

## Rajasthan Homeless Upliftment and Rehabilitation Policy, 2022

### ***Vision Statement***

*By 2025 each and every resident in the state of Rajasthan irrespective of age, sex, caste, religion and region whether living alone or with family shall be ensured access to adequate and appropriate housing so that everyone lives a life in peace, safety and with dignity. The homeless shall have an enabling environment for survival, growth and development, protection, participation, and a life with dignity and without discrimination.*

**Social Justice and Empowerment Department, Rajasthan**

[sje.rajasthan.gov.in](http://sje.rajasthan.gov.in)

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### **Abbreviations**

ARHCs: Affordable Rental Housing Complexes  
 BDO: Block Development Officer  
 BEO: Block Education Officer  
 CC: Convergence Committee  
 DM: District Magistrate  
 DHSC: District Homeless Service Centre  
 DLSG: Director Local Self Government  
 FPIC: Free, Prior and Informed Consent  
 GoI: Government of India  
 GoR: Government of Rajasthan  
 GP: Gram Panchayat  
 GS: Gram Sabha  
 HRC: Homeless Resource Centre  
 MIS: Management Information Systems  
 MOU: Memorandum of Understanding  
 NGO: Non-Government Organisation  
 NRLM (DAY-NRLM): National Rural Livelihood Mission  
 NULM (DAY-NULM): National Urban Livelihood Mission  
 O&M: Operation and Management  
 PS: Panchayat Samiti  
 RGAVP: Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad  
 RHC: Rajasthan High Court

RSLSA: Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority  
 SC: Supreme Court  
 SCH: Standing Committee on Homeless  
 SHG: Self-help Groups  
 SJE: Department of Social Justice and Empowerment  
 SMC: Shelter Management Committee  
 SUH: Scheme for Shelter for Urban Homeless  
 TF: Task Force  
 TOT: Training of Trainers  
 ULB: Urban Local Body  
 VO: Voluntary Organisations

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#### 1. DEPRIVATIONS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND RIGHTS OF HOMELESS

- The State of Rajasthan through this Policy document recognizes and reiterates that
- 1.1 Each resident of the State has the right to live a life with dignity for which 'adequate housing' is an essential requirement and the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) is **duty-bound** to ensure access to it for each homeless residing in the state of Rajasthan.
  - 1.2 The social problem of homelessness, particularly growing urban homelessness is largely rooted in structural issues related to development policies/dynamics, social backwardness and discrimination and deficit in governance
  - 1.3 Homeless make important contribution in the development process and wealth creation through their cheap hard labour both as wagers and self-employment.
  - 1.4 The homeless population stand ignored, remain invisible, are perceived as vagabonds, criminals, encroachers not only by society at large but also by officials and the police.
  - 1.5 Homeless are poor and marginalized and suffer from several other deprivations/exclusions and vulnerabilities arising due to their invisibility, low socio-economic status in society, political insignificance and negative social perception
  - 1.6 Vulnerable groups of homeless persons who are not workers such as children, the old, the mentally ill, the infirm, pregnant and lactating women, physically disabled, sex workers, trans gender persons have equal right to dignified life and need additional assistance from the state
  - 1.7 Problem of homelessness is multifaceted and requires numerous innovative intervention strategies with State support beyond Public Private Partnership mode.
  - 1.8 The Homeless have a Right to the City and thus a right to all opportunities including but not limited to social housing, entitlements, public spaces, places and public services.
  - 1.9 In case of homeless and thus need for decentralized planning, participation of beneficiaries, a transparent and clear action agenda with political will, legal justiciable right to sustainable social housing, adequate funding and implementation targets with timeline and mechanism ensuring delivery with accountability and safeguards are necessary requirements

#### 2. DEFINITIONS

- For the purposes of the present Policy:
- 2.1 **Resident** is one who is homeless as defined in this Policy whether identified or not during the surveys as homeless and, inter alia, include migrants irrespective of place of origin, the purpose and duration of stay, deserted women, run-away children, refugees from other countries, differently abled, old and infirm, alcohol and chemically dependent

