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Planning for Homeless

Shubham Barthwal[1], Tabish Ahmed Abdullah[2]
[1]*Student,* [2]*Principal and Dean, Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow, India*

Abstract: Homelessness and individuals living in the city is a marvel that is looked by each major urban focus in the Republic of India. These individuals are a shared characteristic in the urban scene and are frequently observed as an issue which is to be settled. Because of the cooperation's between the urban condition and people encountering homelessness, there should be a change in outlook in how strategy is composed and how we structure an intercession for these overlooked individuals. The information for this venture will be taken from direct close to home perception and direct record from homeless people. Numerous web journals and sites are accessible on the Internet that give point by point data about homeless people's encounters in the city. Utilizing this data, the venture will be gone for making a conceivable urban planning answer for the issues raised by the exploration. This won't be a case of what ought to be done but instead a case of what should be possible when there is more prominent comprehension of the homeless culture.
Index Terms: homelessness, poverty, criminalization, shelter.

I. INTRODUCTION

People have a principal need for a spot called home. A house isn't only a physical space, it likewise has a legitimate and social measurement. A home gives roots, character, and a feeling of having a place and a position of enthusiastic prosperity. Homelessness is about the loss of these. It is a secluding and damaging background and homeless are the absolute most helpless and socially prohibited in our general public. In most cases, the homeless people generally don't have access to basic infrastructural amenities and facilities. The current scenario of physical planning laws also doesn't accommodate much for the dwelling of people without houses. They don't have toilet or washing facilities. They don't have access to light or electricity. Those homeless people do all their daily chores in the open, in the public realm. The existing situation of physical plans of almost every city of India doesn't have any aspect dedicated towards such houseless people. And then there are also the criminalization laws preventing people from dwelling in such public places which only piles on extra misery on them. Homelessness is a substantially less comprehended term over the globe. It has been attended to at various timeframes; distinctive ideas have been utilized to comprehend homeless population. There have been predominant perspective which considers homelessness to be singular issue or auxiliary issue. Homelessness is simply not just about scarcity of haven or absence of four dividers however it comprises of various hardships of various measurements. These are "physiological (absence of substantial solace or warmth), enthusiastic (absence of adoration or bliss), regional (absence of security), ontological (absence of rootedness on the planet, anomie) and profound (absence of expectation)". Homelessness is more than 'rooflessness'. A house isn't just a physical space, it in like manner has a real and social estimation. A home gives roots, character, and a sentiment of having a spot and a place of energetic thriving. Homelessness is about the loss of these. It is a separating and risky experience and homeless are likely the most weak and socially denied in our overall population. The two essential driver of homelessness is destitution and dissatisfaction of the housing supply structure. Interchange causes are forceful conduct at home, the breaking down of family and social help, political, ethnic and social turmoil, destructive occasion, physical and mental maladjustment, the deinstitutionalizing of the patients with mental issues and failure. Consequently, homeless are heterogeneous to the extent their age-gathering, sex, employments, spot of source and the reasons behind living in the street. The homeless are the people who need settled, standard, safe, and acceptable night time shield and moreover one who has evening home at a uninhibitedly managed or subtly worked safe house proposed to give momentary living comfort, or an association that gives a concise living course of action to individuals expected to be systematized, or an open or private spot not planned for, or usually used as a typical resting accommodation for individuals. People living in unacceptable housing with deficient workplaces, should in like manner be joined under homelessness. All such housing game-plan every now and again is a trailblazer condition of homelessness. Thusly, rise in the amount of ghetto occupants can be considered as a marker of augmentation in the measure of homelessness. Nevertheless, when in doubt it is incredibly difficult to get the genuine enormity of homelessness as broad portion of this area of the people remains imperceptible. This is a result of various reasons. As demonstrated by the Census of India definition, the word houseless does not consider people who live in stopgap game-plans or in terrible housing conditions. In this way, sections of the people who are powerless of getting the opportunity to be homeless are not considered. Also, the organization's authentic reviews are driven in the midst of the day time, when it is difficult to pursue the homeless. Moreover, the homeless people, out of fear, keeps up partition from the enumerators.

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A. Homelessness

Urban homeless are the most helpless area in our general public who encapsulates unequivocal social rejection. One can envision the gravity just as multi-dimensionality of the issue that there are different meanings of homeless which really is making more issue than containing it. There has meanings of homeless which really is making more issue than containing it. There has been next to no ink given to homelessness which is one of the intricate social issues. Available analysis within the Indian context amply talks concerning the living conditions of homeless folks and see it as lack of shelter once it involves shaping homeless, associate body facet becomes over-riding feature. As an example, Homeless folks square measure understood as those that don't sleep in 'census houses' by the Census of Asian country and any 'structure with a roof' is taken into account as 'census house'. However mostly those that sleep rough are thought as homeless and additionally those that pay for days and nights in shelter homes are also referred as homeless.

B. Aims

To suggest a framework for the survival of the homeless people.

