respondents stay in Goa from 5 years. Remaining 26 respondents have come before one month.

Table 4-8: Number of years before homeless came to Goa

Duration	Less than a month	1 year period	1 – 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Number of Urban Homeless	26	47	31	69	173

Chart 4-7: Chart showing number of years before homeless came to Goa



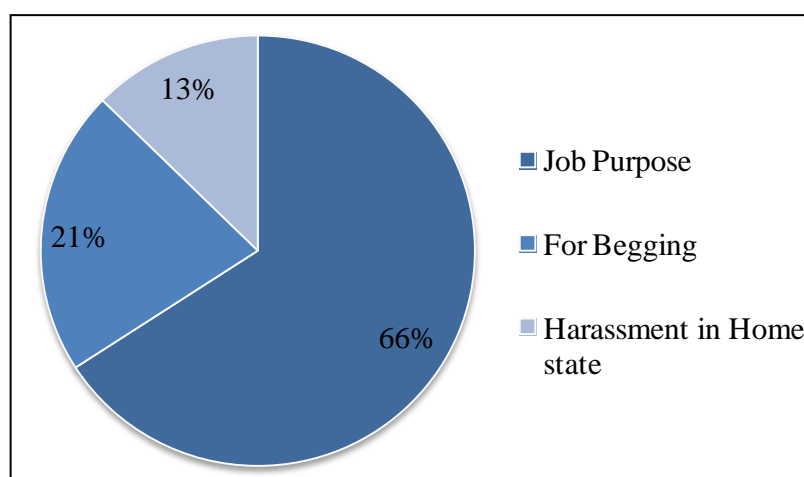
4.2.2 Reason for coming to the current location

Job and economic opportunities have been sighted as the prime reason for migration/movement to the current location with 66 percentage of total homeless citing it as a reason. 21 percentage homeless mentioned the reason for migration as begging and 13 percentage homeless are migrated for reason of harassment from police and family.

Table 4-9: Reason for migration

Reason for Migration	Job Purpose	For begging	Harassment in home state	Total
Number of Urban Homeless	114	37	22	173

Chart 4-8: Chart showing Reason for migration



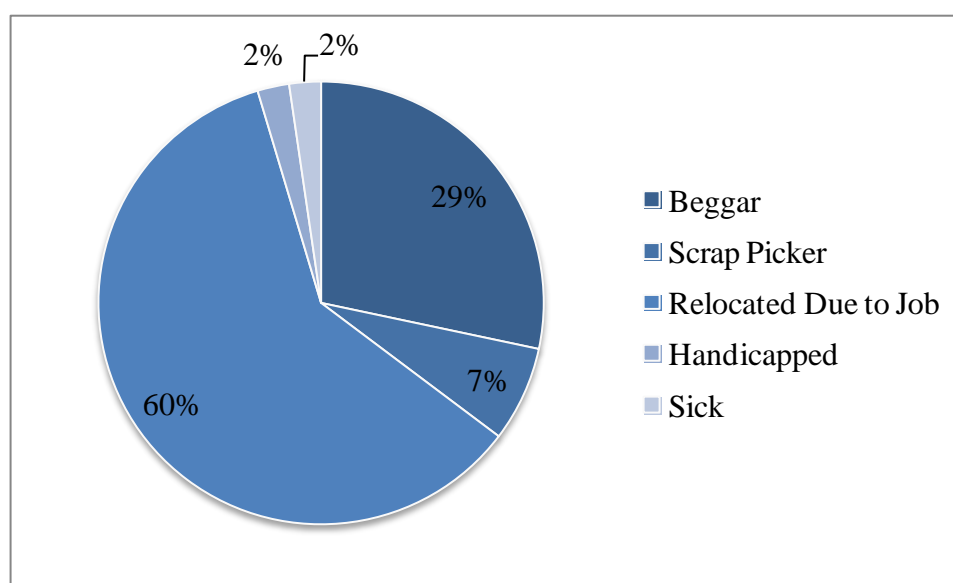
4.2.3 Category

Many people migrated to Goa are into various categories of work. 104 homeless are relocated due to job and is of 60 percentage of homeless. Beggars are 49 numbers with 29 percentage of total homeless. In the scrap picking category there are 12 people and is 2 percentage. 4 are handicapped and 4 are sick people in homeless.