- people, mentally ill, lost, confined, victims of violence including domestic violence and any other man, woman and child with or without family, is currently residing within geographical boundary of the state of Rajasthan.
- 2.2 Homeless is broadly one who neither has an adequate house of her/his own nor a rented one at current place of residence and include all, among others, who live/s alone or with members of family or friends or in groups;
- (a) on open spaces owned by State agencies or private parties or any other, with cover or without cover of any type including pavements, under the bridges;
- (b) at/in work-places, such as, a construction site, shop, office, restaurant, Dhaba, or at the house of friends/relatives per force.;
- (c) in areas like in/outside of worship places, bus stands, railway stations, parks, Humepipes, drains, forest areas, historic places, tourist spots, abandoned vehicles and buildings;
- (d) in transitory places like shelters, children's homes, women's home;
- (e) on means of earning like rickshaw, carts, autos, other vehicles;
- (f) in precarious habitations liable to/under constant threat of demolition and/or eviction
- Explanation:** *The policy is equally applicable to those poor/forced migrants who may be having a house of their own at the place of origin but at the place of destination they are houseless.*
- 2.3 **Rehabilitation:** A process that will ensure that the homeless persons/families are provided with need-based shelter followed by or directly social housing and simultaneously enabled and mainstreamed to live a life with dignity on sustainable basis through education, empowerment, skilling, vocational training, access to sustainable productive employment including self-employment and to entitlements including protection of labour rights and social security provisions within prescribed time limit.
- 2.4 **Shelters:** State sponsored free quality transitory places available 24x7 for homeless with pukka/permanent durable specified structures with all basic facilities and services and which also serves as a platform for initiating the process of rehabilitation for the residents.
- 2.5 **Social housing:** Government provided low cost subsidized/free to the extent of making affordable 'adequate housing' for homeless and include hostels, rental and ownership based housing and assisted living homes.
- 2.6 **Adequate housing:** Adequate housing is one that satisfies seven criteria of Security of tenure, Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, Affordability, Habitability, Accessibility, Location and Cultural Adequacy.
- 2.7 **Hotspot:** Where 50 or more homeless are found/located through survey or otherwise at a particular location.
- 2.8 **Vulnerable Homeless:** Vulnerable homeless are ones who, for reasons of their present situation, are dependent and at higher risk of needing humanitarian assistance than others and may not be in a position to take independent decisions and/or act as per their choices having lost freedom/capacity to do so for one or the other reason and include, among others, old/infirm persons, persons suffering from psycho-social disabilities, kidnapped and confined persons, alcohol/chemical dependents, mentally sick, lost persons, run-away and abandoned children, deserted women.
- 2.9 **Affordable:** Affordable housing is housing which is **deemed affordable to those with a household income at or below the median** as specified by the concerned local body be it ULB or PS/GP through the means constructed/recognized housing affordability index.
3. **AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**
- 3.1 **The present Policy aims** at providing adequate shelter followed by sustainable adequate housing to all the homeless residents of the State of Rajasthan and initiate processes, programmes and legal regime to ensure their mainstreaming in the development process through education, empowerment, skilling, creating adequate employment opportunities including self-employment and access to social entitlements.  
The policy should be reviewed every five years since the situation of homelessness which is mostly a fall out of the socio economic conditions and policies and are undergoing rapid changes.
- 3.2 **The specific objectives of the policy are:**
- (a) Identification and Issuing Homeless Cards/Certificates

Identify all homeless and set-up appropriate effective mechanism to identify homeless on a regular basis in the entire state of Rajasthan and **issue a Homeless Card/Certificate** to each identified person/family **for the exclusive/limited purposes of recognition and rehabilitation** within specified period. Also, gather relevant information as per guidelines about each homeless person/family immediately on identification. Information will be put in public domain.

(b) **Creating Minimum Capacity of Shelters in Urban Areas**

Create adequate need-based shelters as per guidelines for each category of homeless with adequate specifications, such as, 50 square feet area for each resident, equipment, facilities and basic services with minimum capacity as per Supreme Court orders in each urban local body.

(c) **Provide Social Housing**

Provide appropriate and adequate social housing both rental and ownership-based including working persons hostels and assisted living homes as per demand within the specified period.

(d) **Ensure Equitable Supply of Land through Appropriate Legal Measures**

To ensure equitable supply of land legislate in both rural and urban areas, like Homestead Land Act in rural areas, to ensure that each long-term/permanent homeless person/family in rural Rajasthan is provided homestead land under rule 158 of Panchayati Raj Rules. Similar legal provision for equitable distribution of land will be ensured for urban areas.

