

City makers in Bhubaneswar

A Study on the living conditions of Homeless in Bhubaneswar City



CCWD
Bhubaneswar



act:onaid





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Foreword

It is heartening to see homeless studies being done across the country highlighting the problems and concerns of CityMakers, homeless residents of the city, who are a significant marginalised section of society in urban India.

The Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 aim to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The Quito Declaration emerging from the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development in 2016, defined the New Urban Agenda with this statement: “Leave no one behind by ending poverty in all forms and dimensions”. The New Urban Agenda is aspirational and will only happen if we all work together with the government with proper vision and implementation plans. In this context, all the stakeholders need to come together if we really intend to improve the conditions of homeless in smart cities.

The Bhubaneswar homeless study is particularly interesting because we have done such a study in 2002-03 also. In the first study the homeless count of Bhubaneswar was 2036 and the present study has enumerated 6559 homeless in Bhubaneswar in 2017. The population of homeless has increased and the problems they face in Bhubaneswar has compounded, despite a tremendous increase in infrastructure in the city, including homeless shelters. The majority of homeless especially youths have migrated as wage hunters from various districts in Odisha which are largely affected by natural calamities like floods, cyclones, droughts and so on. Women who constitute about 21% of the total homeless population largely work as domestic labour having no social security programmes for them. It is important to deliberate on the issues of the homeless and connect with them especially when we are planning to convert Bhubaneswar into a smart city.

I congratulate the volunteers and colleagues of Centre for Children and Women’s Development and ActionAid India’s Odisha Regional Office for completing this study. I hope this study will be deliberated and acted upon by different stakeholders in civil society and the Government so that we can alleviate the concerns of the homeless in Bhubaneswar.

Sandeep Chachra
Executive Director
ActionAid India

Preface

If we take a stroll around any Indian city, especially a metropolitan city, we cannot ignore the high rise buildings and 8-lane expressways. What will escape our attention is pitiable condition of the poor living in slums. But what we may fail to notice completely is the homeless population who might be begging or picking rags or ferrying passengers by a rickshaw. We have entirely missed this population's existence over the years and their situation has worsened as the cities become smarter and richer. There are studies on homeless population available for some cities in India which depicts the pitiable conditions of the homeless. The homeless population of Delhi, Bangalore and Kolkata comprise less than 1% of the total population but appalling poverty amidst such prosperity is what seems so inhumane. Recently the 2011 Census released the data on houseless population, which is so understated simply because it is difficult to see homeless during daytime when most of the surveys take place. So while the census data says the population of homeless people in Bhubaneswar is 1,245, the present study done by the ActionAid India counted as many as 6,559 homeless people. But despite the fact that there are so many homeless people in the city, the capacity of the shelter homes for homeless is way below the requirements. There are just six functional night shelters in Bhubaneswar with a capacity of less than 400 people.

Homeless populations have been termed as 'Citymakers' in ActionAid and other studies. In the present study as well in other studies our finding was that majority of the homeless population work as construction workers who literally build the city along with other homeless people. Thus the term citymaker gives them more dignity to homeless population which recognizes their role in the city apart from being citizens of the city.

The objective of the study is to enumerate the homeless people in Bhubaneswar, find about their living conditions and recommend suitable action to improve their living standards and enable them to live a life of dignity. The major findings of the study are:

- Total head count of homeless survey done in Bhubaneswar is 6,559. This is way above the houseless population of 1,245 mentioned in 2011 Census in the city.
- The highest concentration of homeless individuals is found at places with the most opportunities for employment and shelter like temples, shopping complexes, railway stations, bus stand, cinema halls and hospitals.
- 79% of the homeless population is male. Females constituted 21%.
- 41% are STs and SCs and 41% OBC. 97% are Hindus.
- 93% migrated from various districts within Odisha and the rest largely came from states like Maharashtra, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- Construction work was the most common form of economic activity that survey respondents is engaged in, representing 33% of the sample population. Begging is the next most common, at 28%, followed by rag picking, vending/ hawking goods, and domestic work.
- Among survey respondents, nearly 60% work for more than 20 days per month, and 35% percent work for 11-20 days. Only 2% of the survey sample work for less than 10 days per month.

- An individual's daily income is found to vary considerably according to the specific economic activities that he or she is engaged in. Construction workers, for example, have an average daily income of Rs.271 per day, which is Rs.61 above the daily average for the total population. Beggars, by contrast, earn an average of merely Rs.105 per day, which is only about half of the overall average.
- A strong correlation is also observed between gender and income. Nearly 30% of women earn less than Rs.100 per day, compared to only 18% of their male counterparts. Out of 1,203 homeless people interviewed, 35.08% are able to save some money while 64.34% are not able to save any money.
- Out of 1,203 homeless people interviewed, 66% sleep under the open sky on pavements in very unhygienic conditions, 33% on verandas of shops, temples and public places. Just 0.58% of the homeless surveyed stay in the night shelters. Mostly the people sleeping on the pavements face difficulties in the form of bad weather, police and local goons.
- 47% still go for open defecation.
- 87% say they do not know about any smart city proposal for Bhubaneswar. 99% people said they were not consulted for any smart city proposal.

We hope this study will be deliberated and acted upon by different stakeholders in Civil Society and Government levels so that we can alleviate the concerns of the homeless in Bhubaneswar. There is a set of recommendations given at the end of the document for all the stakeholders which can go a long way in alleviating the condition of homeless in the city.

Debabrat Patra
Regional Manager
ActionAid
Odisha Regional Office

Acknowledgements

The report is a result of painstaking and combined efforts from colleagues from ActionAid and CCWD, volunteers and interns. We have given a list of the volunteers in Annexure II. However we would like to acknowledge the contributions by Sadashiv Swain and Debabrat Mahunt from CCWD, Sumagna Panda, intern from XISS and Eric Paul Nicolas, intern from University of Columbia in shaping the study and helping us in the field work. We would also like to thank Priyaranjan Sahu, a veteran journalist for editing the entire study. Lastly we would also like to thank Indu Prakash Singh and Surajit Neogi from Urban Hub in ActionAid for giving the initial training to the volunteers before the commencement of the field work.

We would like to acknowledge the contribution of our regional colleagues Debabrat Patra, Regional Manager, ActionAid, Ghasiram Panda, Programme Manager, ActionAid, Puspasree Devi, Programme Manager, ActionAid, B.N. Durga, Programme Officer, ActionAid, Shyam Sundar Pal, Finance Officer, ActionAid in undertaking and competing this study. Also, we would like to sincerely acknowledge the support of the members and office bearers of Anasangathit Shramik Manch for their support in this study.

Also, we would like to extend our sincere thanks to Sri Sandeep Chachra, Executive Director, ActionAid for his guidance and encouragement.

We sincerely express our gratitude and thanks to all the homeless people who supported us in this process and share their valuable inputs for this study.

Ghasiram Panda
Programme Manager
ActionAid
Odisha Regional Office



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Introduction

Across India, millions of people migrate from rural to urban areas each year in search of a better life. Though for some people the process of moving to the city provides a reprieve from crushing poverty, domestic violence, and other push-factors, which may have prompted them to leave home, all too many others end up becoming entrapped by another condition, which deprives them of their dignity and fundamental rights – homelessness. These members of the urban poor, the homeless, are without a doubt crucial to the proper functioning of the city through their work as labourers, vendors, domestic workers, and waste collectors, to name a few, yet they are consigned to the margins of society living without access to adequate shelter, and in many cases without other necessities like clean water, sanitation, and healthcare as well.

This report examines the condition of the urban homeless in one particular city – Bhubaneswar – which lies in eastern India in the state of Odisha. It represents a compilation of the major findings and recommendations from a study carried out in Bhubaneswar by ActionAid India and partner organisations, which consisted of a headcount and survey of the homeless population in the city. The report begins by briefly introducing the topic of urban homelessness in India and Bhubaneswar, the overall objectives of the study, and the study methodology. It then delves into a more in-depth analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data that was collected before finally giving policy recommendations for the future.

Homelessness in the Indian context

Defining homelessness

Even though homelessness might seem at first glance to be relatively straightforward to define, it is in fact a concept that has been the subject of considerable deliberation, and to date there is no universally accepted definition. For the purpose of the present study, the definition of the Indian government will be used, which defines an individual as being homeless – or rather “houseless” – if he or she does not own, rent, or otherwise live in a “census house,” that is, a structure which has a roof. In urban environments, there are many different groups of individuals who do not reside in a “census house” including, those who:

- “Live and sleep at pavements, parks, railway stations, bus stations, places of worship, outside shops and factories, at construction sites, under bridges, in reinforced cement concrete spun (commonly known as Hume) pipes and other places under the open sky or places unfit for human habitation;
- Spend their nights and/or days at shelters, transit homes, short stay homes, beggars’ homes and children’s homes;
- Live in temporary structures with or without walls under plastic sheets or thatch roofs on pavements, parks, nallah beds and other common spaces.”^{1*}

¹ <http://www.sccommissioners.org/Reports/Reports/National%20Report%20on%20Homeless%20Shelters.pdf>

Beyond defining who makes up the homeless population, it is interesting to note that conceptual framing of homelessness also serves to define who is *not* homeless, and distinguishes the homeless from other impoverished urban groups. India's 65 million slum-dwellers, for example, can be separated from the homeless according to the government definition, even if they share many of the same vulnerabilities and deprivations regarding access to housing and essential services in the city. Using the relatively stringent conceptualisation of homelessness as the condition of residing outside of a "census house," the 2011 Indian Census found that there were 1.7 million homeless people residing across the country, 59.7% of whom were in urban areas. Nevertheless, many NGOs and homeless advocacy groups have challenged this figure, arguing that it severely underestimates the actual number of homeless nationwide.

Government/ Supreme Court initiatives

In most cities in India – like elsewhere around the world – local, state, and national governments have largely ignored the needs and rights of homeless citizens. Because the homeless exist at the margins of society and the economy, they are rarely seen as a priority-group for those who wield the strings of political power. Compounding this problem, the homeless have historically been unable to organise themselves to stake a claim to their rights and make sure that their voice is heard by politicians and policymakers. The end result has been that in recent decades the problem of homelessness in the Indian context has persisted – and in some ways has gotten worse overall, particularly with respect to urban homelessness in India's burgeoning cities.

A notable exception to government and state institutions' relative inaction on homelessness can be seen regarding the Indian Supreme Court's recent directives on behalf of the urban homeless population in Delhi and across the nation. During the winter of 2009-2010 when more than 50 homeless individuals died of exposure to extreme cold in Delhi and across northern India, the Supreme Court Commissioners in the right to food case issued a letter to the court justices demanding that action be taken to improve homeless individual's access to shelter. The commissioners felt that the glaring shortage of night shelters in Delhi – in many ways the epicenter of the crisis – was contributing to the unacceptably high level of mortality there among the homeless. The Court for its part concurred, and in a series of orders decreed that:

1. "The Government of Delhi and its concerned agencies are directed to take immediate steps to provide night shelters, improve facilities of existing shelters, and provide additional facilities i.e., blankets and mobile toilets, to homeless people in the state. (High Court Order date 20 January 2010)
2. The Government of Delhi and its concerned agencies are directed to issue AAY ration cards to all homeless people in Delhi with a validity of at least two years and renewable if they remain homeless in the city. (High Court Order date 20 January 2010)
3. All major cities in all States and Union Territories, which have a population of more than five lakh, have to be provided with night shelters in a ratio of one night shelter per lakh of population equipped with basic facilities such as electricity, water arrangements, toilet facilities, sanitation arrangement, and beddings i.e., blankets, mattresses, and jute mats. (Supreme Court Order dated 10 February 2010 and 05 May 2010)
4. All State Governments and Union Territories and their instrumentalities shall not demolish any night shelter without providing an alternate or till further order. (Supreme Court Order dated 16 December 2010)"^{2*}

The Supreme Court's orders on urban homelessness are significant because they signal an acknowledgment at the highest level of the dire conditions that the urban homeless face across India, as well as a rare concerted effort to push the rights of homeless individuals to the forefront of the government policy agenda. As a result of the court orders from 2010 to 2011, local and state governments across the country are now legally bound to construct enough shelters of sufficient quality to ensure that the urban homeless population's rights to life, dignity, and shelter are upheld. Court action on the issue of homelessness has moreover been followed up by a variety of other initiatives by state and national authorities including the National Urban Livelihoods Mission, and the Shelters for Urban Homeless scheme in 2013.

These developments clearly represent a step in the right direction for increasing the profile of homeless issues on the national stage. Where sufficient progress remains to be seen, however, is in actually implementing the court orders on the ground, and ensuring that their stipulations become a tangible reality for the urban homeless. In Delhi, as in Bhubaneswar and other cities across the country, local and state governments have lagged behind in fulfilling their obligations towards the homeless, even after the Supreme Court orders were issued. Notably, in almost every Indian city, the number and quality of shelters available to the homeless does not conform to the stipulations of the Supreme Court. Shelters, where they do exist, are often located far away from the areas of the city where the homeless congregate, and furthermore provide facilities, which are woefully inadequate. The urban homeless also continue to be deprived of many of their other rights beyond shelter and are forced to go without their deserved access to essential services like water, sanitation, and healthcare. Ultimately the picture that emerges is that court and government actions, while they do represent a basic foundation for ensuring the protection of the urban homeless, need to be followed through with much more concrete action if the problem of homelessness is to be addressed in a meaningful way.



Past Studies

In the past there have been a number of studies that have been undertaken to count and survey homeless individuals living in Indian cities for the purpose raising awareness about the challenges they face and advocating for their rights. These studies are of immediate relevance to the present investigation of homelessness in Bhubaneswar because they help to contextualise the data that was collected, and can be used to develop a clearer picture of the live experience of urban homelessness in India as a whole.

One of the first ever studies conducted by an NGO to enumerate the homeless population of a city and use a survey methodology was done by Aashray Adhikar Abhiyan (AAA) in 2000 in Delhi. In a report titled “The Capital’s Homeless,” AAA gave a comprehensive account of the overall situation of homelessness in Delhi, drawing on primary data that was collected by a team of 53 volunteers over several nights in different parts of the city. Significantly, the research team was able to identify 52,765 homeless individuals living on the streets, which represented a figure that was much greater than the official government estimate. From the survey portion of the research, some additional conclusions could be drawn about the general characteristics of the homeless population, the living conditions that they faced, and the economic activities they were engaged in, among others. AAA was also able to use the findings of the study to refute common myths about the homeless, for example, that they are universally “criminals” and a “burden” to society.

Another landmark body of research on the phenomenon of urban homelessness in India has been produced by the City Makers programme of the Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS), a Delhi based NGO. IGSSS has notably conducted headcount and survey analyses of different homeless populations in cities to better understand the situation and circumstances of residents who are deprived of their right to shelter. In 2010, for example, IGSSS undertook a large scale study of the homeless population in Bangalore, along with 29 local NGOs. For this study, the principal goal was to “focus on the situation of people without homes in the city of Bangalore” and furthermore “serve as a guide for action both for the current decadal census exercise and other future studies.” Later in 2012, the organisation spearheaded a similar effort in Delhi in the aftermath of the Supreme Court’s directives from 2010-2011. Among other findings, these studies concluded that public authorities in Bangalore and Delhi consistently underestimated the true number of urban homeless and that they had largely failed to provide an adequate number of shelters for the homeless population. Not surprisingly, it was also found that as a group the urban homeless face dire conditions on the street which urgently need to be addressed. As will be shown in later sections of the present report, these conclusions are highly relevant in Bhubaneswar, as in countless other Indian cities as well.

Homelessness in the context of Bhubaneswar

Bhubaneswar is home to a sizeable population of homeless individuals who represent an important feature of the city's urban landscape. In 2002, the city's homeless were the subject of a study conducted by ActionAid India that was aimed at finding out more about the live experience of those who are forced to go without shelter. Data was collected during the study about the number and location homeless in the city, as well as from a survey which inquired about topics ranging from the reasons for becoming homeless to economic livelihoods to problems faced while sleeping on the streets.