Table 4-10: Category for which Homeless migrated

Category	Beggar	Scrap Picking	Relocated due to job	Handicapped	Sick	Total
Number of Urban Homeless	49	12	104	4	4	173

Chart 4-9: Chart showing the category for which homeless migrated

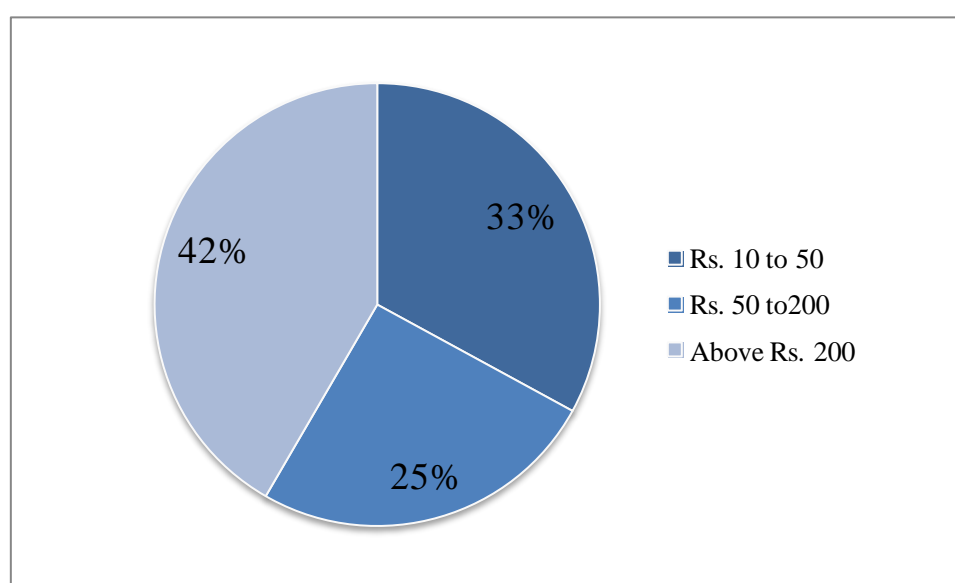


4.2.4 Daily Income

Major occupation of homeless is daily wage labour. Scrap picking and begging was also an occupation for homeless. Out of 173 homeless majority i.e., 72 number earns more than 200 rupees per day. 44 respondents earn rupees 50 to 200 per day and remaining 57 respondents earn rupees 10-50 per day.

Table 4-11: Daily income of Homeless

Daily Income per day	Rs. 10- 50	Rs. 50-200	Rs. 200 above	Total
Number	57	44	72	173

Chart 4-10: Chart showing the Daily Income of Homeless

4.3 Residence Details

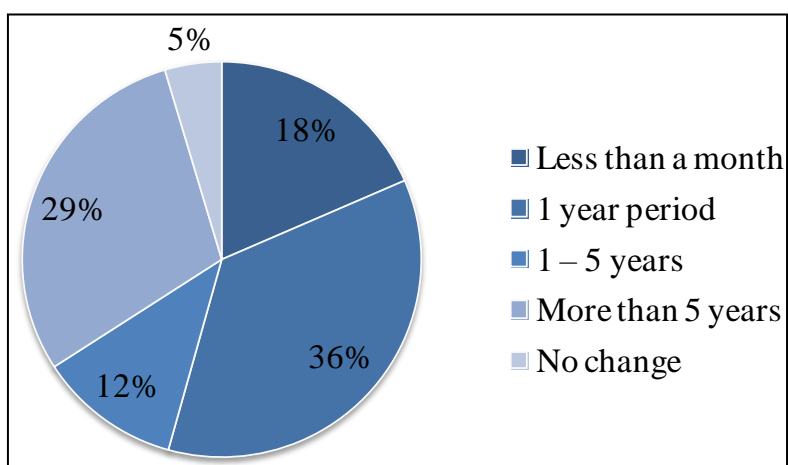
4.3.1 Staying Duration

Homeless are the people who will always change the place for search of job and shelter. 36 percentage of people stay at same place for 1 year. 29 percentage of people move for a period of 5 years. 18 percent of homeless change the place and remaining 9 percent homeless are not changing. From the below chart we can see homeless are staying in same place for more than 5 years.