(e) **Empower and Educate, Provide Skills and Employment**

Address the issues related to deprivation and vulnerabilities, poverty and exclusion of the homeless through appropriate programmes to acknowledge their contributions, remove adverse negative perceptions, ensuring education, skilling, vocational training and helping them find gainful employment including self-employment. Address intersectionality amongst the homeless people. So that the policy is also niche specific and holistic in approach.

(f) **Ensure Access to Entitlements and Rights**

Ensure homeless the benefits of legal provisions/ social welfare schemes/ entitlements, labour and human rights they are eligible for.

(g) **Initiate Special Rehabilitation Programme/Schemes**

Initiate special rehabilitation programmes for special categories of homeless like beggars, rag-pickers, Nomadic tribes, DNT/NT and for special categories like old, run-away children, mentally challenged, victims of natural calamities, violence, alcohol/chemical dependents.

(h) **Protect and initiate preventive measures**

Ensure no eviction without rehabilitation, prevent Homelessness by understanding and changing policies that cause homelessness, initiating need based new programmes, create new legal instruments to make the state of Rajasthan homeless free on a sustainable basis

(i) **Create and allocate separate regular Fund through regular Budgetary Provision**

Create a separate Budget head in the main budget and allocate regular budget beginning with the financial year 2022-23 Budget.

(ii) **Create special implementation mechanism and Management System**

Set-up appropriate implementation framework and mechanism including a Task Force (TF) for realizing aims and objects in a time-bound manner and in a participatory, bottom-up, decentralized way with full transparency and accountability on rights-based approach.

### 3.3 Scope:

(a) It shall cover both the rural and urban and other unspecified areas of Rajasthan and will cover all the residents.

(b) It will cover all the Absolute Homeless that is those who do not legally own with title adequate housing of their own or are not in a position to take one on rent.

*Explanation: it excludes those who live in 'inadequate housing' of their own or rented but may be de-facto or by definition houseless on account of adequacy and appropriateness.*

## 4. ACCESS TO BASIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

4.1 Based on the recognition of essential universal needs of human beings with regard to housing, in the 75<sup>th</sup> year of Independence, the Government of Rajasthan reaffirms and

commits to ensure that each homeless residents of the state, without any exception, shall be provided the following specified quality minimum structures, facilities and basic services:

- (a) Proper roof over head with minimum space of 50 square feet per persons with structural stability and durability.
- (b) Adequate privacy and security for persons and belongings including special provisions in case of special categories of residents, such as, women, mentally challenged, sick.
- (c) Adequate lighting, heating and ventilation.
- (d) Proper disabled friendly sanitation with minimum one toilet and bathroom for 12 residents in addition to one western commode within premises and waste-management.
- (e) Access to basic requirements like minimum portable water and running water in bathrooms and toilets, and for other uses.
- (f) Clean minimum bedding in cot, mattress, sheets, pillow, quilts/blankets.
- (g) Proper kitchen with basic cooking equipment, cooking and eating utensils, clean fuel.
- (h) Adequate fire protection measures.
- (i) Access to health facility.
- (j) Adequate free and subsidized meals to the needy.
- (k) Accessible location with regard to work, including free transport facility if required.
- (l) Open spaces for recreation, storage and livelihood needs.
- (m) Suitable/specified quality of structures, facilities, services and environment.

4.2 All the facilities will be provided in all the transitory shelters set-up by the Government free of cost and access will be facilitated for social housing both rental as well as ownership based at affordable cost and in free assisted homes for vulnerable needy.

4.3 Adequacy will be determined from time to time in consultation with the beneficiaries and in specific context of cultural, social, environmental, regional and economic factors.

#### 5. IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Identification of homeless will be done through rapid survey to begin with, followed by detailed surveys and other methods for continuous identification. Data collected will be used for developing typology of homeless with the purpose of rehabilitation. An illustrative list of category of homeless and shelter response is provided in Table 1.

5.2 The rapid mapping will focus on homeless clusters and hotspots and will include mapping of land and building resources of government, local bodies and other public institutions which can be used for shelters and social housing of homeless near work places, as the homeless are there where work is. They are at the location for livelihood. Their work decides, where they stay.