Though it ultimately proved to be impossible for researchers to provide an exact number of homeless living Bhubaneswar, they were able to identify 2,036 individuals in what was then the most extensive effort that had been undertaken to enumerate city's homeless. It was found that these individuals were largely migrants who left their native villages for reasons such as poverty, unemployment, and natural calamities and came to the city in search of a better life. Once they arrived in Bhubaneswar, they tended to congregate in public places like railway stations, bus stands, market places, and temples and engaged themselves in different types of work including begging, rag picking, hawking, and daily wage labour. Almost universally, the survey respondents were subjected to extremely harsh conditions and faced challenges like poverty, illness, and physical violence on a daily basis. Fifteen years after ActionAid's first study on in Bhubaneswar, the number of homeless in the city has increased, but many of the same issues that were highlighted remain as relevant today as ever.

Study purpose and objectives

Broadly speaking, the objective of the present study was to develop a better understanding of the nature and extent of urban homelessness in the city of Bhubaneswar. Contained within this broad goal, there were a number of additional key questions that the conveners of the study hoped to be able to answer, including:

- How many homeless individuals reside in the city of Bhubaneswar?
- Which areas of the city have the highest concentration of homeless?
- What are the most common factors that lead individuals to become homeless?
- What are the primary geographic areas of origin for homeless individuals?
- What are the conditions that the homeless face at the places where they live and sleep?
- In which economic livelihoods are most homeless people engaged?
- What are the threats and vulnerabilities that are most pressing for the homeless population?
- In what ways do the homeless interact (or not interact) with state and civil society actors?

By addressing these thematic questions and others, it was hoped that the study would be able to contribute to the body of knowledge about urban homelessness in India – and Bhubaneswar in particular – which remains

relatively incomplete to this day. Beyond the realm of theory and abstract analysis, however, it was also hoped that the information gathered during the study would help inform practical action on the part of the government and other actors to advocate for the rights of the homeless. Indeed, by collecting quantitative and qualitative data about the number of homeless in the city and the lived experience of homeless individuals, it is possible to gain insight into not just how the homeless live, but also what the first steps should be to help empower them and provide the conditions they need to live a life of dignity. In this respect, it is hoped that the data, analysis, and policy recommendations contained within the present report can potentially help inspire actions which will ensure that the homeless can stake a claim to their due right to shelter, along with many other rights which they are currently being denied.



Methodology

Area of the study

The area of study was Bhubaneswar, which is the Smart City in the state of Odisha. The city figured at the top of the list of the first phase of the smart cities declared by the Union Ministry for Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Bhubaneswar has presently 67 wards.

The study covered all the 67 wards of the city that was divided into seven zones by the organisation. It focused on those homeless sleeping under the flyovers (CRPF Square, Vani Vihar), railway station platforms, bus stations, pavements, near hospitals, outside the temples and *Durga Mandaps*. Over 50 persons were involved in the study consisting of volunteers, interns and staff from CCWD, ActionAid. We have given the volunteers and staff list in the Annexure.

Census technique

The study adopted the census method to enumerate the homeless in the city of Bhubaneswar. The city has 67 wards which were divided into seven zones to enumerate the homeless. For each zone a group was allotted to cover all the areas under that zone and count the homeless.

Sampling technique or the sample size

The city consisting of 67 wards was divided into seven zones based on geographical congruity and volunteer's preference. In each zone the head count of the homeless was enumerated. The interview schedule was filled approximately 20% of the total head count in each zone. Since the homeless count and interview schedules were filled up only during the night time, the homeless individuals who were willing to contribute to the research were interviewed. So it was more of a convenience sampling as far as interview schedule is considered.

Tools and techniques for the data collection

The methods used for data collection during the survey included techniques like:

- Filling up Interview Schedule
- Case Study Collection
- Personal Interview
- Focus Group Discussions
- Personal Observation

These techniques can be further defined as follows:

Interview Schedule-This contained several close ended and open ended questions related to the study. The interview schedule was divided into different sections covering all the aspects of information related to the subject matter of the study. The interview schedule is attached in Annexure I

Personal Interview for Case Studies –To get the detailed information of the individual for a case study, personal interviews would be conducted.

Personal Observation- These were recorded by the surveyors while doing the study. These observations were built in to the analysis part of the document.

Focus Group Discussions-These were conducted in areas where groups of homeless were found. These observations from the group discussions are given in the analysis part of the document.



TIME FRAME OF THE STUDY

The field work lasted for 10 days. It started from 15th May and continued till 24th May. The survey was conducted at night to count the homeless and administering the interview schedule and collecting case studies.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Trust and confidentiality was maintained by the researcher with the respondents. The information collected from respondents is not shared by to anyone .The name and details of the respondent is kept confidential by the researchers. Consent was taken by the researchers where the case studies were collected.

Limitations

➤ Headcount:

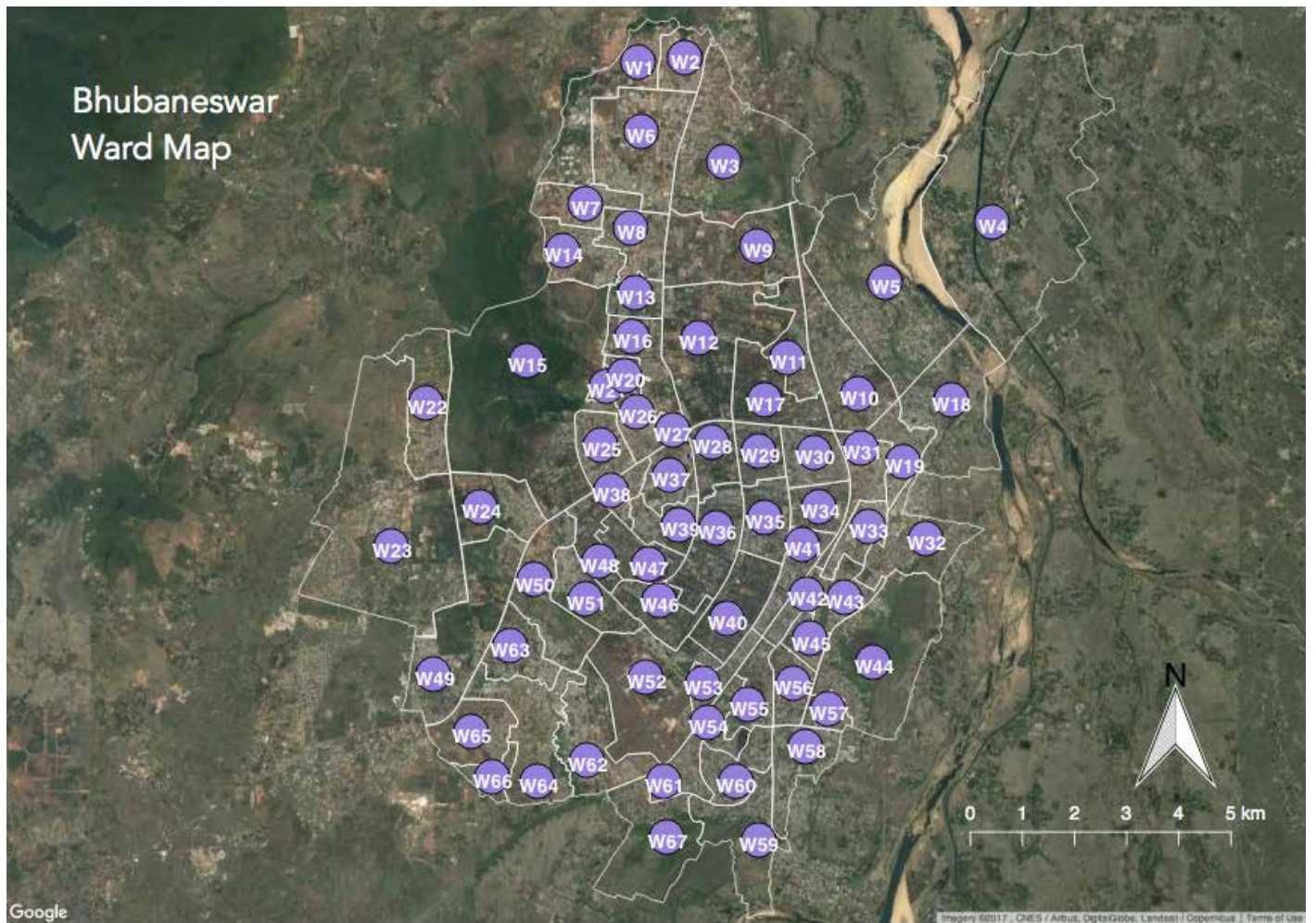
- ◆ It is extremely difficult to come up with a complete figure for the number of homeless living in the city. Many individuals move between different parts of the city on a regular basis for work, which makes it difficult to count them. Others live in Bhubaneswar on a temporary basis and move back and forth from their native villages. Some additionally live in places in the city that are hard to reach, often because they specifically do not want to be found. All these factors could lead to an underestimation of the homeless population. The headcount figures in the study should accordingly be interpreted as a rough estimate and as a snapshot of where people were living at a particular moment in time, rather than a complete picture of how many homeless there are and where they live permanently.

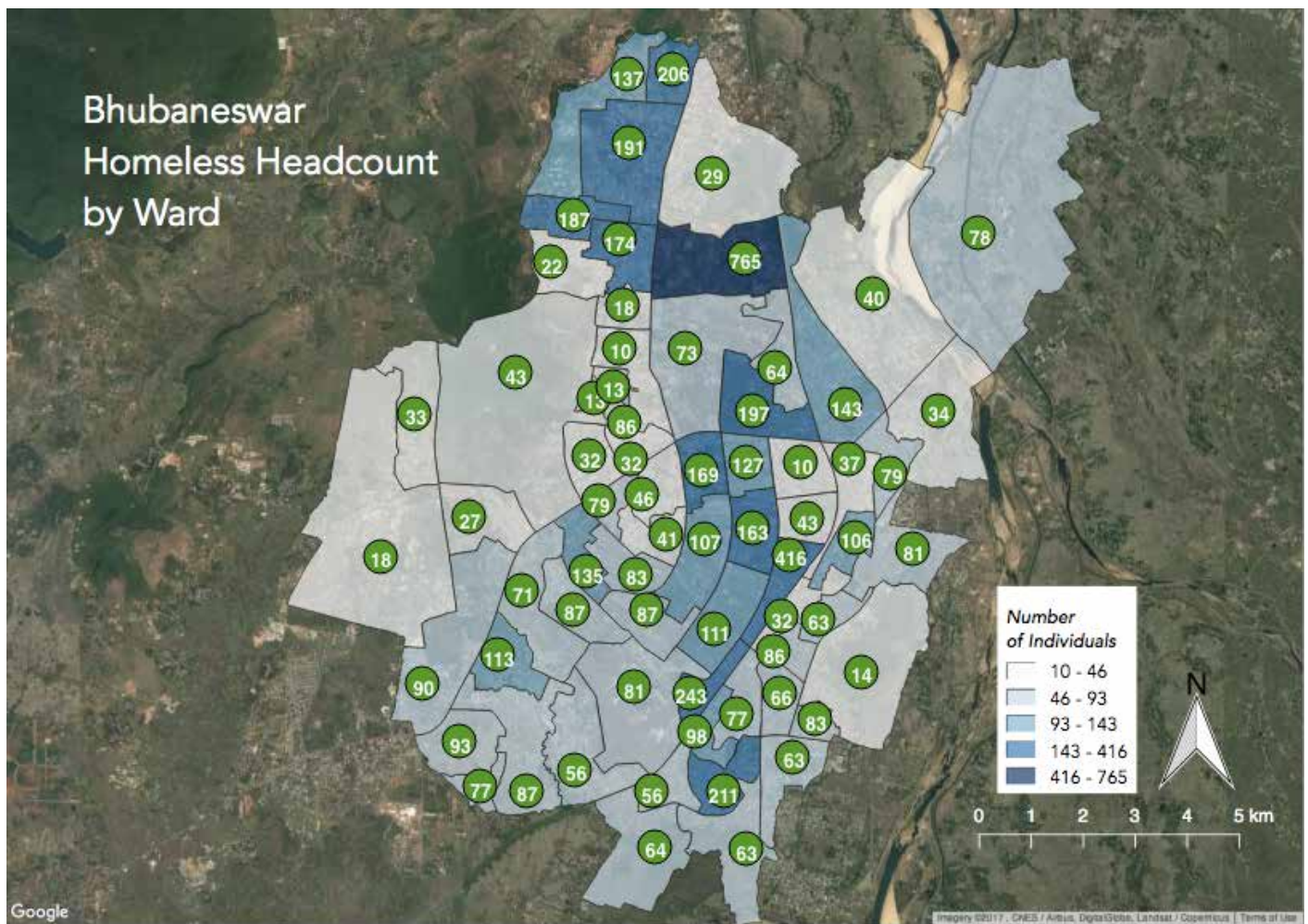
➤ Survey:

- ◆ Because the survey sample was not selected randomly, it is impossible to tell if the results are perfectly representative of the total homeless population. Nevertheless, the survey sample is still quite large (1,203) and represents a sizable proportion of the total number of individuals who were found during the headcount (about 20%).

Data analysis

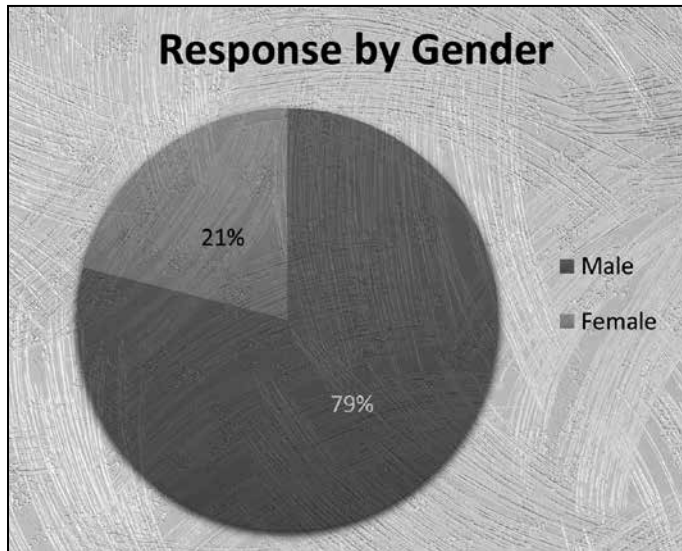
Homeless headcount



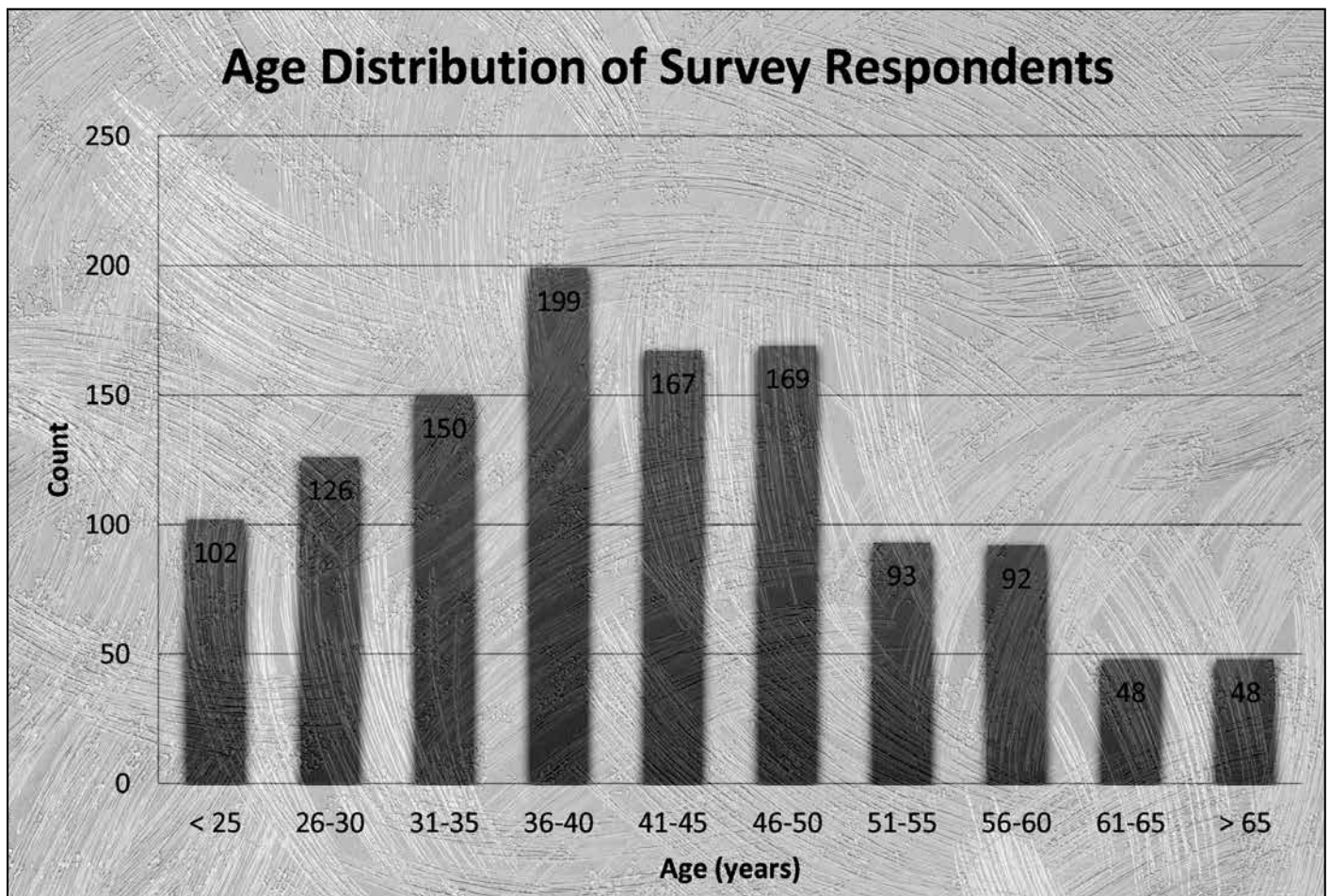


- During the headcount, surveyors located 6,559 homeless individuals in all 67 wards of Bhubaneswar, a figure which is much higher than the 1,245 individuals who were included in the 2011 Census. It was observed that the greatest concentrations of the homeless are in the north, central, and southern regions of the city.
- As a general pattern, it was found that the wards with the highest number of homeless individuals tended to be those with the most opportunities for employment and shelter. For example, Ward 9, where the maximum headcount was found, was the location of numerous construction projects, which hired homeless individuals as day labourers. Ward 41, which had the second highest concentration, is the location of Bhubaneswar railway station where many homeless individuals sleep at night, and is also nearer to many of the places where the homeless find work. Some areas in the south of the city like Ward 60 had a significant homeless population presumably because of the large number of temples like Ananta Basudev, Kedar Gouri, Narayan temple so on that could be found there. Temple areas generally have large homeless population particularly during the festival/holy days.