C. Objective

1) To explore the major causes of homelessness.
2) To understand the problems and challenges faced by homeless people.
3) The understanding of the interventions for homeless.
4) To suggest appropriate plans and services.

D. Scope

Assessing government policies, plans, and programs for the betterment of homeless people.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. (Situation In India)

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.In the rural area the number of houseless population maintained a rising trend till 1981 and since then it has started to fall. Whereas, in case of urban areas the number of houseless population has maintained a rising trend since 1961 till 2011. The picture of rural urban differentials of houseless population is also an interesting one. Since 1961 till 2001, rural areas accounted for larger number of houseless population in comparison to urban areas. But in 2011, the number of houseless population registered a fall and was also, for the first time, less than the urban areas. The difference in the share of rural and urban houseless population has followed a declining trend over the years.from the state-wise distribution of the houseless population, it is found that generally the bigger states (Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh) have greater number of houseless population in comparison to other states. In majority of the Indian states the number of houseless population has declined. This decrease is significantly noticed in Maharashtra, Gujarat, the southern states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and in the north eastern states.

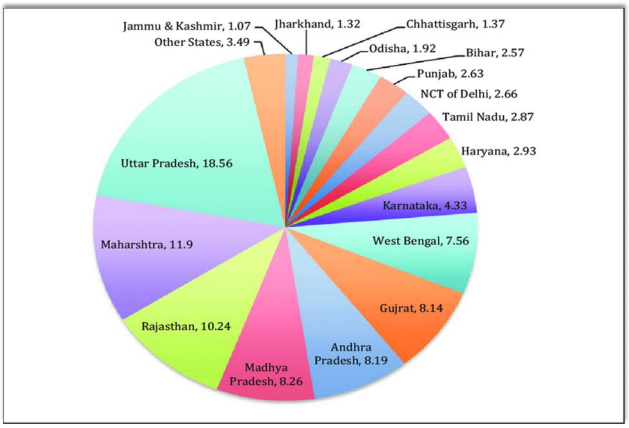

Figure 1.1: percentage share of homeless
Source - https://www.researchgate.net

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Percentage share of homeless population among states/UTs, India, 2011. Source: Primary Census Abstract for Total Population and Houseless Population, 2011, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India. Note: States/UTs having percentage share below 1 per cent have been grouped under "Other States/UTs"-Assam, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Tripura, Manipur, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Meghalaya, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Nagaland, Daman& Diu, Sikkim, Mizoram, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

In India, around 32 percent of the population live in urban territories of which 26 percent live underneath authority neediness line and 40 percent don't have legitimate housing. As indicated by Census 2001, India has around two million homeless which is a lot under-announced figure due to the lacunae in specification. As indicated by a gauge of Action Aid, the all out homeless population in India is 78 million (Action Aid, 2003). Small scale gauges show a comparably high rate of homelessness in Indian towns and urban areas. An examination led by Action-help International detailed the quantity of homeless population as 1,00,000, 60,000,40,533, 32,254, in Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai individually. In the three Indian megacities, Delhi, Mumbai, and Kolkata, the offer of population living in ghettos is about 32.5 percent, 54 percent, and 33 percent, individually (Census 2001) and as referenced prior, higher the quantity of ghetto inhabitants more noteworthy is the greatness of homelessness.

B. (Situation During Pandemic)

Homelessness is a mounting worldwide public health concern nowadays about 449,761 families in India live in open spaces, such as on pavements, under flyovers and staircases, in places of worship, and on railway platforms, with a significant proportion of them living in urban areas. Migration from rural to urban areas in search of employment is considered an important reason for the significantly higher growth of the homeless population in Indian cities when compared to the rural areas.

To prevent the spread of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (sars-cov-2) pandemic, the Indian government enforced completely lockdown at the national level on march 24, for 21 days. Although the lockdown achieved its desire effect of flattering the epidemic curve for a short period ,it precipitated a considerable social and public health crisis, mainly transitional homelessness among the migrant population . in spite of the disadvantageous financial conditions of the migrant population due to the absence of paid work, several landlords were reported to force them to pay the rent, ultimately leaving them no other choice but to vacate there place of residence. Homelessness coupled with hunger forces them to walk for days of hundreds of kilometre together with there families, including children back to there places of origin. Multiple images of ulcer fissures on barefeet have suffered in media. Many of the transitional homeless migrants were stopped at district and state border and quarantined in overcrowded government shelters, where social distancing is nearly possible. Many of these shelters also house the chronic homeless population along with migrant laborers, which increases the health risk further. Research data indicates that a significant proportion of chronic homeless people in India are suffering from some form of psychiatric illness and intellectual disability. Multiple studies have found that the prevalence of dermatological conditions is significantly higher among shelter home inmates with the most prevalent dermatoses infectious in nature, such as tinea pedis, body louse infestation, scabies, and impetigo. There is an ongoing epidemic of treatment-resistant superficial mycoses in india and the process of migration and homelessness may amplify it. This will, in all likelihood, increase the burden of already overworked dermatologists, aggravating their professional burnout. All the above indicates that homelessness has become a significant public health crisis in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic in India, which proper planning, empathy, and adequate financial support could have avoided. There are many important lessons to learn i from this crisis by other developing countries fighting the COVID-19 outbreak.