#### 5.3 Rapid surveys

(a) will be done by the local bodies, namely, by the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and by the Gram Panchayats (GPs)/Panchayat Samitis (PS) in their respective areas. This will be coordinated by city manager in case of ULB and Village Development Officer/Extension Officer/BDO at GP/SP level and carried out as per guidelines provided and with the help of social workers, Gram Sevaks/Sevikas/Village Organisations under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM in rural areas), community organizers under Scheme for Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH in Urban areas), school teachers, interested retired persons, workers' collectives, Self-help Groups (SHG) groups, Voluntary Organisations (VOs), volunteers.

(b) in rural areas the survey data will be consolidated and verified at Gram Sabha (GS) and forwarded to Panchayat Samiti (PS) along with observations and GS/PS will ensure that the identified homeless are not evicted/forced to leave and rehabilitation initiated as prescribed.

- (c) in urban areas the same process will be followed at ULB level and forwarded to Director Local Self Government (DLSG) and they will ensure that the identified homeless are not evicted/forced to leave and rehabilitation initiated as prescribed.
- 5.4 Detailed surveys including special surveys will be done by expert agencies. For urban poor, the questionnaire provided in the latest version of SUH Guidelines under NULM (of 2018) will be taken into account.
- 5.5 In special surveys will be planned and completed in consultation with and help of stakeholders- community leaders, workers' collectives, mining department and labour department through an expert agency to identify and map clusters and hotspots, inter alia, of:
- (a) landless/agricultural/other labourers, de-notified/notified tribes (DNT/NT), Nomadic groups like Banjaras and Luhadiyas; socio-economically backward, lower caste and outcaste
- (b) those settled on *churagah* (pasture), forests, panchayat, government, quasi-government and private lands irrespective of area and location, period of stay and age, number, work and social profile of residents.
- (c) mine and quarry workers, given the fact that Rajasthan has large number of quarries and mines, to assess the status and conditions of housing of workers in these places and understanding their needs about adequate housing.
- (d) brick-kilns workers, industrial and construction sites.
- 5.6 While doing survey care will be taken to recognize and record the homeless groups across Rajasthan who need to be moved directly to social housing bypassing shelter accommodation.
- 5.7 Special campaigns shall be organized to save the Vulnerable Homeless in major cities having five lakhs plus population at regular intervals in consultation with stakeholders.
- 5.8 To identify hidden homeless:
- (a) A special survey will be done to assess and understand hidden homeless in major cities.
- (b) A mechanism/platform will be put in place to make it obligatory for all the employers to inform about the workers living at workplaces.
- (c) A mechanism/platform will be created to register persons living with friends/relatives for want of means to have one's own dwelling place.
- 5.9 For continuous identification, methods like identification by shelter management teams, information through concerned citizens including VOs/non-government organisations (NGOs), line department personnel, night walks, help-lines, save calls, Indira and other kitchens serving food at high incidence spots, mobile medical camps at hot spots, specially designed App, other measures will be put in place.
- 5.10 Analysis of survey data will be done to assess requirement of (i) the number, capacity, location and type of shelters and social housing including assisted living places and rehabilitation aspects and (ii) the financial and other resources like land and buildings.
- 5.11 Immediately upon identification, the homeless will be pursued/motivated but not forced to move to nearby shelters and specially designed Homeless Cards (For sample of card see Table 2) will be issued to the identified homeless persons/families for the purpose of rehabilitation.
- 6. SAVING AND PROTECTING HOMELESS FROM DANGEROUS AND/DIFFICULT SITUATIONS**
- 6.1 Vulnerable Homeless persons/families will be saved and protected with the help of special teams on information through help-line, App, leads from survey, spotted on night walks etc.
- 6.2 It will be ensured that:
- (a) Each ULB/PS form/s team/s for this purpose. Team will include social workers, members of VO/NGO, representatives of line departments among others and will be suitably trained and will be available round the clock and assemble in prescribed time.
- (b) Response to calls will be quick and confidential.
- (c) All legal formalities, if required, will be completed.