Demographic profile



- Out of the 1,203 respondents, 79% were male and 21% were female. This figure is similar to the gender profile that was found during the 2010 homeless survey in Bangalore. The ratio of females to males is nevertheless far lower for Odisha as a whole.
- While the survey was being conducted, it was ascertained that many women avoid coming to the city for fear that living on the street will put them at risk of falling victim to sexual assault and other crimes. This factor could potentially help explain the observed gender imbalance in Bhubaneswar's homeless population.

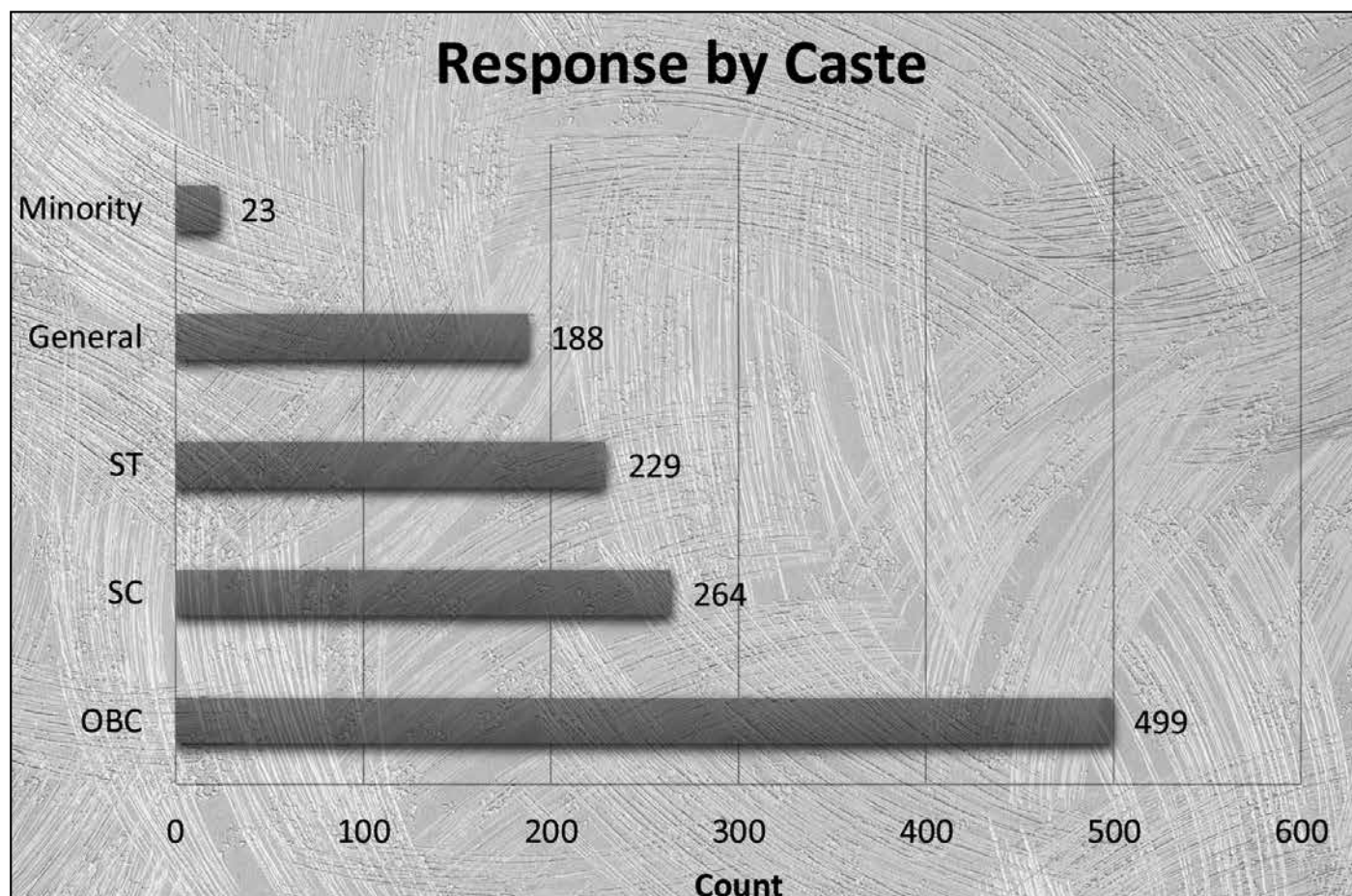


- The majority of the homeless population surveyed in the study was found to be middle-aged individuals. The median age for the survey population was 42, and 59% of respondents fell between 30 and 50 years of age.
- It should be noted that there was also a sizeable presence of youths under the age of 25 and elderly people over the age of 60, vulnerable groups which together made up approximately 20% of the sample. The proportion of under-25 is likely underrepresented because surveyors tended to avoid interviewing minors for privacy reasons.

Marital Status		
Status	Count	Percent
Married	861	71.57%
Unmarried	286	23.77%
Divorced	19	1.58%
Widowed	36	2.99%
Other	1	0.08%
Total	1203	100.00%

Approximately 72% of the survey population was married and 28% unmarried. Though some married respondents lived with their families in Bhubaneswar, a large number of others had families in their native place. Females were overrepresented among respondents who were divorced or widowed, comprising approximately 76% of the total.

Response by Religion		
Religious affiliation	Count	Percent
Christian	12	1.00%
Hindu	1169	97.17%
Other	1	0.08%
Muslim	17	1.41%
Sikh	4	0.33%
Total	1203	100.00%

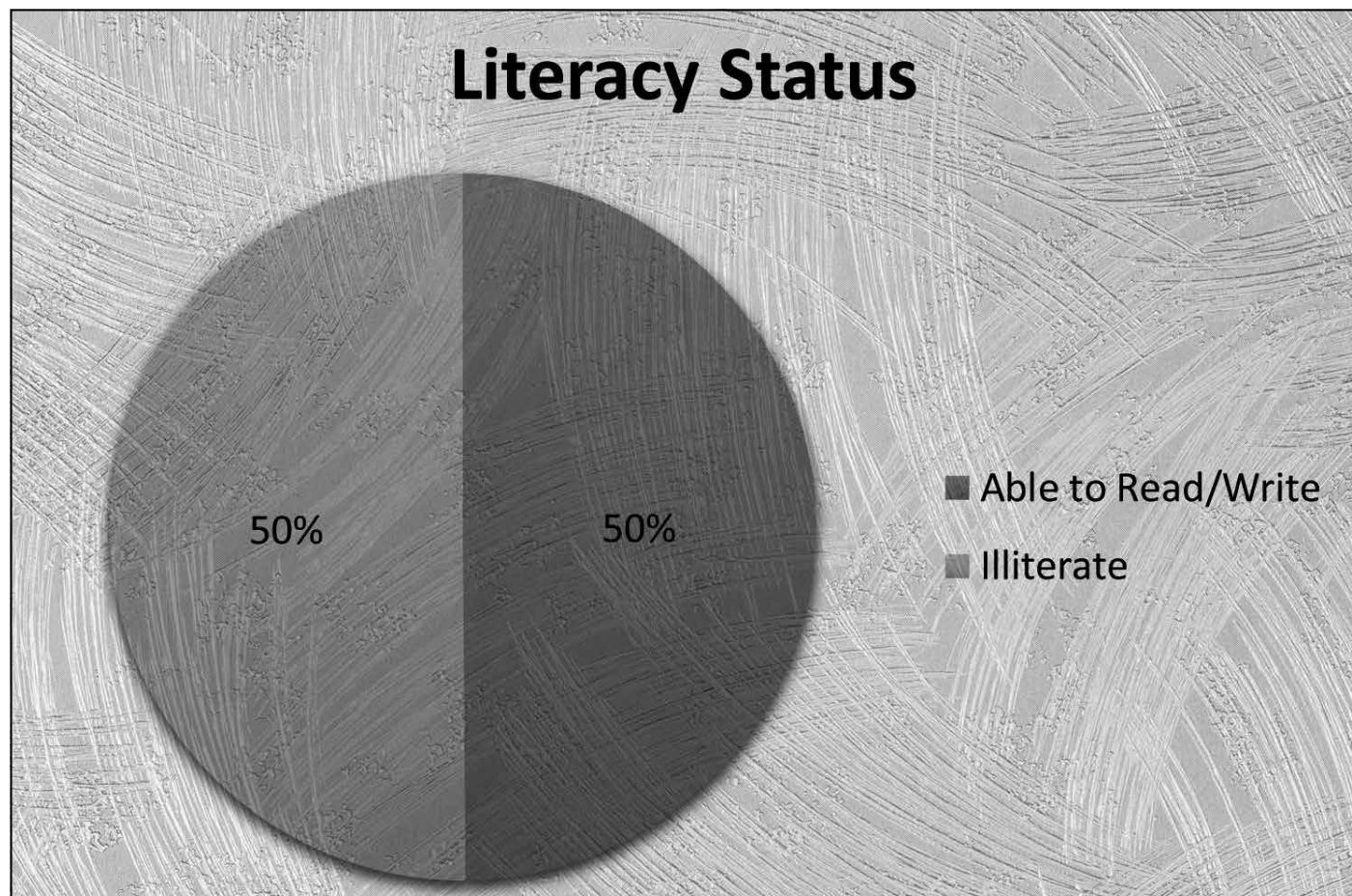


- Several different religious communities were present in the sample, with the largest group, Hindus, representing 97% of respondents.
- With respect to caste, it was found that approximately 41% of the survey population belonged to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, with an additional 41% belonging to one of the Other Backward Classes. The large representation of SC, ST and OBC individuals illustrates the fact that the homeless come from some of the most underprivileged sections of society.

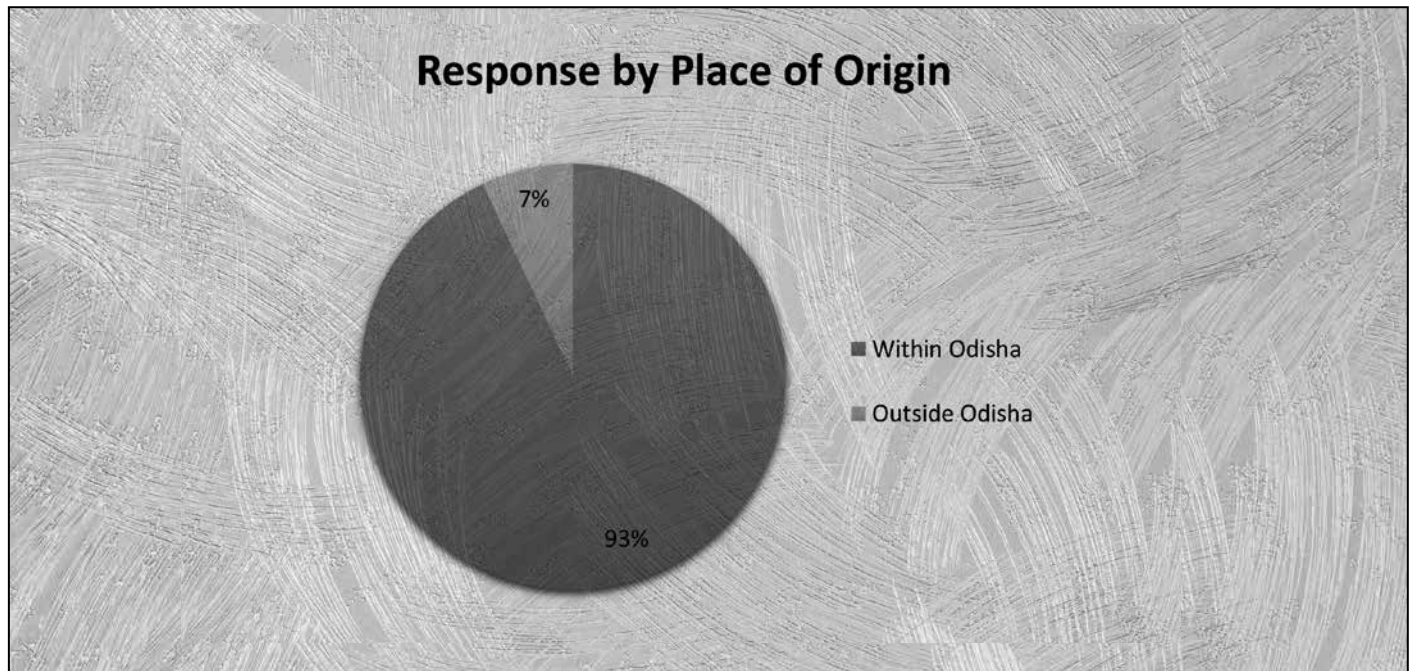
Education Profile		
Highest Level Reached	Count	Percent
Post-Secondary	6	0.50%
Secondary	278	23.11%
Primary	317	26.35%
No Formal Education	501	41.65%
No Data	101	8.40%
Total	1203	100.00%

Among survey respondents, 26% had attended primary school, 23% secondary school, and 0.5% had some form of post-secondary schooling. 41% had no formal education.

- The number of literate and illiterate respondents was approximately equal, with 49.88% able to read and write, and 50.12% unable to do it. The proportion of illiterate respondents roughly corresponds to the proportion of the sample that had no formal education.
- The overall low level of literacy and education among Bhubaneswar's homeless likely serves as a limiting factor for the types of employment that they are able to pursue in the city.



Migration



Many of the surveyed individuals had migrated to Bhubaneswar from elsewhere or had roots outside the city. 93% of the respondents listed their place of origin as Odisha – though not necessarily Bhubaneswar – whereas 7% came from outside the state. Respondents from outside Odisha came principally from neighbouring states like West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Bihar, though some hailed from states like Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh.