C. Problems Faced by Homeless People

Various degrees of weakness portray their day by day lives in consonance with the prior dialog that homelessness is a multidimensional issue. Every day is a great test for the vagrants. In the city, they are the casualties of police ruthlessness and rich individuals disturbance. In havens, there are issues of openness, misuse and unbending nature. In the night, ladies turn out to be very helpless as anybody can brush his hand over their bodies. One of the major and corrupting issues was the capture and holding up of the vagrants under the arrangements of Begging Act. The absence of personality cards and social emotionally supportive networks just intensify the issue. The lack of concern of the general population and the establishments just make their spirit weak.

1) *Living Conditions:* For the vast majority of the homeless, arrive is the overnight boardinghouse is the cover. It implies that a large portion of them live in the open. This has been the lifestyle for some for a long time. They make their living by easygoing occupations like offering inflatables, offering snacks. Scarcely any include themselves in cloth picking, rickshaw pulling and road distributing. Frequently they can oversee dinners however now and again they rest without having suppers. There are issues of keeping things, sanitation and showering. Police brutalities are a typical story shared by many. Here and there, Police

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consume their things before them as police trust their conveying junk all over the place. Fortunate are the individuals who get the opportunity to rest in haven homes. A significant number of the homeless are cloth pickers and by the day's end, they come to shield with a pack of clothes. That is the reason they are denied section to protect homes. Hardly any work late into the night, so they want to rest in the open. As safe house homes concede homeless by enquiring about their character and foundation, few don't care to be examined concerning their experience. Along these lines, they abstain from going to protect homes. These are few of the reasons vagrants fend off themselves from the sanctuary homes. The irregular gifts by rich individuals likewise tempt homeless to be on lanes. The dejection in their life pushes numerous to try different things with medications. Numerous multiple times, their well deserved cash is effectively stolen by individual vagrants. It is the winter which turns into the foe of these individuals and it is the main time when the entire world discusses them. It implies winter is exceptionally harming to them as chilling cool has taken numerous lives.

2) *Misuses:* Numerous homeless kids who are on lanes are regularly runways from their families because of the physical maltreatment dispensed upon them. Yet, the departures from families don't protect them either. When manhandled by family, they currently get physically mishandled by police and nearby goons. Indeed, even in asylum homes kids are powerless. The ladies are totally dangerous in the city. Nearby goons brush their hand over the collections of resting ladies in the city in the dimness of the night. Indeed, even in asylum they are not anchored. It was conveyed to scientist see by numerous social laborers that even young ladies living in kids homes, perceived under JJ Act, are liable to sexual abuse. In studies on vagrants, there has been less number of ladies discovered on the grounds that they are trafficked and grabbed for business sexual misuse. More seasoned people are the most exceedingly bad sufferers after ladies. When they ought to be minded most, they are left to battle for themselves. I saw crying them and their torment overwhelms them when they notice that their living youngsters have surrendered them. This is a grave maltreatment where youngsters are at loggerheads with their folks as it were.

3) *Wellbeing:* Because of brutal life and living conditions, numerous kids and men turn towards medications to assuage themselves which thus make them more powerless. Men, kids and ladies all without family attempts to get away from the dejection by inebriating themselves. People are for the most part observed to be flushed in the night. It is exceptionally excruciating that this all is an individual decision of the vagrants just to escape from the torment and devastation of unforgiving road life. One of the welfare officers made reference to that the greater part of the homeless who are hobos who live with their spouses wind up in creating an ever increasing number of kids because of absence of mindfulness. It put the ladies wellbeing in danger as well as of the youngsters.

D. "Delhi Homeless Shelter Plan" by National Resource Team for the Homeless.

The central government and all state governments/UTs in India, to build permanent 24 hour shelters for the urban homeless, with appropriate facilities, to enable them to enjoy their fundamental right to life with dignity.

The shelters must be adequate in numbers, in the ratio of at least one per lakh of population in all 62 major urban centre identified under JNNURM, by March 31st, 2011.

The remainder cities above one lakh population should be also covered by this programme in 3 years. All shelters for homeless people should be functional all through the year; and not as a seasonal facility only during the winters. Entry to the shelters should be open to homeless all through the day and night.

The central government and all state governments/UTs that 30% of the shelters in every city should function as specialized shelters catering to particularly vulnerable populations such as women, aged, disabled, mentally challenged, and recovery shelters for homeless patients etc.

The Supreme Court of India, in the writ petition 196/2001, has directed all state governments and union territories to establish permanent homeless shelters in the ratio of at least one per one lakh urban population in each city, and to include in these numbers sufficient shelters for most vulnerable populations among homeless people, like single women and the aged and infirm.