Table 4-12: Duration of stay in same place

Duration of staying same place	Less than a month	1 year period	1 – 5 years	More than 5 years	No change	Total
Number	32	62	20	51	8	173

Chart 4-11: Chart showing duration of stay in same place of Homeless

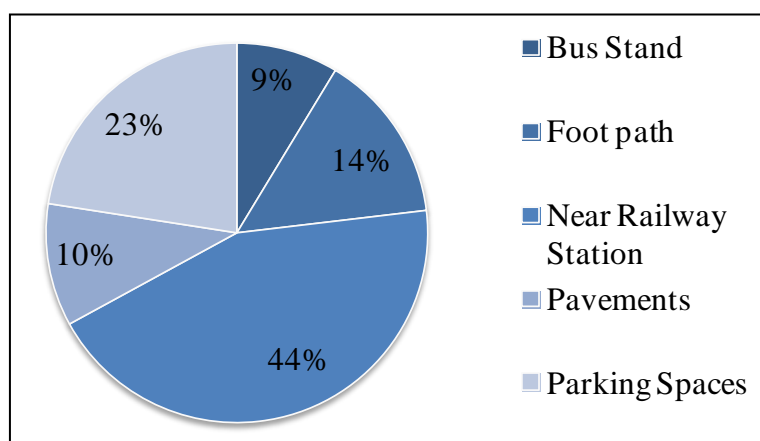


Livelihood is the most important reason due to which most homeless migrated to the city but they have to live on the streets. And this is a choice they have to make in the absence of affordable housing. Thus, living on the streets for homeless is a forced choice. Associated with it is the inability to save money due to low incomes. In Goa most of the homeless sleep nearby railway stations. This is because they work in other cities as labour or daily wage employee. So they regularly travel in local trains and sleep at railway stations. Homeless in Goa also sleep at night in Bustand, Footpath, beside pavements and parking space as shown in below table.

Table 4-13: Places of Sleeping during night

Place of sleeping	Bus stand	Foot path	Near railway premises	Beside pavements	Parking spaces	Total
Number	15	25	76	18	39	173

Chart 4-12: Chart showing Places of Sleeping



In Goa the Department of Public Assistance (Provedoria) is looking after the care of homeless. Provedoria da Assistencia Publica, commonly known as the Institute of Public Assistance (Provedoria) was set up by the Erstwhile Portuguese Government in 1947 by an Enactment No. 1200 dated 7.8.1947. By Legislature Enactment No. 1984 dated 14.4.1960, the Institute of Public Assistance (Provedoria) became an autonomous body. The major policy decisions are directed by the Government of Goa.

There are 33 permanent shelters managed by the Department of Women & Child Development, Government of Goa and Institute of Public Assistance (Provedoria), Government of Goa. In Panjim, Quepem, Mapusa, Sanguem, Aldona, Tivim and in other major cities we have these shelters. Few shelters must be refurbished and can be allowed for the nearby homeless.

The major reason for which the homeless don't choose to stay in shelters is lack of awareness. While conducting Urban Homeless survey it was seen that maximum respondents are from other states so they don't have any knowledge of Homeless shelters in Goa. Other reasons are the Rules that unfairly endanger disabled individuals, Lack of privacy and fear of crowds, Religious differences, Danger of theft, Staff assumptions about drug use and criminality.

CHAPTER 5 – CONCLUSION

Based on the results and analysis the following main conclusions are drawn:

- Homeless are forced to live on the streets due to the lack of awareness of affordable housing options.
- Homeless have not been acknowledged in any government schemes and policy.
- No NGOs in the city work on them with a holistic comprehensive approach.
- The current policies and laws illegalize and criminalize homeless.
- About 82% homeless belong to SC, ST or OBC categories.
- Largest number of homeless has origins from Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.
- Majority of homeless have been living on the streets in the city for more than 20 years.
- Majority of the homeless chose the current location in the city to live, due to availability of economic opportunities.
- Around 77% homeless stay at the same location even during monsoons.
- Food insecurity is acute among homeless especially during times of financial difficulties.
- Basic services of drinking water and hygiene are inadequate and cost exorbitantly high for homeless to access them.
- Individual homeless face acute problem in accessing hospitals and health services especially when requiring hospitalization.
- Majority do not have any identity documents.
- Majority earn Rs. 100/- per day when work is available.
- About 86% homeless are not able to do any Savings.
- Approximately 70% have faced abuse of some form.