Story of Pradeep Mishra

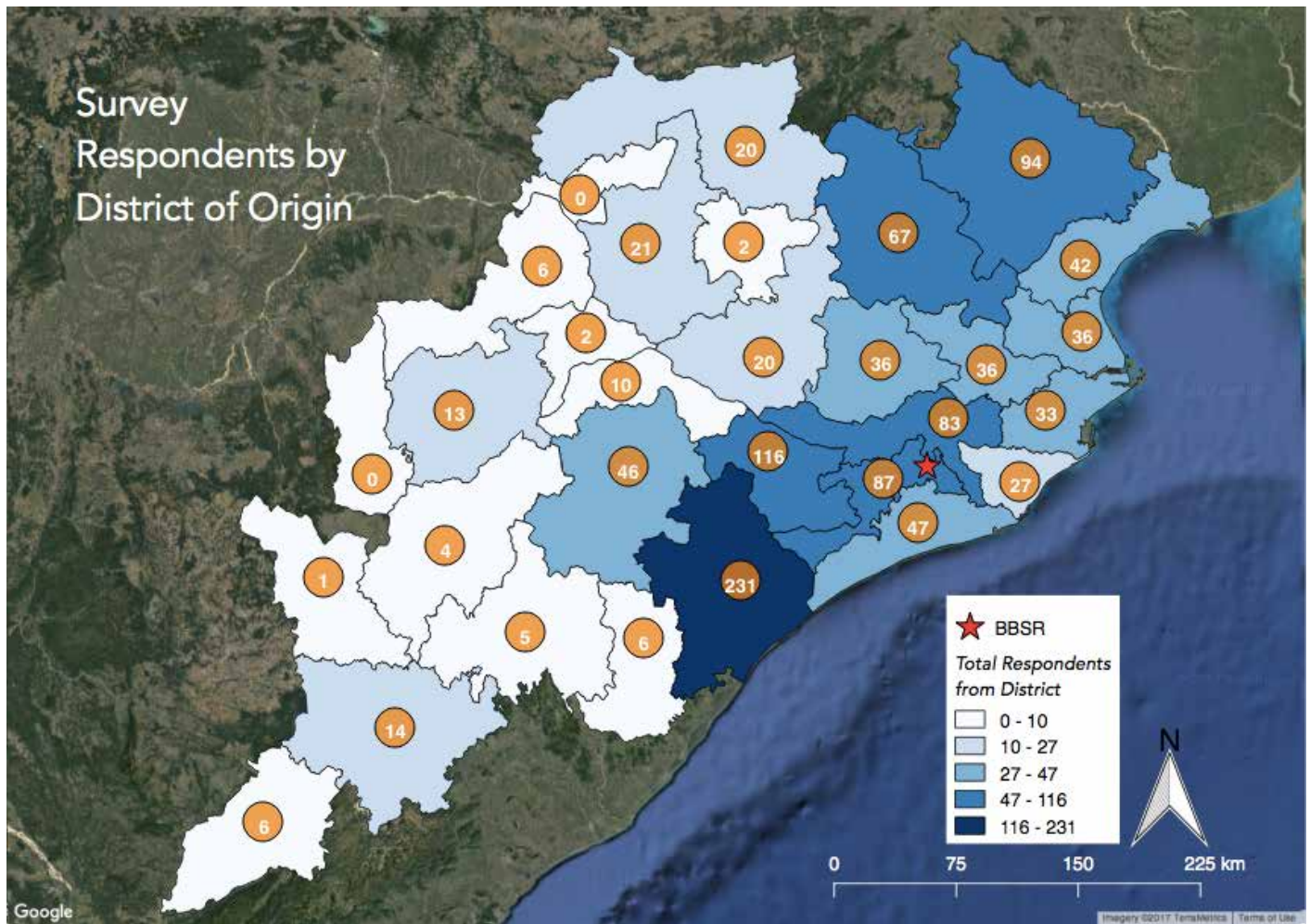
Pradeep Mishra, 38, hails from a village in Kendrapara district. He belonged to a good family and his father worked as a clerk in a private company in Bhubaneswar where he studied up to Class 3 in a school in the city. But when his father lost his job, the family returned to their village.

Pradeep had barely completed his matriculation in the village high school when misfortune fell on him. He lost his father and mother in quick succession in 1997 and 1998 respectively. What's more, he lost all his belongings including certificates and identification proofs when the Super Cyclone swept away their kutch house in 1999.

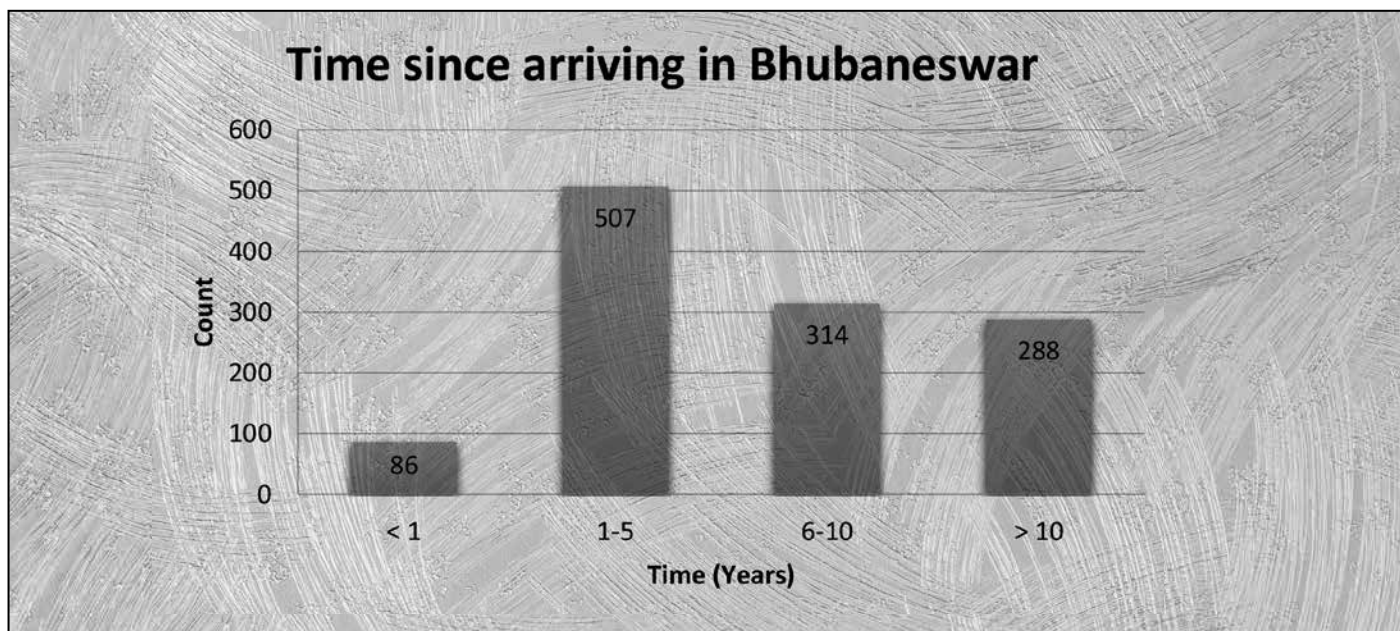
Pradeep migrated to Bhubaneswar and worked as a daily wage labourer, mostly in construction sites, to earn his livelihood. With no roof over his head, he slept in the Bhubaneswar railway station.

While working in a construction site, he fell down from a high rise building and fractured his right leg. Though his leg was operated upon at the Capital Hospital, Pradeep could only walk with a stick. He did not have money to spend for another operation in the leg to set some defects right.

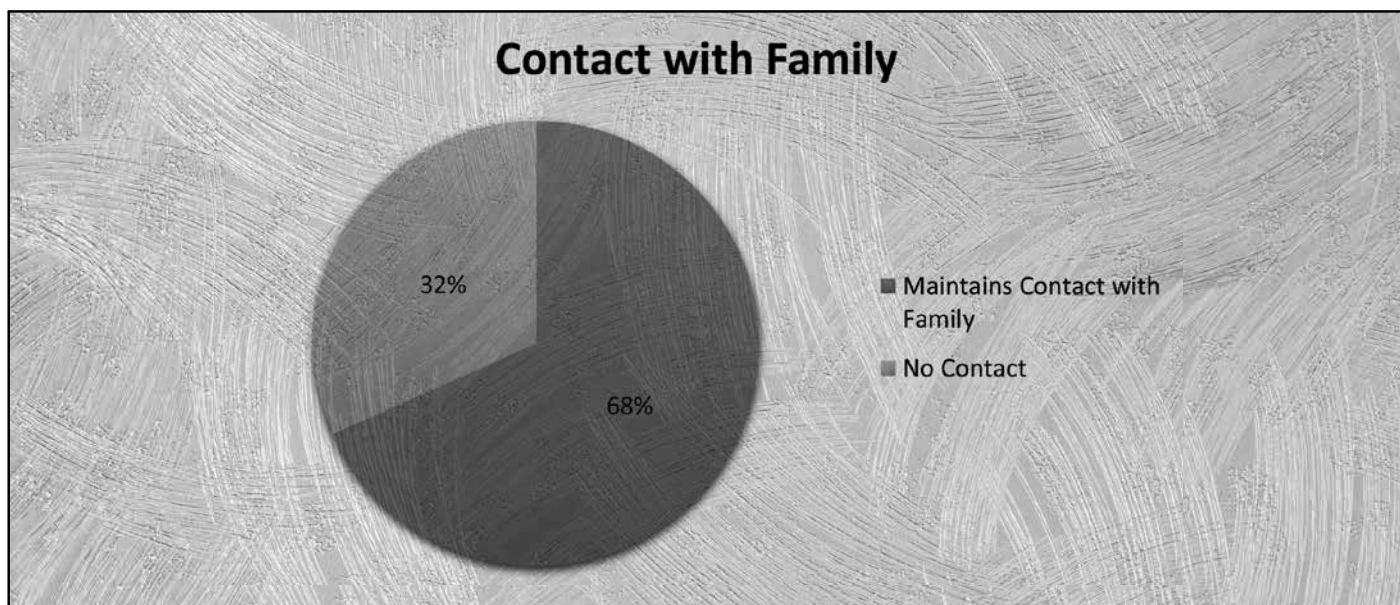
Pradeep's disability turned him from a construction worker to beggar. Unable to move around much, he lives under the flyover near Vani Vihar and begs at the Sani Mandir nearby. He is not interested in moving to a night shelter as he cannot walk long distances due to his disability.



- The 1,119 respondents who identified Odisha as their place of origin came from 28 of the 30 districts in the state. Most respondents were from the eastern half of Odisha and the coastal region.
- The most represented districts were Ganjam (231), Nayagarh (116) and Mayurbhanj (94). Many of the individuals from these places left their homes to escape poverty or the effects of natural calamities – notably cyclones and droughts – and migrated to Bhubaneswar in search of more sustainable livelihoods.
- For the homeless population as a whole, economic factors were by far the most common reasons for leaving one's place of origin, though a sizable minority also cited family problems including divorce, the death of a spouse, and domestic abuse, to name a few.
- Individuals were drawn to Bhubaneswar for many reasons including the perceived abundance of employment opportunities and facilities, its status as the state capital, and the presence of family members/friends already in the city. Though rarely explicitly cited by respondents, geographic proximity also seems to have been important, as individuals originally from districts close to Bhubaneswar were found to be more heavily represented in the survey sample.

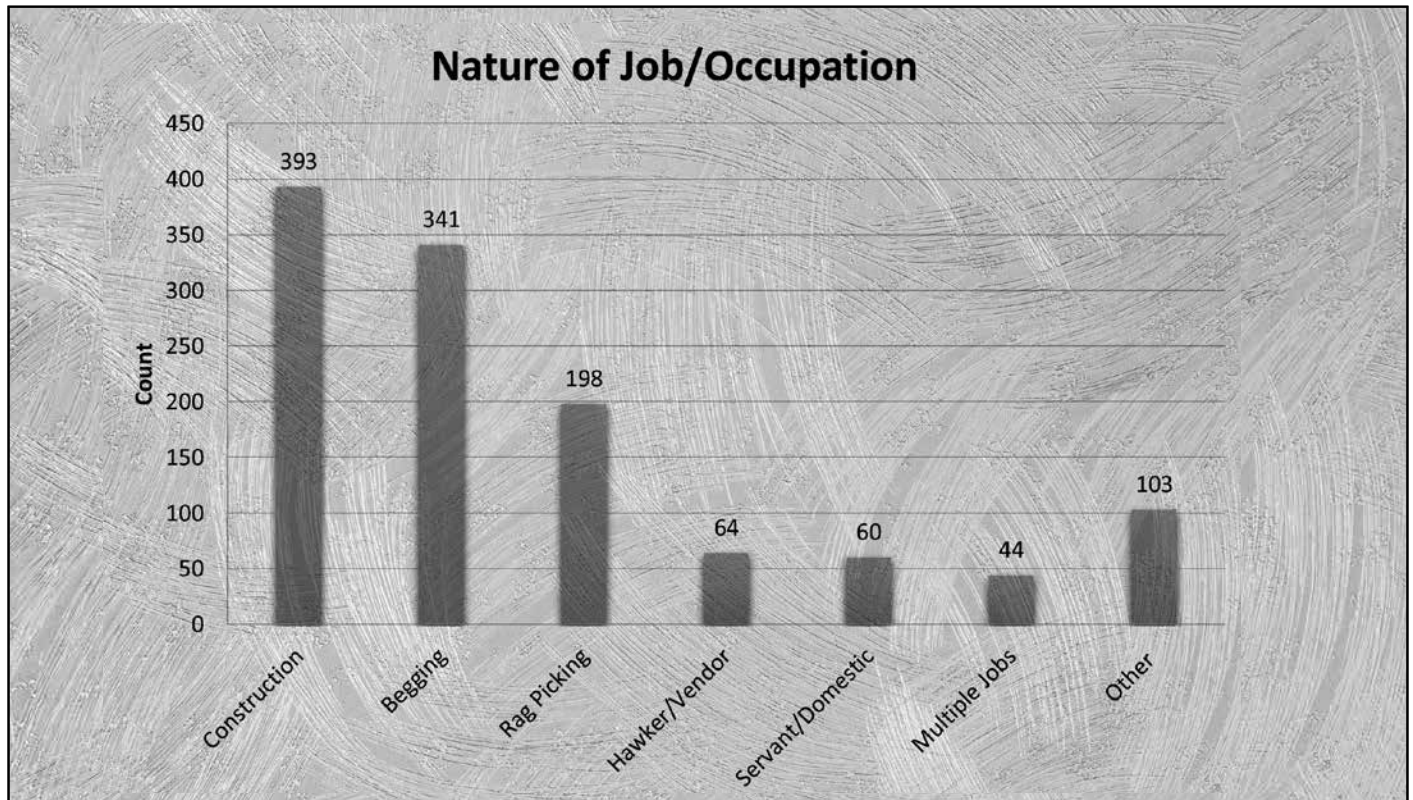


- The survey revealed that Bhubaneswar's homeless population includes both new arrivals to the city and long-term residents. Approximately half of the survey population had come to Bhubaneswar within the previous five years, and 7% had arrived less than a year before the survey was done. 24% of respondents had arrived in Bhubaneswar more than 10 years before the survey.



- For many migrants, moving to Bhubaneswar did not involve severing ties with the places of their origin. 68% of survey respondents said that they maintained contact with their families in some form, and many additionally stated that they return home on a regular basis – particularly during festivals, cultivation season, and to deliver money.
- Not surprisingly, homeless people who cited family problems as the main reason for migrating (ex. divorce, death of spouse, domestic abuse) were less likely to maintain contact with their families after arriving in Bhubaneswar.