In order to plan the locations, numbers and nature of permanent shelters to beestablished for homeless populations in any city, it is necessary to first conduct a rapid survey of homeless populations of the city.

This is distinct from the detailed survey which would need to be undertaken subsequently, which would be in the nature of a detailed census of every homeless person (possibly integrated with bio-metrics), in order toensure individual entitlements to each homeless person and household, such asration cards, financial inclusion and health insurance.

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The purpose of the Rapid Survey (as distinct from the subsequent detailed census) of homeless populations was as follows:

1) Identifying the areas with high concentration of homeless population along with a categorization of the homeless concentrations in terms of Large, Medium and Small.
2) Profiling the populations in these concentrations in terms of Gender, Age, Earning vs. dependent, occupational categories and special needs.
3) Resource mapping of the identified needs with the current resources (mainly buildings, relevant services and land which are being or can be redeployed for use for this purpose) available with government or to be provided for in the respective locations.

TheDelhi phase of the "Homeless Planning" outlines in the sections above was conducted between 18th April to 10th June. The survey was a huge success, meeting all deliverables within time and cost. Given below are some of the key aspects of the survey:
First and foremost, for the first time all stakeholders involved with working with the homeless were part of the exercise to form what was called the "One Delhi Homeless Team"

The major stakeholders involved in the exercise were as below:

a) Delhi Urban Improvement Shelter Board
b) MNGO team
c) IGSSS tea
d) Humana team
e) Nirmana team
f) Action Aid India
g) All civil society organizations working in the field of homelessness
h) SC Commissioner's office

III. CASE STUDIES

A. *New Delhi*

Administration of Delhi is very much aware of its obligation towards the minimized segments of society. In spite of the fact that the city is enormously worried with the quick pace of in-movement of individuals from each financial status, from pretty much every part of the nation, it endeavors to give an altruistic living space to all. It has as of late made a commit government body, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) to deal with haven needs of homeless individuals. The board is ordered to plan, fabricate and encourage smooth working of the houses, residences and special shelters for the more unfortunate areas of the social orders, including the homeless.
Opening of shelters in different areas of the city could be one compelling methods for tending to the issue of homelessness. The core of the majority of the issues that homeless face when they live on lanes lies in individuals' discernment towards them. Beginning safe houses shows a chance to the overall population to interface with the homeless in assigned spaces and help change pre-imagined thoughts about them.
The general recognition about homeless stems principally from their instable living examples and appearance. Living on road, compelled to move from one spot to other, they have practically no entrance to bathing, washing and toilets. Without shower and unwashed for quite a long time delivers an unpleasant picture about them.
By opening of more shelters, this circumstance could be improved. In the event that they start to seem clean and look 'customary', threatening vibe towards them will diminish. It will likewise upgrade the association between the two groups, in this way decreasing the inclinations against one another.
Using the shelters, can control and limit the degree of issues, which thus, can give them chances to investigate more choices. Shelters give a stage to connections between the homeless and the police. Steady and fixed settlement likewise implies less doubt. Further, individuals remaining in the shelters could be issued Identity Cards. This will empower them to land those positions, which they don't get because of their homeless status.

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Homeless by occupation @ Delhi

- It is noticeable that contrary to popular perception most of the homeless are honest working people who earn daily wages.
- More than 10% are beggars hence there is an implication on beggary law

Earning	Dependent	Illegal Activities
85.3%	12.9%	1.8%

Daily Wage Laborers	**21.1%**
Male	16.9%
Female	4.2%
Rag Pickers	**18.2%**
Male	12.3%
Female	5.9%
Rickshaw Pullers	**16.6%**
Male	16.6%
Female	0.0%
Street Hawkers/vendors	**13.8%**
Male	10.5%
Female	3.3%
Beggars	**10.5%**
Male	4.2%
Female	6.3%
Party Workers	**6.9%**
Male	5.9%
Female	1.0%
Others	**13.0%**
Male	9.7%
Female	3.3%

Figure 1.2: homeless by occupation
Source - https://www.researchgate.net

At present, the quantity of shelters being kept running in the city is too less to even consider meeting the necessities. Hardly any shelters are begun amid the winters as it were. Hence more asylums are required consistently. Right now DUSIB has a system of 64 shelters of different sorts that are planned to be utilized for the homeless. Be that as it may, an expansive extent of these shelters are not utilized by the homeless in view of different inadequacies. The Board plans to survey reasonableness of these shelters and find a way to make the safe houses fitting for the clients. It likewise expects to grow the system of havens to meet the Supreme Court's order to give one shelter to each 100,000 population with 30% safe houses for the unique gatherings. Shelters, absolutely, are considerably more than spots for evening time resting. In this way, genuine endeavors are required to find, structure and build up these shelters in a way that they not just satisfy the most fundamental prerequisites of an individual yet additionally fill in as the ground from where individual could start to design his life past the antagonistic and disagreeable streets.