- (d) All such saved homeless will be admitted in the appropriate shelters including special shelters.
- (e) The process of rehabilitation/reintegration will begin without delay as per available schemes/programmes/legal provisions like in case of children and women, mentally challenged. An illustrative list of relevant laws is given in Table 3B.
- (f) A separate detailed protocol/guidelines will be prepared to save and protect homeless in difficult situations, facing problems.
- 6.3 In case of women in difficult situations due to desertion, victims of domestic violence or for any other reason and for the mentally challenged, especial measures will be taken for
- (a) their protection including protection of their rights in property, safety and exploitation
- (b) delivery of justice against the perpetrators of violence including filing cases and ensuring legal support
- (c) linkages with 'one-stop crisis management platform', inter alia, shall be created to provide all need-based support
- 6.4 In rural areas, at each Panchayat Samiti level, a hostel will be set-up for assisted living of those in difficult situation including old/infirmary, deserted women, victims of violence with a capacity of at least 50/100 residents
- 7. SHELTERS**
- 7.1 Shelters, the living spaces meant for the homeless, are to be used out of free own will of the homeless. Coercive methods will not be used to bring the homeless in shelters. They will be welcomed and treated with respect, sensitivity and empathy.
- 7.2 **Number, Capacity, Types and Location**
- (a) In urban areas:
- (i) Minimum capacity of the shelters will be for 100 homeless for one lakh population or the number of homeless enumerated during Census 2011 for each City/ULB (as suggested by the Justice Gambhir Committee report set-up by the Supreme Court for urban homeless) or as per the number identified during the survey, whichever is higher.
- (ii) The capacity of each shelter will ordinarily be 50 or 100 beds with a minimum area of 50 square feet per person in addition to other facilities as provided in guidelines.
- (iii) Location of shelters will be near the work places of the homeless, within five kilometers as far as possible. For this purpose, if required, rented land/buildings will be made available as per requirement. Else free transport facility should be offered.
- (iv) Following Delhi Master Plan each shelter should preferably be of 1000 sq. mt. (10,724 sq.ft. (Clause 4.4.3 (F) of MPD, 2021)
- (b) In rural areas
- (i) Each Gram Panchayat will designate a place for homeless persons after the adoption of this policy within the prescribed time with basic services to the extent possible.
- (ii) Later based on survey results GP, in consultation with PS will initiate setting-up required number and type of shelters including family shelters/hostels, special shelters
- 7.3 **Name, Purpose, Structures and Facilities:**
- Each shelter will ensure provisions related to adequate housing and basic services as listed in Section 4 above. In addition, shall:
- (a) be called '*AshrayGrih/Sthal*' and not 'rain baseera/night shelters' or by any other name.
- (b) be exclusively used for housing the homeless.
- (c) prominently show name outside and the rights and responsibilities of the residents, contact numbers of higher authorities inside the shelter.
- (d) have barrier free access for differently abled, to all the areas of shelter.
- (e) have spaces for office, care givers, convergence activity and basic furniture.

- (f) have a locked box for complaints and suggestions under the control of SMC.
- (g) will allow homeless persons/families to stay till provided social housing or reintegrated with families or returned to the place of origin.
- (h) be permanent and work 24x7 and shall provide barrier free open access for homeless persons/families free of charge. Under no circumstances ID will be asked for entry and living and for the purposes of rehabilitation.
- (i) ensure health screening of each homeless given the high disease burden among homeless and provide need-based health facility. be attached to nearby health Centre and a hospital, provide facility of doctor from time to time and referral facility.
- (j) have functional TV.
- (k) have CCTV cameras for security.
- (l) have need-based child-care and counselling facility and de-addiction support.
- (m) other need-based facilities like quarantine facility for Covid-19, spaces to maintain physical distancing will be added on a priority basis.

#### 7.4 Temporary Shelters/Camps:

In case temporary shelters/camps/ are set-up in emergency situations including of extreme weather, they must be either in permanent structures like vacant government building/rented building or in porta cabins with proper windows, doors, flooring with all essential facilities and services.

#### 7.5 Helping hand for those who continue to live on streets out of choice:

There may be instances when the identified homeless choose not to stay in the shelters for one or the other reason. In such cases:

- (a) Nearby shelters will provide them access to basic services and platform for entitlements.
- (b) In addition, other facilities like food through community kitchens, drinking water, sanitation, access to schools for children and NFSA provisions, medical assistance be extended to all such homeless.
- (c) A special mechanism will be developed to provide security of tenure to such homeless till the time they are provided access to shelter/social housing