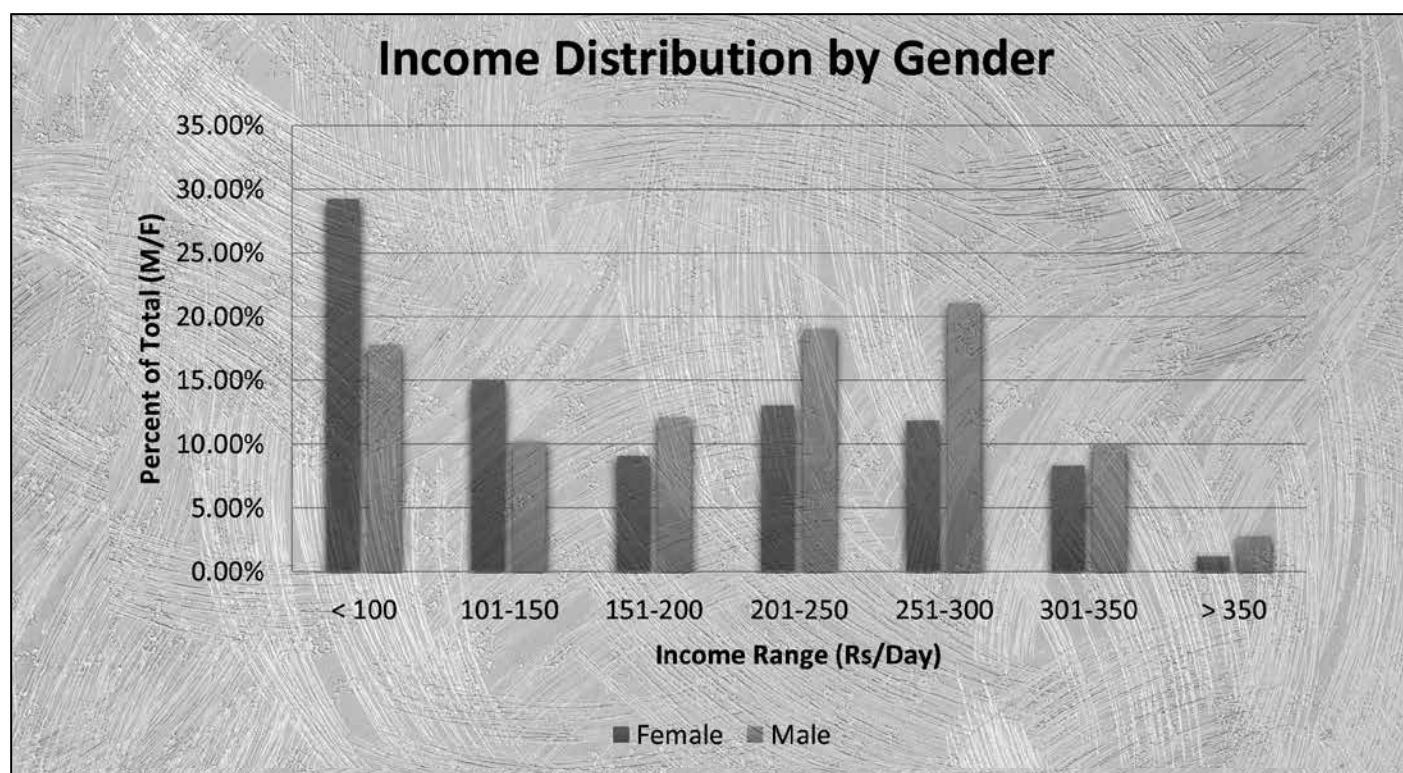
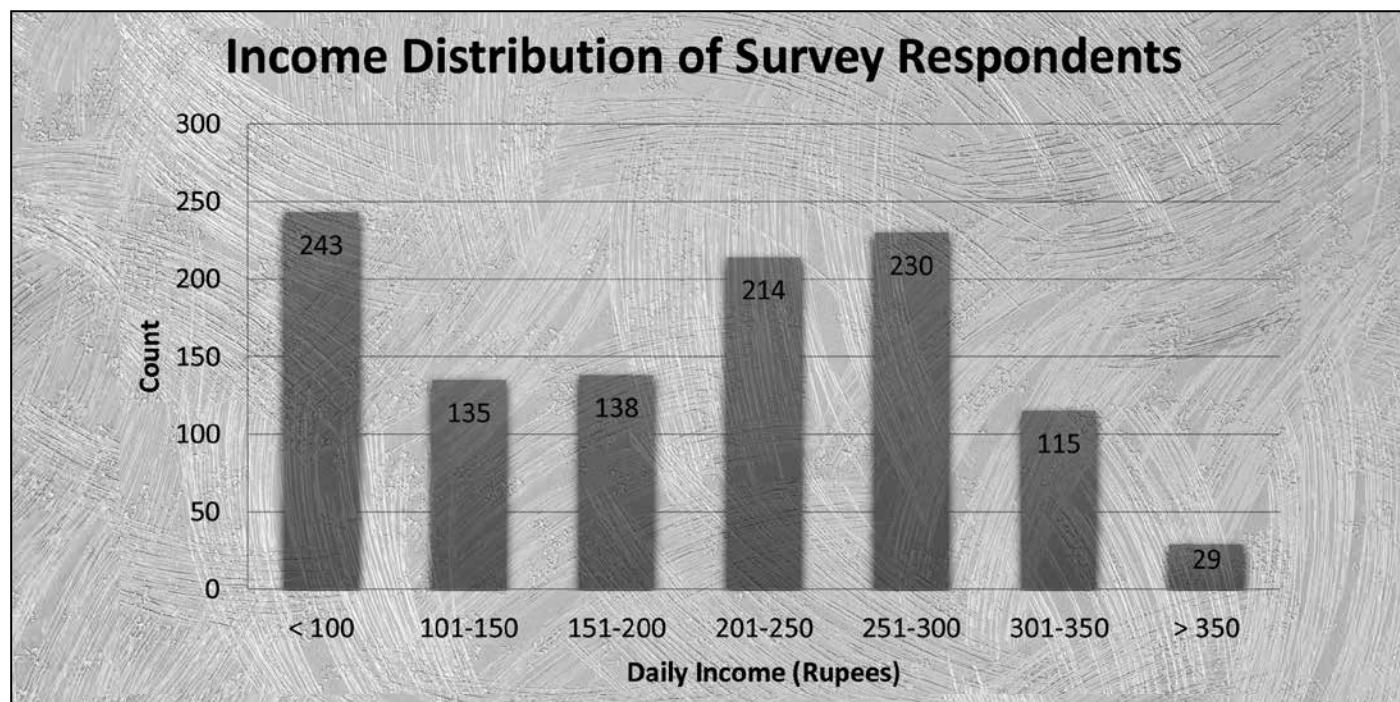
Economic livelihoods



- Overall, construction work was the most common form of economic activity that survey respondents were engaged in, representing 33% of the sample population. Begging was the next most common, at 28%, followed by rag picking, vending/hawking goods, and domestic work. Beyond these categories, a number of other forms of work were represented, including rickshaw pulling, and working for businesses, among others, but these represented a comparatively small proportion of the homeless population.
- The type of work that was available to homeless individuals was found to be closely linked to where in the city they were living. Relative to the total population, survey respondents who were found in Wards 6, 7, 8, and 9 – where there are many new construction projects – were more likely to be engaged in construction work and manual labour. In wards 36 and 41 where several market areas like Unit 8, Big Bazaar in Satya Nagar, there were a disproportionate number of vendors/ hawkers and beggars, but comparatively few construction workers.
- Though survey respondents were engaged in many different types of employment, most identified that they worked on a temporary, seasonal, or casual basis rather than being employed full time – regardless of the specific type of work they did. It was also relatively common for respondents to pursue multiple economic activities simultaneously, for example rag picking and begging, or construction work and hawking.

Days Worked Per Month		
Range (Days)	Count	Percent
0-10	25	2.08%
11-20	415	34.50%
21-30	698	58.02%
Not Fixed	61	5.07%
No Data	4	0.33%
Total	1203	100.00%

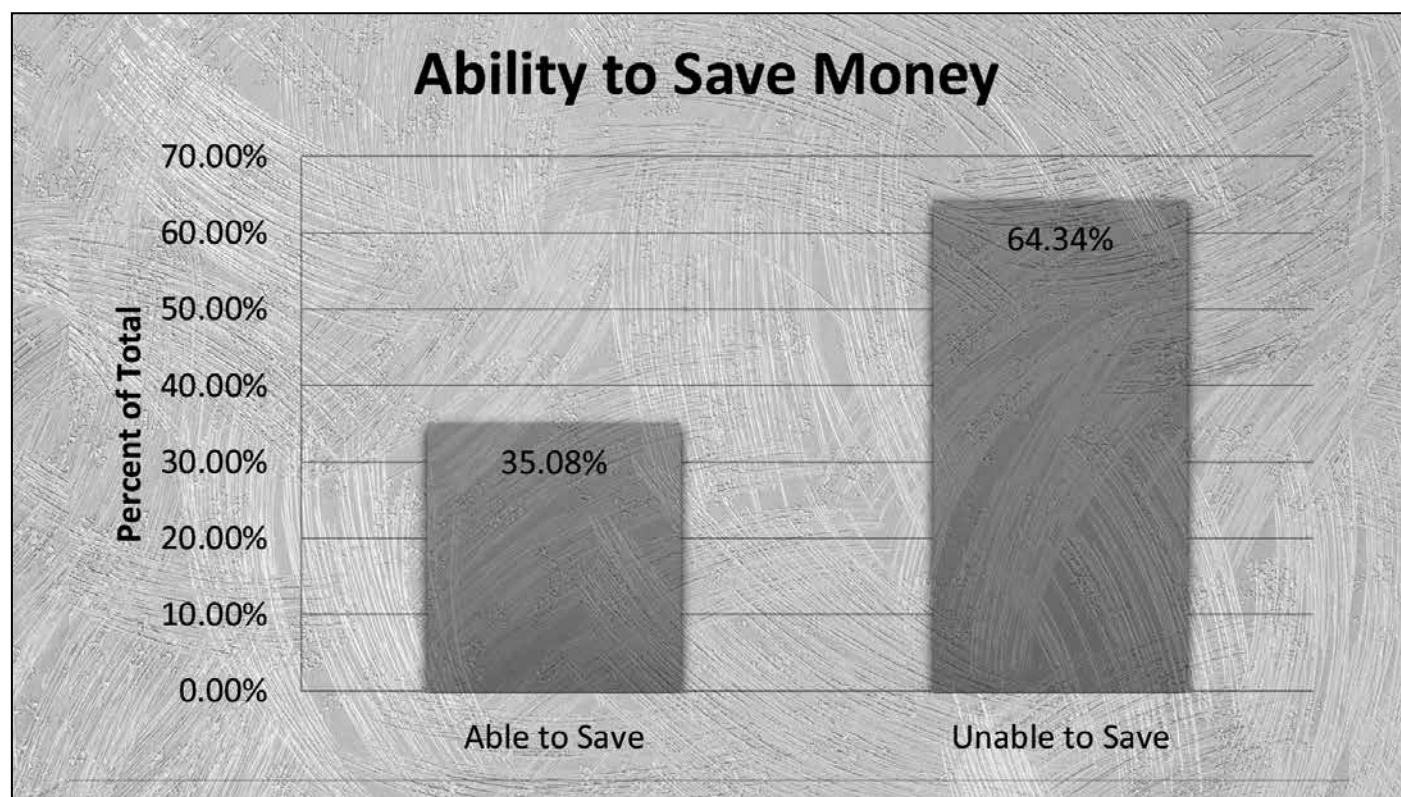
- Among survey respondents, nearly 60% worked for more than 20 days per month, and 35% percent worked for 11-20 days. Only 2% of the survey sample was engaged in work for less than 10 days per month.
- In most cases, the primary limiting factor for the number of days worked was the availability of employment rather than the willingness of homeless individuals to work. This speaks to the fact that most survey respondents were found to be employed on a temporary or casual basis, and did not have guaranteed jobs every day.



- Income distribution varied widely among survey respondents, even if most would likely be considered “low income.” The average income of the entire survey population was found to be Rs.210 per day.
- An individual’s daily income was found to vary considerably according to the specific economic activities that he or she was engaged in. Construction workers, for example, had an average daily income of Rs.271 per day, which is Rs.61 above the daily average for the total population.

Beggars, by contrast, earned an average of merely Rs.105 per day, which is only about half of the overall average.

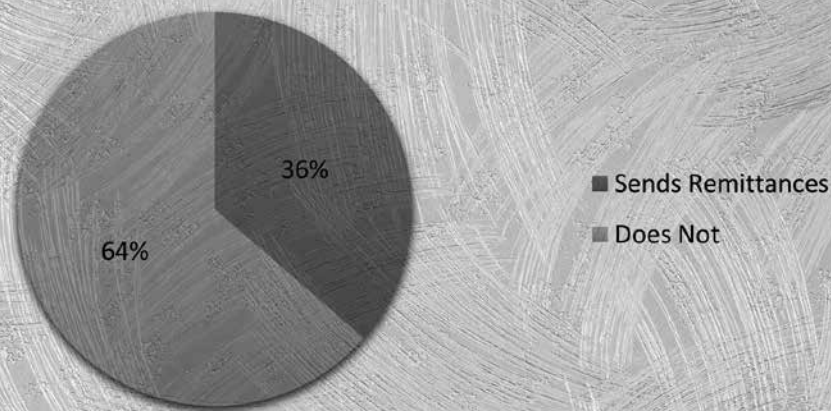
- A strong correlation was also observed between gender and income. The average daily income in the sample group was Rs.177 for women and Rs.218 for men. Nearly 30% of women earned less than Rs.100 per day, compared to only 18% of their male counterparts. A higher proportion of the male survey population fell in the higher income brackets compared to the female population.



- Beyond daily income, another measure of financial vulnerability is an individual’s ability to save money. 65% of the survey sample population was unable to put aside any money towards savings, which indicates a decreased ability to respond to unpredictable events like illness or the loss of employment.
- Among those in the survey population who

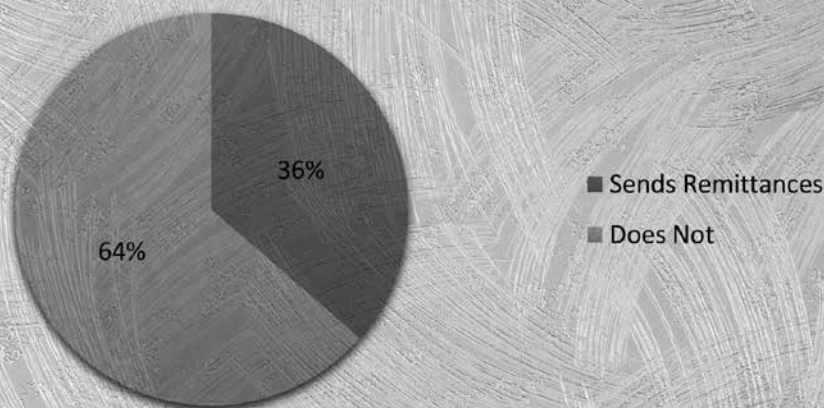
were able to save, there was a clear relationship between saving and an individual’s daily income. For example, 58% of respondents who earned more than Rs.300 per day identified being able to put aside money for savings, compared to 13% of respondents earning less than Rs.100 per day. Regardless of income, however, respondents tended to save on an irregular basis and invariably with small amounts.

Sending Remittances, Homeless Single Women



- One of the most important motivations for saving money was found to be sending remittances to family. 61% of survey respondents sent remittances using a variety of different means including through banks, through friends, by post, and by hand.
- The ability to send remittances might be interpreted as an indication of economic wellbeing as well as the maintenance of a connection with one's place of origin.