1) Swot Analysis

Following are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the case of Delhi:

a) *Strengths:* The strength in the case of Delhi can be classified as they have a dedicated decision making body by the name of DUSIB in the city which is committed to the improvement of the homeless. They have the power of establishing a clear and concise governance policy.

b) *Weaknesses:* The weaknesses in the case of Delhi are community office procedures which are not often formalized resulting in the physical facilities, that the chronically homeless so very need, be on paper only and does not reach the actual homeless people.

c) *Opportunities:* The opportunities in Delhi are preparing physical plans and policies that aims at targeting of resources to old people and those experiencing chronic homelessness and access to affordable housing.

d) *Threats:* The threats in Delhi are the lack of general awareness among public and the lack of political will around ending homelessness.

2) Inference

a) There are a number of intervention approaches and service programmes employed by the civil society for tackling homelessness. The chief among them must be voicing a demand for constructing shelter homes for the homeless people.

b) It seems, the social behaviour of the homeless and their practice of everyday life revolves around negotiating the reality of having to live in inadequate housing arrangements through which their physical, economic and mental being gets defined.

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B. Eugene, Oregon

The city of Eugene, Oregon in USA are following tent-city camp urbanism for homeless arrangements. They additionally are into setting up affordable villages at different locales for homeless as a perpetual arrangement. The tent camps incorporate two particular populations: hosts and overnighters. Hosts can remain at the site normally and implement an essential arrangement of network understandings. Overnighters are an increasingly transient population that can registration with a host every night for a sheltered spot to rest. The thought is to serve more areas of the unhoused population. The villages that are built in Eugene by the homeless association with the assistance of the City is pointed towards being an increasingly formal arrangement in exertion of saving the homeless people from eviction. The towns in Eugene as of now oversees one-section of land site with 30 transitional small scale lodging units alongside a mutual kitchen, bathroom, and social gathering areas

Figure 1.3: Tent City Urbanism in Eugene
Source - https://www.kezi.com

Figure 1.4: Building Affordable villages in Eugene
Source - https://www.kezi.com

1) Inferences

a) If possible, some of the houseless people must come up as an organisation and tried negotiating with the city council regarding a formal solution for homelessness in the city like in Eugene, Oregon.

b) The City council should be involved in raising money for the supervision of homeless people so that they can get proper infrastructure and services at a cheaper rate.

c) The fear of eviction must be eliminated from the homeless by providing them some work and employment.

C. Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad is a metropolitan city and business capital of the exceedingly industrialized and urbanized state of Gujarat situated in Western India. Ahmedabad is the seventh biggest urban agglomeration in India with a population of 6.35 million in the year 2011. Ahmedabad represents 7% of the state's all out population and around 20% of its urban population. Ahmedabad has been key to political, monetary and social exercises in Gujarat over hundreds of years. The political capital of the Gujarat state called Gandhinagar – a town arranged and created from the 1960s – is situated in the nearby region of Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad houses the main global airplane terminal of the state and is a noteworthy center point of provincial transport organize through rail and national expressways. The number of inhabitants in Ahmedabad developed at a quick pace in most recent couple of decades and at present there are around 10000 homeless in the city.

The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation worked together with some noticeable NGOs to imagine 'homeless networking program' in Ahmedabad in the late 1990s. Beginning from 1999, 'homeless networking' was the main multi-faceted, far reaching program (a lot of ventures identifying with housing and infrastructural administrations) in the homeless. The program depended on incorporating the such individuals with the city level infrastructure as far as administration organizes and enabling homeless individuals to construct their own housing in a steady way. According to this program, the network would be activated to pay the 33% expense of the capital interests in the water, sanitation, streetlights and clearing and they will keep on paying the standard administration charges. The Municipal Corporation pays 66% if there are no private area funders to pay for the staying 33% offer. Now and again, the metropolitan organization paid up to 90 percent of the cost, taking just a token commitment from the homeless networks. The municipal corporation additionally allows a ten-year no eviction certification to the homeless to urge them to pay the infrastructure costs.