The category to which a homeless belongs, i.e. Homeless family or Individual, the location and gender play an important role in determining levels and intensity of the problems among Homeless. Homeless are taking logical and rational decisions of movement as anyone would, given the choices available to them.

It is a myth that homeless are unstable, seasonal migrants. Majority of them are now permanent residents of the city with 93% of them have lived in the cities of Goa for more than 5 years. The homeless are displaying the same behavior that any other resident of the city with links to native place does. Contrary to popular perceptions 77% of the homeless stay at the same locations even during the monsoons and do not go to their native places. The other 23% do display characteristics similar to seasonal migrants with them moving to other cities or back to their villages during monsoons. However even for them movement during monsoons is a forced choice as work is not available and the footpaths and other places where they live become unlivable due to rains.

The migrants who end up being homeless are also the ones who are poor and landless and without a house even in their native places and villages. A landless poor migrating to the city has greater probability to ending up as a homeless in the city.

As per the SUH guidelines, the shelters should be permanent all-weather shelters for the urban homeless. For every one lakh urban population, provisions should be made for permanent community shelters for a minimum of one hundred persons. Depending upon local conditions each shelter could cater to 50 or 100 persons. In 14 cities population only few cities like Panjim, Margao, and Mormugao has the population near to 1 lakh where the shelters need to be provided in these cities. In these cities Govt. of Ggoa must provide the shelters by keeping the count of projection of homeless.

As discussed earlier, there are 33 permanent shelters managed by the Department of Women & Child Development, Government of Goa and Institute of Public Assistance (Provedoria), Government of Goa where the homeless as per the survey 173 no. can have shelter at these places. Some shelters in them must be refurbished and must allow homeless to stay.

REFERENCES

- I. The Indian government considers the official Census of India definition of homelessness and defines ‘houseless people’ as, persons who are not living in buildings or ‘census houses.’ A census house refers to ‘a structure with roof.’
Ref- Census of India 2011. Document available at:
http://censusindia.gov.in/Data_Products/Data_Highlights/Data_Highlights_link/concepts_def_hh.pdf
- II. In India, homelessness is measured according to the Census definition. The Census is a decennial population enumeration exercise carried out in the country. However, it must be noted that for the first time in 2001, Census provided data on homeless households. It counted 1.94 million homeless people in the country.
Ref- Census of India: http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/India_at_glance/houseless.aspx
- III. Homelessness constitutes the worst violation of the human right to adequate housing, and homeless people, especially women, are among the most marginalised, ignored, and discriminated against in the country.
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http://hlrn.org.in/documents/UPR_Recommendations_Housing_and_Land_India_HLRN_Sept_2015.pdf
- IV. The Juvenile Justice Act, 2006, which provide for arrest, incarceration and custodialisation for sleeping or loitering on the streets, for merely having ‘no ostensible means of livelihood’ or even for simply being a child ‘in care of need and protection.’
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Available at:
[https://www.advocatekhoj.com/library/bareacts/juvenile/index.php?Title=Juvenile%20Justice%20\(Care%20and%20Protection%20of%20Children\)%20Act,%202000](https://www.advocatekhoj.com/library/bareacts/juvenile/index.php?Title=Juvenile%20Justice%20(Care%20and%20Protection%20of%20Children)%20Act,%202000)
- V. Beggary preventions laws such as the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, applicable in 18 states of India, also punish vagrancy. All these laws allow the police to detain or arrest anyone who are poor or homeless.
Ref- The Trajectory of a Struggle, Shahri Adhikar Manch: Beharon Ke Saath, March 2014. Available at:
http://hlrn.org.in/documents/SAM-BKS_The_Trajectory_of_a_Struggle.pdf
- VI. The National Urban Livelihoods Mission – Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (NULM–SUH) was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2014. It aims to provide permanent shelter and essential services to the urban homeless population in the country.
Ref- National Urban Livelihoods Mission – Scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless (Operational Guidelines), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, December 2013. Available at:
http://mhupa.gov.in/NULM_Mission/docs/NULM-SUH-Guidelines.pdf

- VII. A Supreme Court appointed panel headed by a former Delhi High Judge has also projected a very grim picture for urban homeless people saying that more than 90 percent of them have no roof over their heads as "state governments have pathetically failed in setting up shelter homes."