Sending Remittances, Homeless Single Women

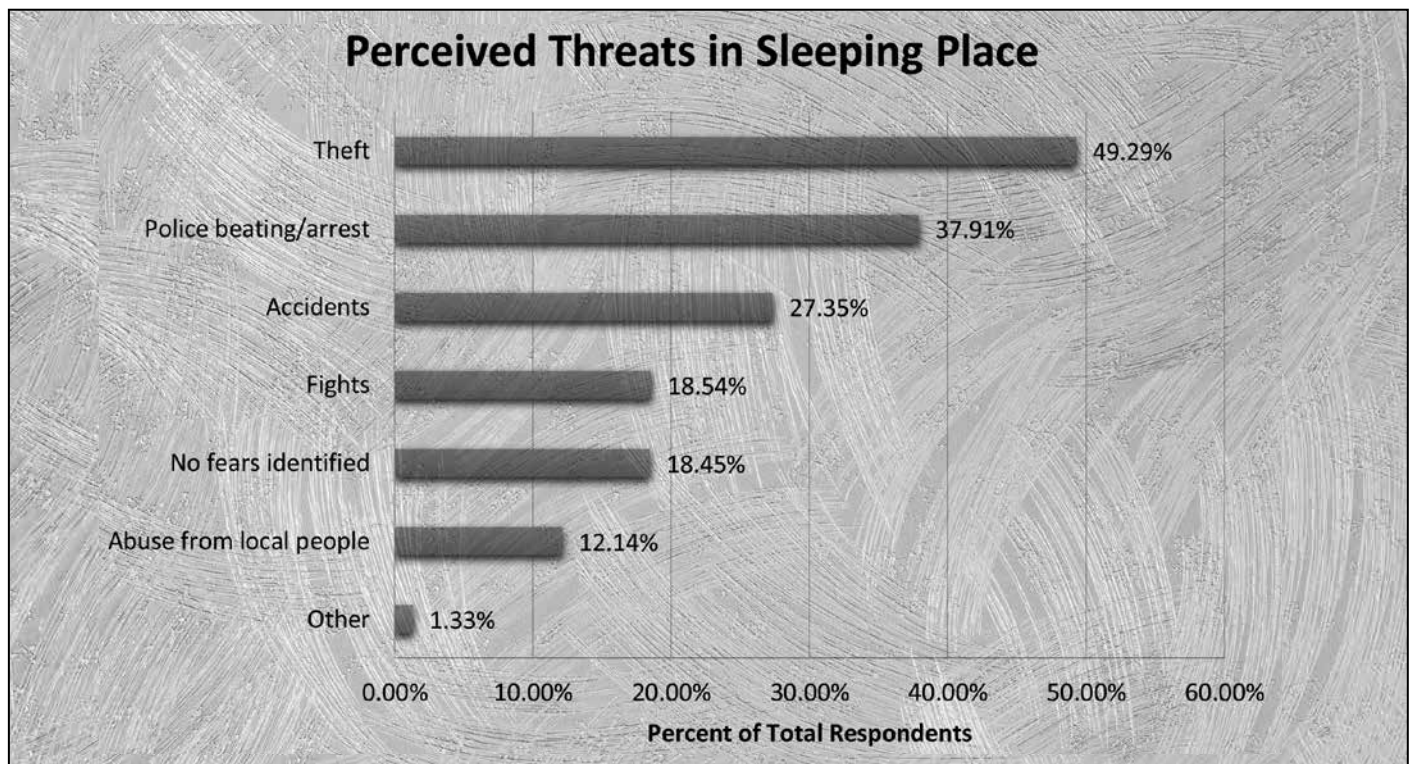


- Among vulnerable subgroups, the rate of sending remittances was markedly lower. It was found, for example, that only 36% of homeless single women (those who are unmarried, divorced, or widowed) sent remittances. Two possible explanations for this observation are that because homeless single women have a lower average income than other groups, they have less money that they can put aside for purposes other than taking care of their immediate survival needs. Alternatively, many divorced and widowed women may have lost contact with their families, and therefore do not have anyone to send remittances to.

Living conditions

Accommodation		
Type	Count	Percent
Night Shelter	7	0.58%
Park	8	0.67%
Pavement	788	65.50%
Veranda	394	32.75%
No Data	6	0.50%
Total	1203	100.00%

- Out of the 1,203 homeless individuals who were interviewed, approximately 66% were found sleeping on pavement and 33% were sleeping under the verandas of shops, temples, and other public places. Notably, less than 0.58% of those surveyed were sleeping in night shelters operated by the NGOs.
- The high proportion of survey respondents sleeping on the street under open sky signals an elevated level of vulnerability for much of Bhubaneswar's homeless population, who lack even the most basic forms of shelter.

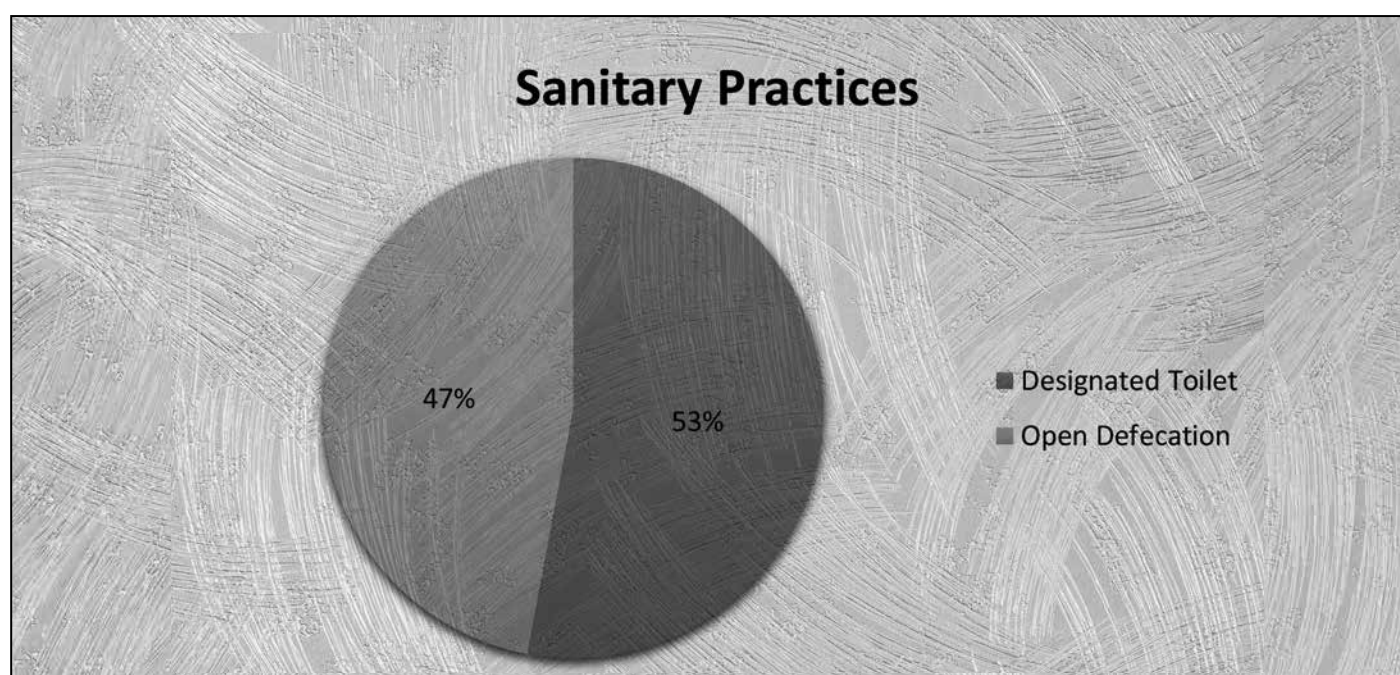


**** Note:** Because some respondents identified multiple threats, the percentages do not add up to 100.

- It was found that violence and physical threats to the homeless and their property are a paramount concern, particularly for those who are forced to sleep on the pavement. Perhaps unsurprisingly, sleeping in the open presents a very real risk of being harassed – either by criminal elements or hostile neighbourhood residents – or having one's meagre personal possessions stolen. Also significant, however, are the actions of state actors like the police, who frequently subject the homeless to physical abuse and arrest.
- The top three threats identified by homeless people at their nightly resting place were theft (49%), police beating/ arrest (38%), and accidents (27%).

Do You Sleep in a Group?		
Group Type	Count	Percent
Friends	60	4.99%
Family	90	7.48%
Coworker	135	11.22%
Unspecified/Other	168	13.97%
Villagers	18	1.50%
Sleep Alone	708	58.85%
No Data	24	2.00%
Total	1203	100.00%

- Sleeping in groups is one way that the homeless counteract the threats and challenges of living without access to adequate shelter. Overall, approximately 40% of the sample population slept in groups at night, whereas approximately 60% opted to sleep alone. 12% slept with family and friends and 11% slept in groups with fellow coworkers, an option that was particularly common among construction workers who could often be found adjacent to the project sites they worked on during the day.

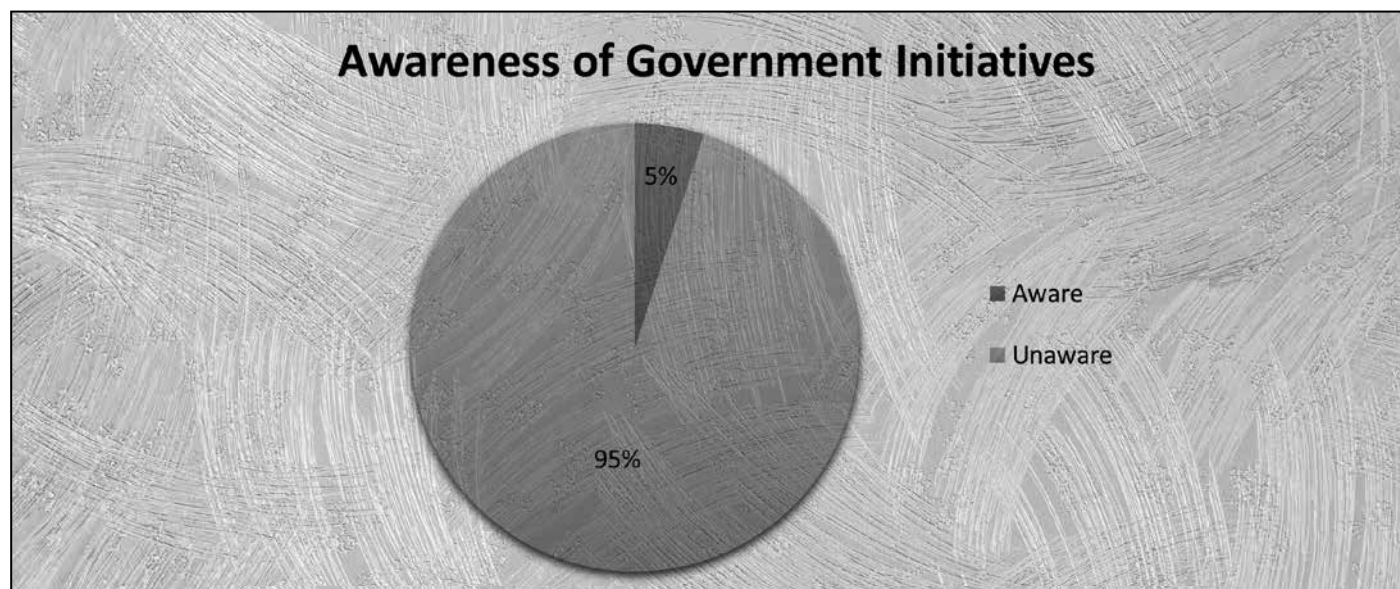


- Beyond the obvious lack of shelter that homeless individuals face, many additionally suffer from a lack of access to essential services like sanitation. In the survey, it was found that out of the total sample population, 53% had access to a designated toilet, whereas 47% went for open defecation. Most of those who used a designated toilet to relieve themselves did so in public facilities like at railway stations and Sulabh Sauchalaya outlets. The majority of homeless who practised open defecation went to open spaces like near water bodies (eg. canals, ponds) or to empty fields.
 - The rate of open defecation was found to vary considerably from ward to ward. Survey

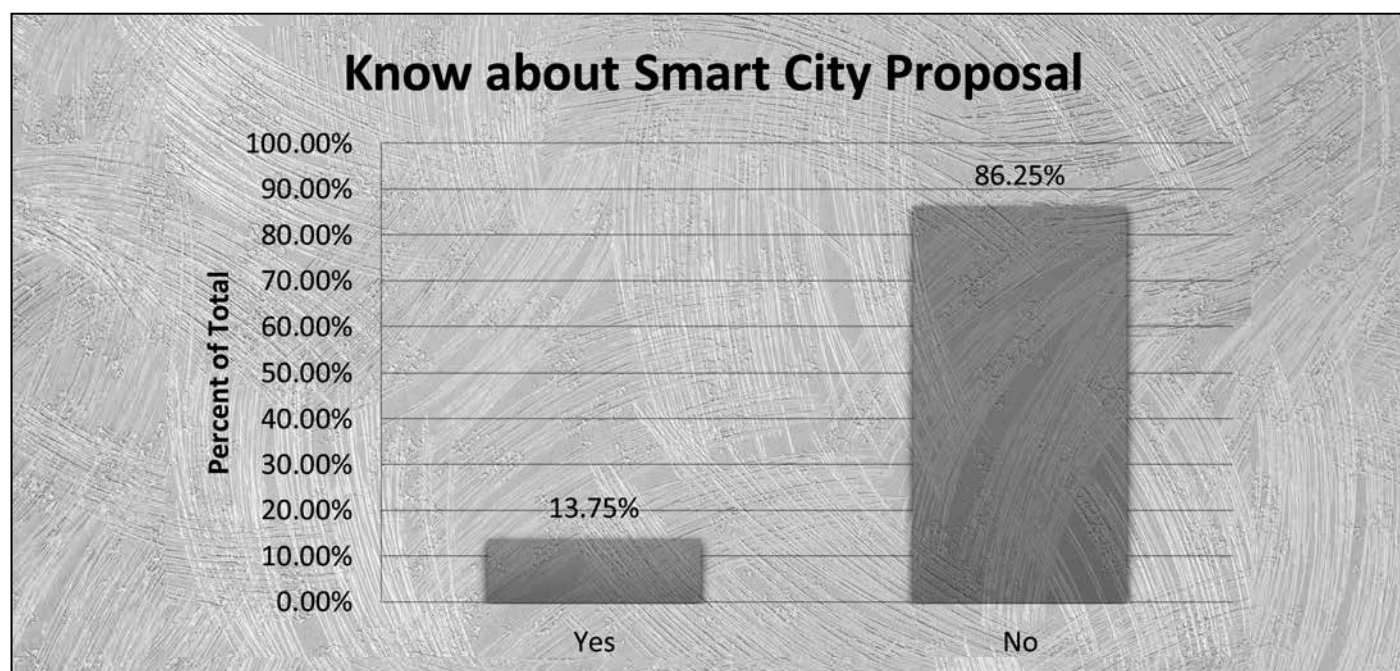
respondents who were interviewed in Wards 41 and 53, for example, had open defecation rates of only 7% and 8% respectively. This stands in contrast to areas such as Wards 1 and 2, which had open defecation rates of 67% and 81%.

- As a general trend, wards near the centre of the city tended to have lower rates of open defecation, whereas in wards near the periphery of the city the practice was more prevalent. This reflects the fact that in centrally located areas there is a well developed network of sanitation infrastructure, but also less open space.

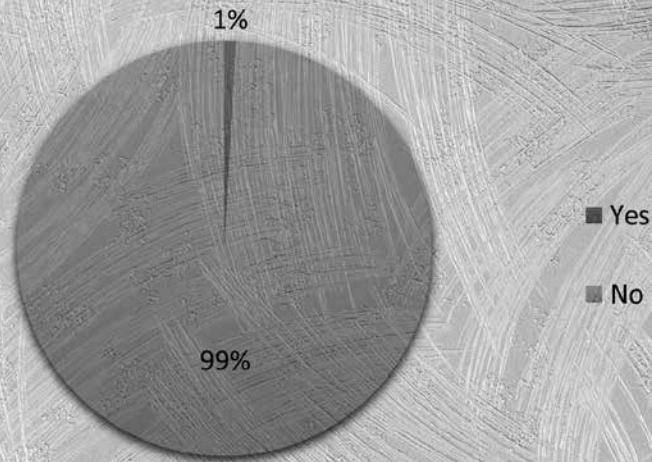
State and civil society engagement



- It was found that an overwhelming majority of the survey population, 95%, was unaware of initiatives and schemes that the government has established to help the homeless in Bhubaneswar. Many did not even know of the existence of night shelters in the city, and fewer still knew where they were located.
- Overall, 5% of survey respondents were able to identify a government initiative that was relevant to the homeless. The most commonly cited initiatives were Ahar Yojana, providing ration cards, and making free medicine available at government hospitals.
- Evidently, the lack of knowledge about government initiatives serves as a major barrier for the homeless receiving the services they need.



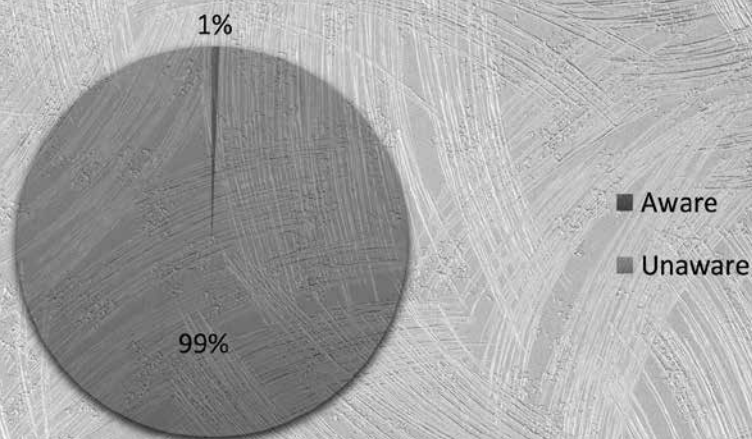
Consulted about Smart City Proposal



- It was found that a large majority of respondents, 86%, were unaware of the initiatives that are part of Bhubaneswar's Smart City proposal.
- An even greater majority of more than 99% said that they were not consulted at any phase of the Smart City project. This is significant because

it shows that even though the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation has asked for public input regarding its Smart City plan, some groups like the homeless are clearly being left out. The exclusion of the homeless is particularly worrying because many of the areas where the homeless work and sleep have been slated for redevelopment.