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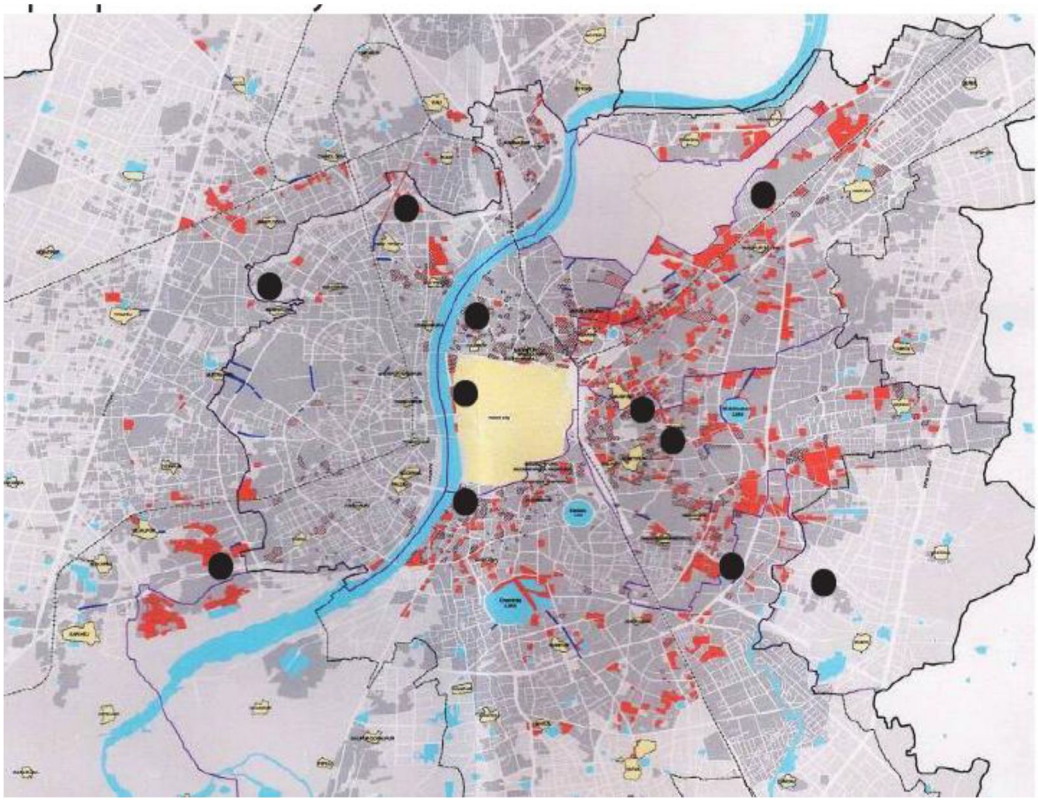

Figure 1.5: Homeless dweller points in Ahmedabad
Source - https://www.whittierdailynews.com

1) *Inference*

a) There should be a working relationship between the NGOs and Municipal Corporation of a city regarding the provision of houses and services for the homeless such as in Ahmedabad.

b) The City should raise money for the supervision of homeless people so that they can get proper infrastructure and services at a cheaper rate.

c) Most of the homeless people are unemployed and hence, sooner or later, evicted from their homes. So, to prevent this, they should be provided a guaranteed work tenure and a place for living without fear of eviction.

d) The city should have a working relationship with NGOs in order to provide these people with proper physical planning and infrastructure.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PHYSICAL PLANNING

The project centers around homeless people, and the reintegration of the considerable number of them into general public through physical planning. The principle objective of this project was to give a new point of view for comprehensive way to deal with the issue of homelessness. This undertaking ought to be adaptable, and shouldn't be attached to one exact site since it rotates around the homeless people (who themselves are nomadic in nature, and the reintegration of relinquished and crumbled structures. Some of the strategies that can be used.

A. *Strategies*

1) *Tent City Urbanism:* A Tent-city camp can be characterized as an established homeless place to stay, regularly with a bigger number of occupants and some dimension of authoritative structure. Tent-city camps exhibit how, when formal frameworks neglect to meet the most fundamental needs all things considered, individuals will definitely build up their very own answers. What's more, with a more intensive look, one will find that these networks regularly typify constructive elements that have been overlooked by the formal frameworks they supplant—including individual independence, common guide, direct vote based system, resilience, and creative procedures for living with less.

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2) *Affordable Village Creation:* With the help of local municipal authorities, public lands which are not in use can be identified and an affordable village can be set up over there.

Figure 1.6: A Typical Tent House
Source - www.odermatol.com

3) *Reuse of Discarded Buses:* City buses that have been discarded and currently are in junkyard can be reused as shelters by homeless families after converting the bus. These buses can be parked together in close vicinity with each other and the community can function as a village. They can plant vegetables beside their buses which will solve their food problems. The buses can also be used as a moving night shelter providing service to homeless people in all the parts of the city.