#### 7.6 Special Shelters/Homes for Assisted Living

- (a) In addition to regular shelters for men and women, special shelters needs to be created for the following categories of homeless with needed additional infrastructure, special human-power, facilities, funding and linkages (For shelters for women and recovery shelter refer to Table 4): (i) Single women with small children and pregnant and lactating mothers, (ii) Old and infirm persons, (iii) Transgender persons, (iv) Mentally challenged, (v) Chemical Dependents, (vi) Refugees, (vii) Exiled persons, (viii) Sex workers, (ix) Beggars, (x) Families, (xi) Quarantine shelters for Covid infected
- (b) Special shelters are required in recognition of the fact that they have special needs and are vulnerable within the homeless, their rehabilitation requires a special sensitive approach and care and support.
- (c) For assisted living need-based additional staff will be deployed, arrangement for adequate food and other facilities will be ensured

#### 7.7 Operation and Management (O&M) of Shelters

- (a) The shelters will be allotted to specified agency and operated and managed as per the SOP/Protocol issued by the DLSG for urban shelters and Secretary, Panchayati Raj for rural shelters which will be issued within three months from the date of notification of this policy. Sample of select non-negotiable terms and general guidelines for selection of NGOs/Institution for O&M are provided in Table 5.
- (b) For O&M of a shelter there will be at least four regular staff for each shelter irrespective of the capacity and actual utilization of the shelter. There will be one



Manager and three Caregivers who will work for eight hours a day. They will perform, inter alia, certain given functions (Table 6). In addition, there will be part time staff for cleaning, counselling.

## 8. REHABILITATION I: ENTITLEMENTS

*Sustainable livelihood through productive employment is the essence of entitlements. Each homeless person/family, as part of rehabilitation, shall be provided education and awareness, help in restoring self-esteem and access to legal entitlements, sustainable productive employment opportunities, welfare/social security/ development schemes and programmes to lead a dignified life on a sustainable basis.*

*All entitlements will be provided based on Homeless ID Card. No one will be denied or delayed rehabilitation including access to entitlements for want of an ID.*

Shelters in the urban areas and Panchayat Bhawans in rural areas where no shelters exist as of now, will be the primary platforms for entitlements.

### 8.1 Education and Empowerment:

High levels of illiteracy rates, very low level of available education, drop-out and never to school children are important education related issues and low self-image, lack of awareness, a sense of defeat, resignation and alienation are some of the personality traits of the homeless persons. Their education and empowerment is therefore of critical import. For this, the State Government shall:

- (a) initiate need-assessment based special adult education programmes for homeless and bridge courses and schools for children.
- (b) ensure that every child in the age group 6-18 is enrolled in a school as a regular student and that the child does not drop out. For this wherever possible, the child will be admitted in private schools under 25% quota on priority basis and need-based hostel facilities will be created and/or residential schools will be opened.
- (c) initiate self-confidence building measures like assertion and life-skill training and formation of collectives including SHG/s, visits to organisations and religious places such as taking elderly with a companion for pilgrimage.
- (d) special innovative efforts shall be made to streamline the homeless in the social fabric in collaboration with stake-holders including the homeless using multi-pronged strategies.
- (e) prepare inventory of and set-up linkages with concerned organisations and individuals for this purpose.

### 8.2 Skilling

- (a) State Government will start special programmes for skill development for identified homeless persons through Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC), RGAVP and under different components of NULM/NRLM and/or other available institutions.
- (b) It will be ensured that homeless do not get excluded and discriminated on any pretext/ground.
- (c) The skilled homeless workers would be provided with tools, credit-subsidy, entrepreneurial training or employment opportunities.
- (d) State Government will also start special programmes for sharpening available skills with production and marketing support to the categories of homeless like Banjaras, Gadariyas who survive on their traditional skills like dance, aerobics, singing, crafts, goods, entertainment, animal rearing, etc.
- (e) The homeless artistes shall be provided Artisan Cards under the relevant scheme/programme of GoI/GoR.

### 8.3 Employment including Self-employment

Majority of the homeless are poorly paid wage workers with irregular job availability or are vulnerable self-employed. In view of this The State Government shall create:

- (a) An enabling environment for better and more productive sustainable employment opportunities. For this:
- (i) those skilled homeless persons who want employment will be helped in placement, using different ways and means including through MOUs with placement agencies, employers, employers' organisations, online platforms on a priority basis.
  - (ii) effective and prompt mechanism in getting institutional credit through available channels/platforms for those homeless who opt for self-employment.
  - (iii) where ever possible, deprived rural homeless will be provided, as per their first choice, means of livelihood like land for cultivation, animal husbandry, and benefits of other existing schemes/programmes on first priority basis.
- (b) Wage labourers will be ensured that they get their due entitlements including minimum wages and other entitlements.
- (c) All workers will be enrolled on e-shram portal and will be extended help in availing benefits.
- (d) Need for special employment programme for urban poor on lines of NREGA will be assessed.
- (e) Specifically in rural areas:
- (i) homeless will be specifically included in the Rajasthan Gramin Aajivika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) and other schemes/programmes for promoting livelihood
  - (ii) all those identified homeless who do not have NREGA card and want to have one would be provided within prescribed time.