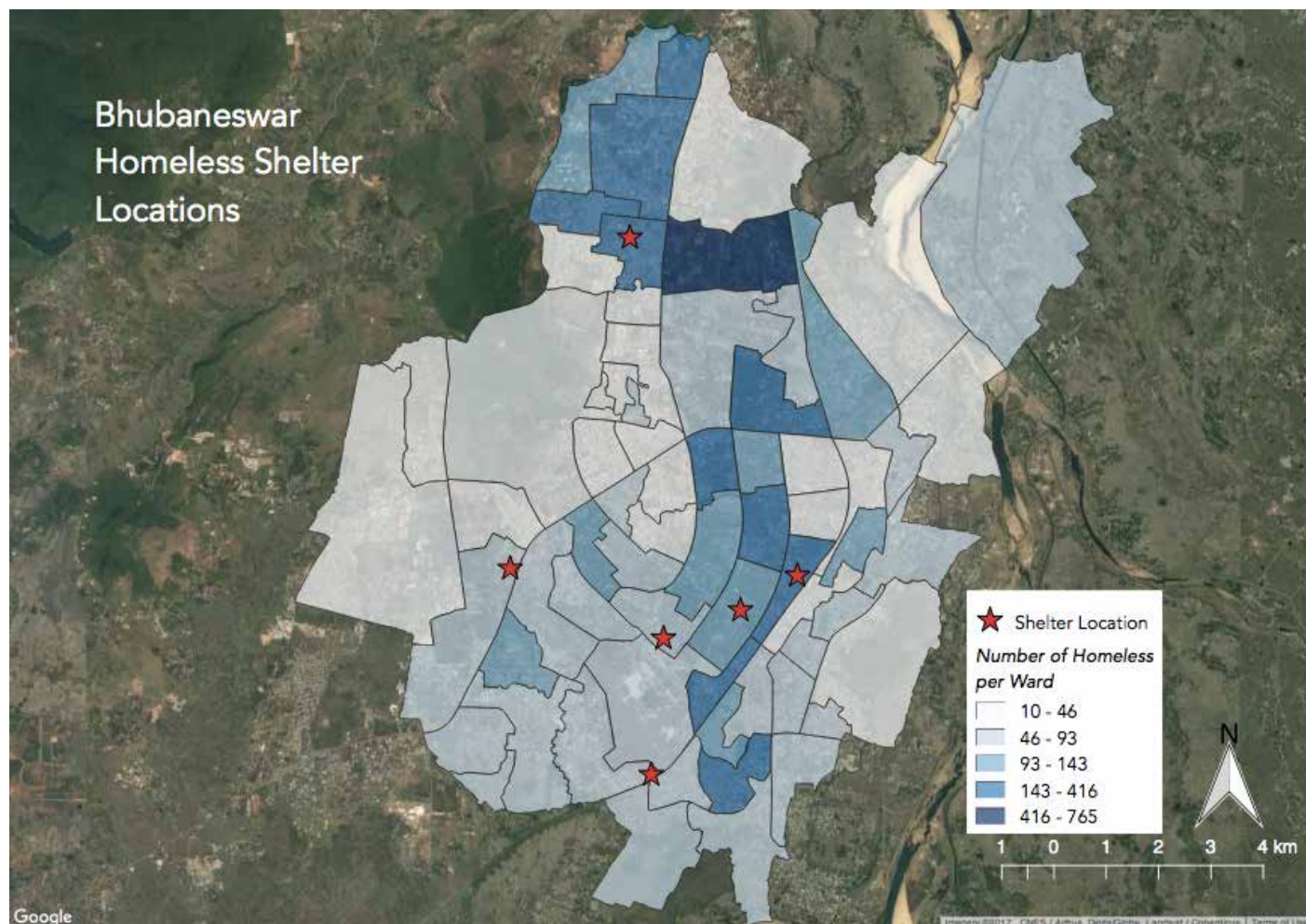
Awareness of NGO Initiatives



- Though it is certainly striking that 95% of the survey sample was unaware of government initiatives to help the homeless, perhaps even more telling is the fact that 99% of the sample knew of no NGO efforts to assist the homeless. In part, this is no doubt due to the fact that relatively few NGOs operate in Bhubaneswar on behalf of

the homeless population, at least in comparison to larger cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. However, the nearly negligible proportion of respondents who were aware of initiatives also suggests that another part of the problem is likely that organisations are not doing enough to publicise their activities.

- The relative ignorance of the homeless about government and NGO initiatives stands in stark contrast to the nearly universal desire that was expressed to receive assistance from these entities. Some of the areas that the homeless hoped to receive assistance in the future were regarding shelter, employment, food, water/sanitation, and education. Overall, shelter and employment were by far the most frequently cited areas where assistance was desired.



Story of Raja

An orphan since childhood, Raja migrated from Midnapore in West Bengal to Bhubaneswar at the age of 18. Initially, he earned his livelihood by selling food stuff like idli and bada in Kharvel Nagar area of the city. Eight years later, he started working as a daily wage labourer. As he had no place to stay, he slept under open sky near a police van for protection at Khandagiri Chowk.

Due to poverty and sleeping on the pavement in unhygienic conditions, Raja was infected with skin diseases which developed to leprosy over the years. The 46-year-old man often goes to the Capital Hospital for treatment.

Now he has no work and he sits on the pavement where he all the time of the day and sleeps in the night. He knows that there are shelter homes for homeless people like him, but is unaware about their location. Many shopkeepers at the pavement say Raja has lost his mental balance due to his disease. “The government should provide healthcare, job and shelter to me.” he says.

Observations on Night Shelters

There are only six functional homeless shelters in the Bhubaneswar, managed by two NGOs, Odisha Patita Udhar Samiti and Vikash. One shelter is under construction. The homeless shelters can accommodate only 326 homeless people whereas the study counted as many as 6,559 homeless people. Clearly, the number of homeless people far exceeds the full capacity of the homeless shelters. Only 0.58% persons interviewed stayed in shelter homes.



These shelters hardly function to their full capacity. Only two of the five shelters were found to have a semblance of cleanliness. There is a lack of awareness about homeless shelters among the homeless people. The only place where the survey team found any details about the shelter home in the form of a signboard or flex banner for public display was at the Bhubaneswar Railway Station (as seen in the picture) and Baramunda Bus Stand. Even many of the homeless, who are aware about the shelter homes, are reluctant to go there because they are located very far from the areas where they park themselves for livelihood. Some homeless people said that they generally do not have money to travel to the homeless shelters every night.

It was however beyond the scope of the study to go into the details of the functioning of the homeless shelters, which may be a subject of a future study.



Recommendations

What the government and local bodies can do:

- A comprehensive policy for the homeless and urban poor in general is needed. Apart from shelters, homeless population need to access a host of government programmes on various schemes on pension, ration card, education, health, livelihood, and employment guarantee programmes like MGNREGA to come out of the cycle of poverty.
- It is high time to spread awareness on the Supreme Court orders on homelessness. The government should make necessary arrangements to develop shelters as per the specifications given in the order. If both the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) and Commissionerate of Police collaborate, issues of homeless people will be successfully addressed.
- It is recommended that additional shelter options are required for older homeless people, with a specific emphasis on the need for a shelter for older homeless women, children and for disabled.
- Increase the number of 24-hour shelters. There are many government buildings that have been lying vacant for years; the same can be converted into shelters. Where such buildings are not available, government should construct new shelters.
- Construct more pay-and-use toilets especially in zones, which have high concentrations of the homeless.
- Ensure separate shelters for single homeless women with or without children, with provision of adequate security, child care facilities, in addition to the other basic amenities and support services as outlined in the earlier orders of the Supreme Court.
- Ensure minimum wages for all the homeless workers (including domestic workers and so on) in the city.
- Ensure periodic inspections for safety and providing safe and hygienic living conditions for the construction workers.
- The smart city planning should include the homeless, who are there right at the middle of the city where it is going to be implemented. Consulting homeless under the smart city would be important as their number is quite sizeable.
- Most of the homeless depend on the state government's Rs.5 cooked meal outlets – Aahar – for their meal during the day. But in the evening, there is no such facility and as a result often many homeless people skip their supper. It is recommended that the government or BMC should ensure such a facility for cheap food for the homeless in the evening.
- The civil society groups need to be involved in the management of the shelters. A separate community monitoring mechanism consisting of CSOs and homeless community needs to see whether shelters are working properly or not.

What the NGOs can do:

- NGOs working on health, livelihood and women's issues need to work on the issues of the homeless because they are interlinked.
- NGOs can partner with the government in providing services to the homeless.
- They can develop a comprehensive advocacy strategy, aimed at all levels of the government, to address this issue.
- Sensitisation workshops need to be conducted for government departments (police included) and civil society to change their attitude towards homeless people.

- A common platform can be developed where different NGOs interested in working on homelessness can come together and make a time bound programme.
- More training programmes and awareness drives about the rights of the homeless, preventive health care and vocational training can be done in the existing shelters for homeless citizens.
- Efforts to be made for organising the homeless and helping them form unions and self help groups.
- Involving more and more stakeholders in this issue like academics, students, lawyers and doctors, who can take up the issue at various forums.
- More micro level studies need to be done to highlight each and every issue pertaining to the homeless community.
- NGOs can come forward and take up the management of shelters and provide other services like, medical, training, awareness, vocational training, etc. in the shelters to the homeless.

What the civil society can do:

- Civil society needs to be more sensitive toward homeless people.
- It needs to empathise with the homeless; the tendency to show disrespect to them, consider them anti-social and keep complaining to the police about them needs to be checked.
- Market associations can give identity cards to the homeless people working on a regular basis in their markets and perhaps help set up shelters for them.
- The homeless are an exploited lot and have little leeway of redress. Supporting the homeless people when they are being cheated and speaking up against police harassment can help.
- Religious institutions and schools can open their premises for the homeless people to sleep there.



Annexure 1

Interview Schedule

Confidential: It is only for study purpose.

ବିଶେଷ ସୂଚନା: ଏହି ତଥ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କେବଳ ସଂଗୃହୀତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଏହା କାହାକୁ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ ନାହିଁ ।

Schedule for Homeless Survey in Bhubaneswar

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରରେ ବାସ କରୁଥିବା ବାସହୀନ/ବାସହରା ଏପରେ ତଥ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ।

Questionnaire for Survey

ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନପତ୍ର

Area Identification

ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଚିହ୍ନଟ

1. Identification No./ଚିହ୍ନଟ ସଂଖ୍ୟା _____
2. Gender/ଲିଙ୍ଗ – Male(ପୁରୁଷ)/Female(ମହିଳା) /Transgender(ତୃତୀୟଲିଙ୍ଗ)
3. Place of Stay /ରହଣି ସ୍ଥଳ:- night shelter (ରାତ୍ରି ଆଶ୍ରୟସ୍ଥଳି)/ pavement ରାସ୍ତା ଉପରେ/park(ଉଦ୍ୟାନ)/ Verandah(ବାରଣ୍ଡା)
4. Zone/ଜୋନ୍ _____ 5. Region/ଅଞ୍ଚଳ _____
6. Area/କ୍ଷେତ୍ର _____

A. General Descriptions

ସାଧାରଣ ବିବରଣୀ

Age ବୟସ	Marital status ବୈବାହିକ ସ୍ଥିତି	Language spoken କେଉଁ ଭାଷାରେ ଆପଣ କହିପାରିବେ	Read/ Write ଲେଖିବା ପଢ଼ିବା	Educa- tional level ଶିକ୍ଷାଗତ ସ୍ତର	Religion ଧର୍ମ	Castes ଜାତି	Id proof ପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରମାଣ
	1. Married/ବିବାହିତ 2. Unmarried/ଅବିବାହିତ 3. Divorced/ଛାଡ଼ପତ୍ର 4. Widowed/ବିଧବା 5. Any other/ଅନ୍ୟକିଛି		1. Yes/ହଁ 2. No/ନା		1. Hindu/ହିନ୍ଦୁ 2. Muslim/ମୁସଲମାନ୍ 3. Sikh/ଶିଖ୍ 4. Christian/ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟିୟାନ 5. AnyOther/ଅନ୍ୟକିଛି		1. Ration Card/ରାସନ କାର୍ଡ 2. Voter Id ଭୋଟ୍ ପରିଚୟ ପତ୍ର 3. DrivingLicense/ ଡ୍ରାଇଭିଙ୍ଗ୍ ଲାଇସେନ୍ସ 4. Bank PassBook/ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ପାସବୁକ୍ 5. Adhar card/ଆଧାର କାର୍ଡ/ ଏକକ ପରିଚୟ ପତ୍ର 6. Any other/ଅନ୍ୟକିଛି

B. Linkages of Origin

ଜନ୍ମ ସ୍ଥାନ ସହିତ ସମ୍ପର୍କ

Place of Origin ଜନ୍ମ ସ୍ଥାନ ?	Place where Family is staying presently / ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାର କେଉଁଠାରେ ରହୁଛନ୍ତି ? 1.Family of Origin/ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାର କଣ ନିଜ ଗାଁରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି ? 2.Family by Creation ଆପଣ ବିବାହ ପରେ ଏହି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି ?	How many Family members are left behind ପରିବାରର କେତେଜଣ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡି ଆସିଛନ୍ତି ? 1.Family of Origin/ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାର କଣ ନିଜ ଗାଁରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି ? 2.Family by Creation ଆପଣ ବିବାହ ପରେ ଏହି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି ?	In touch with Family ପରିବାର ସହିତ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଅଛି ?	Do You Sent Remittances if Yes How ଆପଣ ପରିବାରକୁ ଟଙ୍କା ପଠାନ୍ତି, ଯଦି ପଠାନ୍ତି ତେବେ କିପରି ?	Do you Go Back to Village When and why? ଆପଣ ଗାଁକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତି, କେବେ ଓ କାହିଁକି ?
State/ରାଜ୍ୟ _____ Dist./ଜିଲ୍ଲା _____ State/ରାଜ୍ୟ _____ :Dist./ଜିଲ୍ଲା _____	State/ରାଜ୍ୟ : _____ Dist./ଜିଲ୍ଲା : _____ State/ରାଜ୍ୟ _____ :Dist./ଜିଲ୍ଲା : _____	1. _____ 2. _____	1. Yes/ହଁ 2. No/ନା	1. Yes/ହଁ 2. No/ନା	

C. Migration

ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରଣ

Place Migrated to ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରିତ ହୋଇଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନ	Reason of migration from Native place ଜନ୍ମ ସ୍ଥାନରୁ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରିତ ହେବାର କାରଣ ?	Year of coming to Bhubaneswar finally ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅସିବାର ବର୍ଷ ?	No. of Visits to Bhubaneswar Previously ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର କେତେଥର ଆସିଛନ୍ତି ?	Last place from where you came to Bhubaneswar ଆପଣ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରକୁ ଆସିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ କେଉଁ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରହୁଥିଲେ ?	Why Chose Bhubaneswar only? କେବଳ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର କଣ ପାଇଁ ଚୟନ କଲେ ?	Came with someone. If yes with whom? କାହା ସହିତ ଆସିଛନ୍ତି ଯଦି ହଁ କିଏ ?	Knew any one before coming to Bhubaneswar .if yes who? ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଆସିବାର ପୂର୍ବରୁ କାହାକୁ ଜାଣିଥିଲେ ଯଦି ହଁ କିଏ ?	Any-body else migrated from family. If yes where? ପରିବାରର କୌଣସି ସଦସ୍ୟ ବାହାରକୁ ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି କି ? ଯଦି ହଁ କେଉଁଠି ?