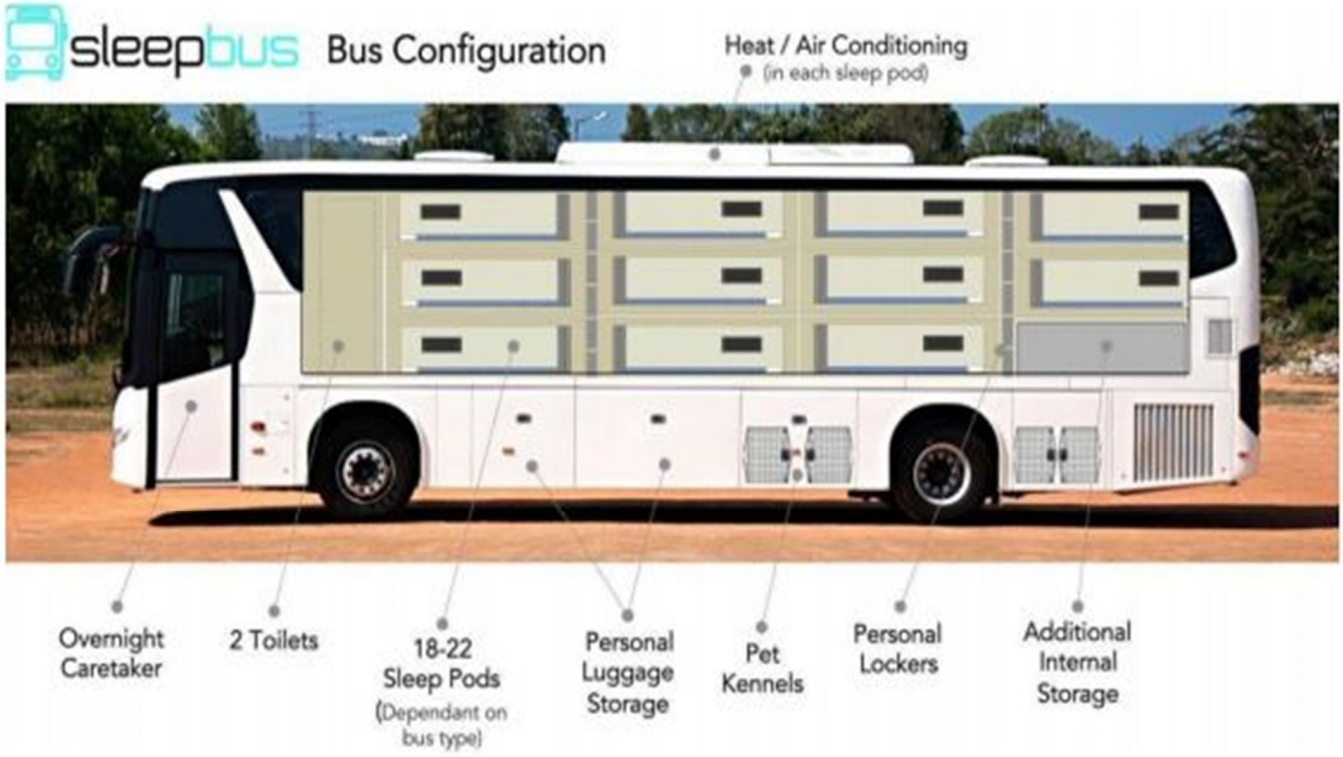

Figure 1.6: Section Of An Existing Type Of Moving Bus Night Homeless Shelter
Source – https://www.jusnews.net

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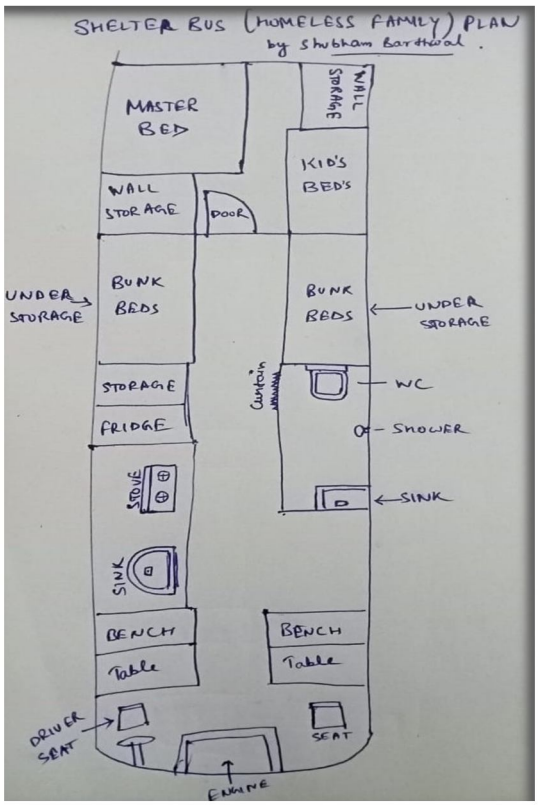

Figure 1.6: Bus Shelter Plan For A Homeless People
Source – by author

4) *Car Park Shelter:* Car park shelter uses a tent in the framework of a car that uses a parking spot to set up as a night shelter and, can be charged as the same as a car is charged on a paid parking area. At night, public parking spaces on the pavements are usually empty. At places like those, such a concept of homeless shelters can come in very handy. It has aesthetic value too as at first glance, they will not appear as tents but will look like a car with it's covers.