#### 8.4 Access to social security and welfare schemes and benefits under the law

- (a) All departments will passan appropriate order within given time to provide the homeless having Rajasthan Homeless Card (RHC) benefits of the schemes/programmes/laws on priority basis. Access to entitlements will not be refused for the reason absence of any other ID proof. For illustrative list of benefits see Table 3(a).
- (b) For providing benefits, all homeless would be made aware of the available benefits and will be provided help to apply for benefits they wish to avail at Shelters in urban areas and Panchayat Bhawan in rural areas. List of applicants with all documents will be forwarded to the PS for scrutiny and onward transmission to DHSC in case of rural areas. For urban areas Shelters will forward the list to concerned ULB from where, after scrutiny, the same will be forward to DHSC. Both PS and ULB will forward the lists to respective state units.
- (c) Unemployment allowance will be considered as an entitlement for homeless.
- (d) The Vulnerable Homeless will be ensured treatments and benefits as per their legal rights provided in the relevant applicable laws/instruments. For instance, it will be ensured that the mentally sick homeless persons are given treatment as per The Mental Health Care Act, 2017 [For an illustrative list of laws see Table 3(b)].
- (e) *Mini Anganwadis* will be set-up near hot-spots.
- (f) Legal aid will be provided through Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA).
- (g) A special Homeless Health Care programme will be launched and within that a street medicine programme will be institutionalised. For this special health care centres will be created to serve a set of around 3000 homeless at appropriate locations with infrastructure as specified.

#### 9. REHABILITATION II: SOCIAL HOUSING

*Currently there is no specific target oriented Social Housing Scheme exclusively for rehabilitation of Homeless persons/families. The present sets of housing schemes appear to be neither suitable nor accessible for the category of*

*homeless.*

*Full state support beyond private participation model is essential for social housing.*

- 9.1 **Determining demand and preparing plans based on surveys:** Social housing is an essential and crucial aspect of rehabilitation of homeless. Social housing is required not only for those in shelters as per their needs, but in many cases it would be more prudent to move the homeless directly to permanent housing, bypassing shelters like families staying for several years. Based on survey data and reports filed by primary units and survey agencies, need-based demand will be mapped in detail at ULB and PS level by type of housing required and an implementation plan will be prepared. PS will forward the requirement to district unit for incorporation in district plans which, in turn, will be forward to State unit for preparing state plan for social housing of homeless in rural areas. For urban areas, ULB will send report and implementation plan to state unit head DLSG.
- 9.2 **Social Housing Provisioning:** The state of Rajasthan will provide the following types of social housing:

(a) Hostel accommodation for working men and women:

A good number of homeless are single workers without family members. They may be short/long duration seasonal single migrants or/and may not opt to own a house or take one on rent. The most appropriate form of social housing for them would be workers' hostel. For this, GoR shall:

- (i) **Launch Special Projects:** A specific need-based programme shall be launched on top priority basis to set-up homeless workers' hostels as part of existing GoI/GoR schemes/programmes and/or as new initiatives. The concerned local body, as per guidelines framed by the TF, will coordinate with labour department, other stake holders in informal employers organisations, representatives of homeless, concerned VOs/NGOs/social workers, workers' collectives/trade unions for this purpose. To begin with, such hostels will be set-up in major cities and industrial and agricultural hot spots.
- (ii) **Use GoI Scheme for Working Women:** GoI scheme of working women's hostels can be used to create a hostel specifically for homeless women workers.
- (iii) **Build Hostels under SUH in urban areas:** In consultation with the GoI, the SUH scheme shall be expanded to include hostels as part of shelters.
- (iv) Hostels will be so located so that workers do not have to travel for more than five kilometers; there will ensure basic facilities and services; will have provisions for common spaces recreation, vehicle parking; will have mess run by workers' cooperatives
- (iv) Maximum rent will be fixed by concerned ULB in consultation with stake-holders and on advice of TF.