D. Sleeping Pattern

ଶୋଇବା ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ

How long have you been sleeping here କେତେ ଦିନରୁ ଆପଣ ଏଠାରେ ଶୋଇଛନ୍ତି ?	Before this where did you sleep ଏହା ପୂର୍ବରୁ କେଉଁଠାରେ ଆପଣ ଶୋଉଥିଲେ	How many places have you sleep-in last one month ଶେଷ ଗୋଟିଏ ମାସରେ ଆପଣ କେତେ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଶୋଇଛନ୍ତି ?	Where do you sleep in ଆପଣ କେଉଁ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଶୁଅନ୍ତି ?	How much do you spend in sleep-ing ଶୋଇବାରେ ଆପଣ କେତେ ସମୟ ବିତାନ୍ତି ?	Do you sleep in a group? If yes with who all ଆପଣ କଣ ଦଳରେ ଶୁଅନ୍ତି କି ? ଯଦି ହଁ କେଉଁସବୁ ଲୋକ ମାନଙ୍କ ସହିତ ?	What are the problems faced by you in sleeping place ଶୋଇବା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଆପଣ କି କି ଅସୁବିଧାର ସାମ୍ନା କରିଛନ୍ତି କି ?	Why do you shift କାହିଁକି ଆପଣ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରିତ ହେଲେ	How you resolve your problems ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଅସୁବିଧାକୁ କିପରି ସମାଧାନ କରନ୍ତି ?	Do you prefer to sleep in ଆପଣ ଏହିଠାରେ ଶୋଇବାକୁ ପସନ୍ଦ କରନ୍ତି ?	Reasons କାରଣ	Will you continue to live in BBSR i in these conditions if yes for how long ଏହି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଆପଣ ଆଗକୁ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରରେ ରହିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତିକି, ଯଦି ହଁ ତେବେ କେତେ ଦିନ ?
			1. Winter ଶୀତ ଦିନେ 2. Summers ଝରା ଦିନେ 3. Rains ବର୍ଷା ଦିନେ	1. Winter ଶୀତ ଦିନେ 2. Summers ଝରା ଦିନେ 3. Rains ବର୍ଷା ଦିନେ		1 Weather/ପାଣିପାଗ 2. Police/ପୁଲିସ 3. Goons/ଗୁଣ୍ଡା 4. NS I/C / ରାତ୍ରୀ ଆଶ୍ରୟ ସ୍ଥଳର ତରାବଧାନକରି 5. Quilt Owner/ଶେଜ ମାଲିକ 6. 6. Peer Gr./ସାଥୀ ସମୂହ 7. 7. Shop Keeper /ଦୋକାନି 8. 8.any other/ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି			1.Night Shelter/ ରାତ୍ରୀ ଆଶ୍ରୟ ସ୍ଥଳ 2.Pavement/ ରାସ୍ତା ତଟାଣ		

E. Living Conditions at the Sleeping Place

ଶୋଇବା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରହିବାର ସ୍ଥିତି

Where do you go for toilet ଶୌଚ ହେବା ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ କେଉଁଠିକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତି ?	Where do you go for bath ଗାଧୋଇବା ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ କେଉଁଠିକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତି ?	Where do you wash your clothes ଲୁଗାପଟା ଧୋଇବା ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ କେଉଁଠିକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତି ?	Where do you go for drinking water ପିଇବା ପାଣି ଆଣିବା ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ କେଉଁଠି ଯାଆନ୍ତି ?	Where do you go for ଆପଣ କେଉଁଠିକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତି...	Where do you keep your belongings ଆପଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶଙ୍କର ଜିନିଷପତ୍ର କେଉଁଠି ରଖନ୍ତି ?	What are the fears at this place to sleep ଶୋଇବା ପାଇଁ ଏହି ସ୍ଥାନରେ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ଭୟ ଲାଗେ ?
1. Place / ସ୍ଥାନ 2. Distance / ଦୂରତା	1. Place / ସ୍ଥାନ 2. Distance / ଦୂରତା	1. Place / ସ୍ଥାନ 2. Distance / ଦୂରତା	1. Place / ସ୍ଥାନ 2. Distance / ଦୂରତା	1. Breakfast / ଜଳଖିଆ 2. Dinner / ରାତି ଖାଇବା	1. Clothes/ ଜାମାପତ୍ର (କପଡ଼ା) 2. Tools/ଉପକରଣ 3. Money/ ଟଙ୍କା 4. Any other/ ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି	1. Police beating ପୋଲିସର ବାଡ଼େଇବା ଭୟ 2. Accidents/ଦୁର୍ଘଟଣା 3. Theft/ ଚୋର 4. Fights/ ଗଣ୍ଡଗୋଳ 5. Police arrest/ପେଲିସ ବାନ୍ଧିନେବା 6. Abuse by the locals/ ସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଖରାପ ଭାଷାରେ ଗାଳି କରିବା 7. Any other/ ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି

F. Economic Activity

ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ଗତିବିଧି

S. No. କ୍ରମିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା	Nature of work done in last 1 month ଶେଷ ୧ ମାସରେ କରିଥିବା କାମ ର ପ୍ରକାର	Whether/ପାଣିପାଗ 1. Permanent/ସ୍ଥାୟୀ 2. Temporary/ଅସ୍ଥାୟୀ 3. Seasonal/ଋତୁ ଅନୁସାରେ 4. Casual/ଆକସ୍ମିକ	How many days in a month you work ଗୋଟିଏ ମାସରେ ଆପଣ କେତେ ଦିନ କାମ କରନ୍ତି ?	Daily income with each work ପ୍ରତି କାମ ପାଇଁ ଦୈନିକ ରୋଜଗାର	Ap- prox. Daily expense ଅ ମାନ୍ୟମାନିକ ଦୈନିକ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ	Where do you go for work? Area/ Place ଆପଣ କେ- ଉଠିବା କାମ ପ ାଇଁ ଯାଆନ୍ତି ? ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ସ୍ଥାନ	Do you change your sleeping place with work କାମ ହିସାବରେ ଆପଣ ଆପଣ ଶାଞ୍ଜିକର ଶୋଇବା ସ୍ଥାନ ବଦଳାନ୍ତି କି ?	Are you able to save, If yes how much and where do you keep your sav- ings ଆପଣ ସଞ୍ଚୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସଞ୍ଚୟ କି ? ଯଦି ହଁ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ଏବଂ ଆପଣ ଶାଞ୍ଜିକର ସଞ୍ଚୟ କେଉଁଠାରେ ରଖନ୍ତି ?
5								

G. Political Activity

ରାଜନୈତିକ ଗତିବିଧି

Are you associated with any organisation କୌଣସି ସଙ୍ଗଠନ ସହିତ ଆପଣ ଜଡ଼ିତ ଅଛନ୍ତି କି ?	Where do you vote ଆପଣ ଭୋଟ କେଉଁ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଦିଅନ୍ତି ?	Do you carry out political activity? If yes for whom. ଆପଣ କଣ ରାଜନୈତିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପରେ ଭାଗ ନିଅନ୍ତି କି ? ଯଦି ହଁ କାହା ପାଇଁ ?	If yes nature of activity ଯଦି ହଁ (ରାଜନୈତିକ) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପ୍ରକାର	Have you participated in a rally in Bhubaneswar ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରରେ ହେଉଥିବା ରାଲିରେ ଆପଣ ଯୋଗଦିଅନ୍ତି କି ?	Did you come to the city with a rally ଆପଣ ଗୋଟିଏ ରାଲି ସହିତ ସହରକୁ ଆସିଥିଲି କି ?
1. Slum Dwellers ବସ୍ତି ବାସିନ୍ଦା 2. Street Hawkers ରୁଲ୍ଲା ବିକାଳି 3. Rickshaw pullers ରିକ୍ଷାଟଣାଳି (ଟାଳି) 4. NGOs ବେସରକାରୀସଂସ୍ଥା 5. Market ବଜାର 6. Social Welfare ସମାଜ କଲ୍ୟାଣ 7. Trade Union ଶ୍ରମିକ ସଂଘ	1. Native Place ନିଜ ସ୍ଥାନରେ (ଗାଁରେ) _____ 2. BBSR \ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରରେ _____			1. Yes/ହଁ 2. No /ନା If yes for whom ଯଦି ହଁ କାହା ପାଇଁ	

H. Personal Situation

ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ପରିସ୍ଥିତି

Do you have friends ଆପଣଙ୍କର ସାଙ୍ଗସାଥୀ ଅଛନ୍ତି କି ?	If yes who are they ଯଦି ହଁ, ସେମାନେ କିଏ ?	Where do they stay ସେମାନେ କେଉଁଠାରେ ରହନ୍ତି ?	How do you spend your free time ଆପଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ଖାଲିଥିବା ସମୟକୁ କିପରି ବିତାନ୍ତି ?	What do you eat ଆପଣ କଣ, ଖାଆନ୍ତି ?	When sick what do you do? Visit ଯେତେ ବେଳେ ଆପଣ ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଆସନ୍ତି ସେତେବେଳେ କଣ କରନ୍ତି ? କାହା ପାଖକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତି-	How much do you spend on your health ଆପଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରନ୍ତି ?
				Breakfast – ସକାଳ ଜଳଖିଆ Lunch – ମଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନ ଭୋଜନ Dinner – ରାତ୍ରି ଭୋଜନ	1. Local doctor ପାଖ ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ଡାକ୍ତର 2. Govt. Hospital ସରକାରୀ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା 3. Cheapest Doctor ସସ୍ତା ଡାକ୍ତର ପାଖକୁ 4. Self-medication ନିଜେ ଔଷଧ କିଣି ଖାଆନ୍ତି 5. Wait till you are immobile ଯେପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆପଣ ଅଚଳ ନହୋଇଛନ୍ତି ସେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରନ୍ତି 6. Charitable clinic Name/ ଦାତବ୍ୟ ଚିକିତ୍ସା କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ନାମ _____	

I. Initiatives

ନିଆଯାଉଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ସୂଚନା

Any organ-isation working for your welfare. If yes name	Are you aware of its activity	IF yes what are the ac-tivities	For how long has it been working	Aware about any govt. Initia-tives	Have they made any change in your life? if yes what	Do you want any organi-sation to work for your wel-fare	What kind of work do you expect them to carry out for you
ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ସଂସ୍ଥାରେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି କି ? ଯଦି ହଁ ତାର ନାମ କଣ ?	ସେହି ସଂସ୍ଥାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଆପଣ ଯାଜିଛନ୍ତି(ଅବଗତ) କି ?	ଯଦି ହଁ ତେବେ ତାଙ୍କର ସବୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ କଣ ?	ଏହା କେତେ ଦିନରୁ କାମ କରୁଛି ?	If yes what ସରକାରଙ୍କର କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଉପରେ ସଚେତନ ଅଛନ୍ତି କି ? ଯଦି ହଁ ତେବେ କଣ ?	ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଜୀବନରେ ସେମାନେ କିଛି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆଣିଛନ୍ତି କି ?	କୌଣସି ସଂସ୍ଥା ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ କାମ କରୁ, ଆପଣ ତାହା ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି କି ?	କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆପଣ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଠାରୁ ଆଶା କରୁଛନ୍ତି ?

Observations and Comments

ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ଟିପ୍ପଣୀ

With special emphasis on

ବିଶେଷ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ସହିତ

⇒ Health/ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ

⇒ Physical out look/ ଶାରୀରିକ ଅବସ୍ଥା

⇒ Any disability/ ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି ଭିନ୍ନତା

⇒ Any other thing told which is not covered in the above questions

⇒ ଏମିତି ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି କଥା କୁହନ୍ତୁ ଯାହା ଏହି ସର୍ବୋପର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନରେ ନାହିଁ ?

Do you know about the smart city proposal of BBSR

ଆପଣ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ସ୍ମାର୍ଟ ସିଟି ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ବିଷୟରେ କିଛି ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି କି ?

Do you ever consulted for smart city proposal

ସ୍ମାର୍ଟ ସିଟି ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ବିଷୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ପରାମର୍ଶ ନିଆଯାଇଛି କି ?

What you think about smart city , what you will suggest to include in the proposal.

ସ୍ମାର୍ଟ ସିଟି ବିଷୟରେ ଆପଣ କଣ ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି ? ଏହି ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବରେ କଣ ଯୋଡ଼ିବାକୁ ମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ?

INVESTIGATORS NAME ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ	RESPON- DENTS NAME ଉତ୍ତରଦାତାଙ୍କ ନାମ	REFUSED TO GIVE NAME ନାମ କହିବାକୁ ମନାକଲେ	DATE AND TIME ତାରିଖ ଏବଂ ସମୟ	SIGNATURE ଦସ୍ତଖତ

Annexure II

Volunteers participated in the study		
SL NO	NAME OF THE VOLUNTEER	Organisation/Institute
1	Kalyani Rout	CCWD
2	Damayanti Sahoo	CCWD
3	Pramod Kumar Sahoo	Volunteer, Sikharachandi Nagar
4	Deepak Swain	Volunteer, Jalimunda Sahi
5	Nilakantha Digal	Volunteer, Jalimunda Sahi
6	Birat keshori parida	Volunteer, Jalimunda Sahi
7	Benudhra Jena	Volunteer, Jalimunda Sahi
8	Gitanjali Panda	CCWD
9	Sumagna Panda	Intern, XISS, Ranchi
10	Gautam Nayak	Volunteer, BJB College, Bhubaneswar
11	Mithun Bisoi	Volunteer, BJB College, Bhubaneswar
12	Soumaya Ranjan Das	Volunteer
13	Satya Ranjan Panda	Volunteer, Rajdhani College, Bhubaneswar
14	Madhab Nayak	Volunteer, Acharya Harihara College, Bhubaneswar
15	Tuna Nayak	Volunteer, Raja Madhusudan Dev Degree College, Bhubaneswar
16	Iswar Datta Amit Ku Hian	Volunteer, Niladri Vihar
17	Renubala Sahoo	CCWD
18	Rajesh Nayak	Debaray College, Bhubaneswar
19	Suresh Chandra Nayak	Volunteer, Rajadhani College
20	Bidesi Bhata	Volunteer, Nilachakranagar
21	Binita Ghadei	Volunteer, Nilachakranagar
22	Dibakar Swain	Volunteer, Nilachakranagar
23	Bijaylaxmi Mohaptra	Volunteer, Telgubasti Slum
24	Manas Ranjan Pradhan	CCWD
25	Bishnupriya Samala	Volunteer, Patharabandha Slum
26	Dinesh Mallick	Volunteer, Telgubasti Slum
27	Manoj Pradhan	Volunteer, Telgubasti Slum
28	Debendra Das	Volunteer, Patharabandha Slum
29	Priyanka Mallick	CCWD
30	Jhili Behura	CCWD
31	Biswa Ranjan Mishra	Volunteer, Biseswara Slum
32	Soumaya Ranjan Mallick	CCWD
33	Gobinda Nayak	Volunteer, Budhanagar
34	Bapi Nayak	Volunteer, BJB College, Bhubaneswar
35	Sumant Pradhan	Intern, Niswass College, Bhubaneswar

36	Malay Bhoi	Volunteer, Raja Madhusudan Dev Degree College, Bhubaneswar
37	Abhisek Jena	Volunteer, Raja Madhusudan Dev Degree College, Bhubaneswar
38	Soumya Ranjan Sethi	Volunteer, Raja Madhusudan Dev Degree College, Bhubaneswar
39	Rahul Behera	Volunteer, Raja Madhusudan Dev Degree College, Bhubaneswar
40	Sandip Badajena	Volunteer, Maharsi College, Bhubaneswar
41	Bapina Nayaka	Volunteer, Raja Madhusudan Dev Degree College, Bhubaneswar
42	Harish Barmha	Volunteer, Raja Madhusudan Dev Degree College, Bhubaneswar
43	Santosh Nayak	Volunteer, Acharya Harihara College, Bhubaneswar
44	Sriprasad Laxminarayan Pradhan	Volunteer, Niswass College, Bhubaneswar
45	Sakuntala Dash	Intern, Niswass College, Bhubaneswar
46	Sriya Patnayak	Intern, Mount Carmel College, Bengaluru
47	Eric Paul Nicolas	Intern, Columbia University
48	Bhaskar Pradhan	CCWD



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