Figure 1.6: CAR PARK SHELTER
Source – https://www.jusnews.net

V. CONCLUSION

The purposes behind homelessness are differed and complex: without proper administrations set up, it is difficult for a person to get away from the cycle of homelessness. In spite of the fact that there are administrations and havens set up, they are not performing to the norms that are important to legitimately address the present issues of homelessness. The overall population should be instructed about the homeless population. Policymakers need to quit executing arrangements that make obstructions to the advancement of the homeless and create and actualize new strategies that work to profit the network comprehensively. Planners need to reconsider plan techniques for the urban condition. There are numerous risks confronting people encountering homelessness, extending from those presented by their normal surroundings, for example, introduction to the components and dangers from outer powers like the brutality frequently found in the city.

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The connection between the urban condition and homelessness bolsters the requirement for a change in outlook in the way to deal with the mentalities and assessment of administration and asylum for people encountering homelessness. The proposition talked about in this project isn't the complete answer for the issue of shielding homeless people but instead a case of a dream concerning how the sensitive issue of homelessness could be drawn nearer and tended to. A people group incorporates all individuals from the world class to the minimized, with every part qualified for safe house. Society can't start to address its issues without thinking about each part. The time has come to stop the act of dismissing minimized individuals. A general public is made a decision on how they treat those individuals who can do nothing for them. We are on the whole individuals and we are all in this together and have a commitment to one another.

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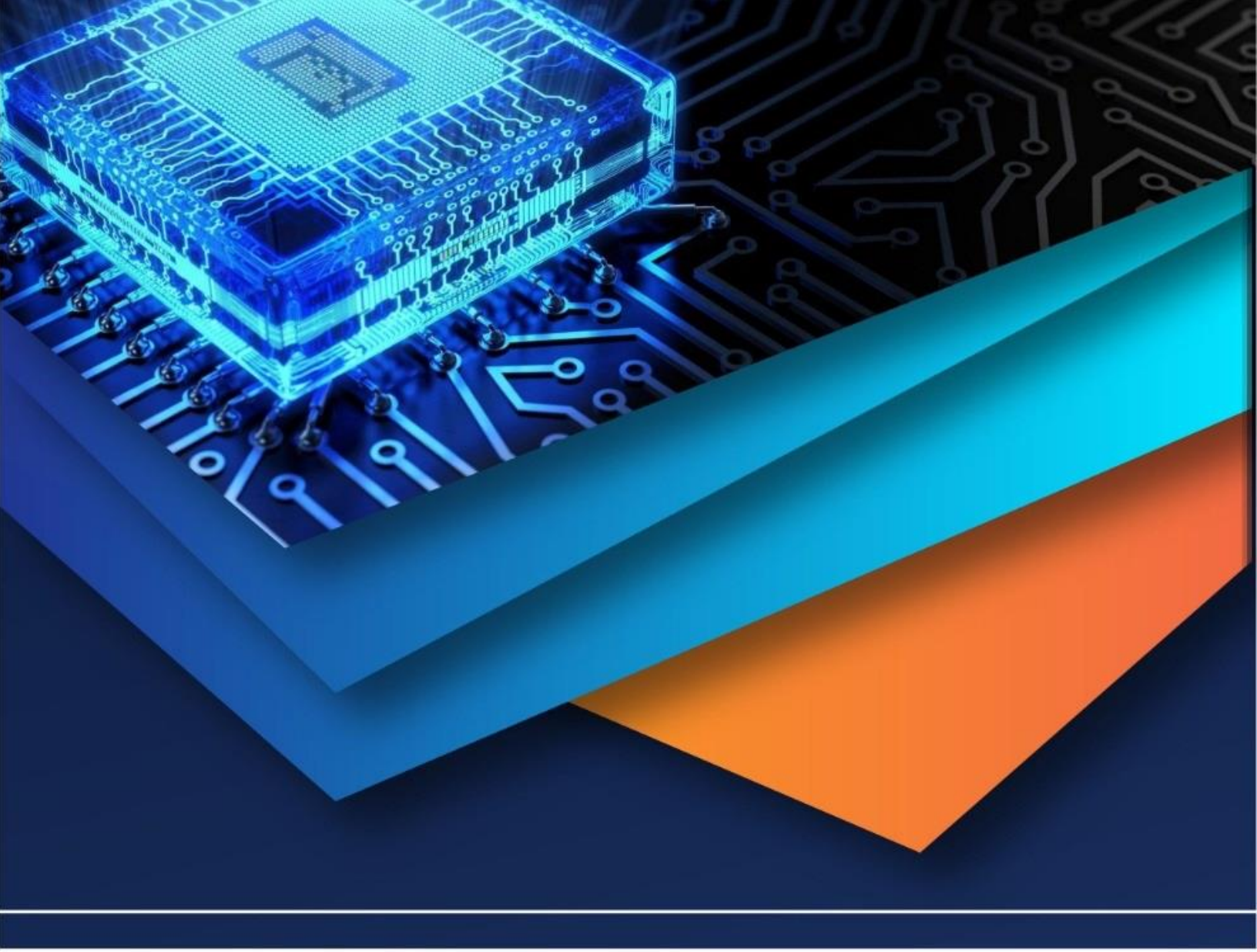

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