Ref: *The Supreme court order for Shelter for Homeless-*

<http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/shelter%20for%20homeless%20Supreme%20Court%20Order.pdf>

http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/61565212.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

ANNEXURE 1 - Data Collection Survey Format

Survey of Homeless People in Goa

PHOTO

S.No: _____

Date: ____ DD/____ MM/ ____ ____ YYYY

Interview start time: ____ Hrs ____ Mins ____ am/pm

I. Basic Details: To be filled before the interview.

1	Name of the Interviewer	
2	Organization of the Interviewer	
3	Mobile Number of the Interviewer	
4	Location where interview is conducted	
	Place: _____ Ward : _____ Street: _____ Zone: _____	

II. Details of Homeless People.**Section A: Demographics***Interviewers please tick mark [✓] the response received from homeless people*

5	a) Name	
5	b) (For Interviewer: What is the respondent's gender?)	1 = Male [] 2 = Female [] 3 = Other []
5	c) Age in years ^{1**}	_____
5	d) Religion followed	1 = Hindu [] 2 = Christian [] 3 = Muslim [] 58 = Others []
5	e) Caste	1 = SC [] 2 = ST [] 3 = Others [] 59 = don't know []
5	f) Level of Education	1 = Illiterate [] 2 = Class 1 - 5 [] 3 = Class 6 - 12 [] 4 = Diploma/Degree []
5	g) What language do you speak?	1 = Konkani [] 2 = Hindi [] 3 = Marathi []

		4 = Kanada [] 58 = Other, specify [] _____
5	h) Marital Status	1 = Married [] 2 = Unmarried [] 3 = Widow/Widower [] 4 = Abandoned Woman/Man [] 5 = Separated []
Section B: Residence Details		
6	a) Present residing place <i>(sometimes homeless people might only be able to give a landmark, Interviewer to note landmark and fill up details)</i>	Nearby Landmark : Ward: Street:
6	b) Where you sleep at night?	1 = Pavements [] 2 = Empty Buildings [] 3 = Bus stands [] 4 = Railway Station [] 5 = Under Bridge [] 6 = Vacant Land [] 7 = Footpath [] 8 = Temple/ Church/Mosque [] 9 = [] 10 = Near shops [] 11 = Hollow water pipe [] 58 = Others, Specify [] _____
6	c) Does your family reside with you?	1 = Yes [] 2 = No []
6	d) Category <i>(Interviewer to fill in this question themselves based on observation)</i>	1 = Beggar [] 2 = Mentally Ill / Retarded [] 3 = Handicapped [] Street Children [] 5 = Relocated due to Job [] 6 = Sick [] 7 = Gypsies [] 8 = Elderly [] 9 = Destitute Woman [] 58 = Others, specify [] _____
6	e) How long have you been staying in the same place?	1 = Years [] _____ 2 = Months [] _____ 3 = Weeks [] _____ 4 = Days [] _____
6	f) How often do you change the place?	1 = Years [] _____ 2 = Months [] _____ 3 = Weeks [] _____ 4 = Days [] _____ 60 = Not Applicable []
6	g) When did you come to Goa?	1 = No. of days [] _____

		2 = No. of Months [] _____ 3 = No. of Years [] _____				
Section C : Details of Family Members						
7	Details of Family Members					
S. No.	Name	Relation	Gender	Age	Occupation	Education
1						
2						
3						
4						
Section D: Details of Entitlements						
<i>I am now going to name a list of items. Please let me know if you have any of these.</i>						
8	a) Aadhaar Card	1 = Yes [] 2 = No [] 59 = Don't Know []				
8	b) Voter's ID	1 = Yes [] 2 = No [] 59 = Don't Know []				
8	c) BPL No.	1 = Yes [] 2 = No [] 59 = Don't Know []				
8	g) Any other ID	1 = Yes [] 2 = No [] 59 = Don't Know []				
Section E: Details of Occupation						
9	a) Are you working?	1 = Yes [] 2 = No []				
9	b) What kind of employment?	1 = self employment [] 2 = wage employment []				
9	c) What is your daily income?	Rs. _____ → Go to Section F				
9	d) If No, (the person is not working) How do you manage for your basic needs ?					

Section F: Sanitation		
<i>Do you have access the following facilities</i>		
12	a) Toilet b) Bathroom c) Drinking water	
Section I : Criminal Record		
13	Have you been arrested before or Have you ever been taken into police station for enquiry?	1 = Yes [], provide reason _____ 2 = No[]

ANNEXURE 2 – List of Urban Homeless from 14 cities of Goa