(b) Rental housing of residential units:

Set of homeless residing with family/part family and do not incline to own a house would like to take one on affordable/subsidized rent. To provide rental housing to such homeless families, appropriate rental housing projects will be initiated. For this:

- (i) **Existing Schemes will be Critically Reviewed:** The current policy of GoI for rental housing including the latest Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) appears inadequate in first instance to cater to the needs of the majority of homeless as they do not provide for 'adequate housing', primarily in terms of accessibility and location. Also they are far short of requirement. The TF shall critically examine the existing schemes and initiate the process of suitable need-based rental housing scheme for homeless in consultation with all the stake-holders.
- (ii) **Non-negotiables with regard to ARHCs:** The ARHCs will be controlled by ULBs/Public bodies; they will be within 10 kilometers of work places; have arrangement of city transport; basic services will be ensured.
- (iii) **Support to informal housing:** Such housing is currently a major source of 'inadequate housing' for a good number of migrants particularly in big cities and in developing industrial and commercial areas. Recognizing that informal housing plays an important part in the overall availability of rental housing and many landlords themselves are poor, specific conditional support programmes will be

initiated for the improvement of such informal housing along with regulation and protection, so as to provide access to homeless.

- (iv) Use of Existing Vacant Housing Stock: Option will be actively explored to use the existing vacant stock of private housing for rental housing purposes as an extension of ARHCs.
  - (v) An objective criterion will be devised to fix the maximum rent in a concerned ULB which will include among others rent component in Minimum Wages, average days of employment
- (c) Ownership based affordable dwelling units:
- (i) The latest GoI 'Housing for All by 2022' programme launched in the year 2015 with a target of 2022 is on the verge of conclusion. However, the homeless have not benefitted from the ownership based 'affordable' housing components like PMAY which has literally been non-starter due to structural flaws, one important being that they are supply driven and not demand based. The PPP mode make them cater to relatively better off sections. Also, they do not have specific provisions for homeless. All 'affordable' schemes will be critically examined by the TF in consultation with stake holders and based on review, a modified/new scheme will be initiated for access to ownership-based housing to interested homeless.
  - (ii) Within the general schemes, certain quota will be earmarked for benefit of homeless families in order of priority on select indicators.
- (d) Housing by the employers:
- (i) There are several labour laws that have provisions for housing like Section 34 of Building and Other Construction Workers (R&E) Act, 1996; Section 15 of Plantation Labour Act, 1951; Inter-State Migrant Workmen (ER&CS) Act, 1979. The Code on Wages (Central) Rules, 2019 have a component to include housing rent in the Minimum wages. There is a SC order to provide workers housing at construction sites.
  - (ii) A special central unit will be created in the office of the Labour Commissioner with representatives of workers, employers along with line departments to ensure adequate housing to the homeless workers as per provisions of labour laws in a time-bound manner.
  - (iii) The TF will critically examine the existing industrial policy for creating workers housing in both the existing and future industrial areas and suggest appropriate measures.

### 9.3 Special provision to make land available

Availability of land is a major issue in urban areas especially the big cities as well as in select rural areas. The State Government will ensure, in pursuance of the objective of equitable distribution of land, need-based land availability

- (a) for shelters, social housing, that is, workers' hostels, rental housing and ownership based housing for homeless as well as the workers'/service providers near the work places
- (b) to workers' cooperatives for housing purposes of registered workers by demarcating land free of cost or on highly subsidized rate on liberal payment schedule with due safe-guards

### 9.4 Special/Innovative Projects:

- (a) Rajasthan Housing Board and city level Development Authorities may take up special projects for the purposes of providing shelters including special shelters and social housing as per this policy.
- (b) Measures like general workers housing cooperatives, job-specific housing like beedi-workers housing, street-vendors housing, service-providers housing complexes may be explored and initiated.

### 9.5 Allotment of homestead land in rural areas:

- (a) In rural areas identified homeless household who are residents of villages since cut-off date which will not be beyond five years will be allotted homestead land as per

Section 158 of the Panchayati Raj Rules. Allotment of land should be need-based but will not be less than 500 yards so that, among other reasons, there is space for livestock used for livelihood.

- (b) Those settled on *charagah*, panchayat, Government or forest lands for a long time will be given, to the extent possible, land and housing rights on the present existing lands.
- (c) If need be especial legal provision may be created for the purpose like enactment of Homestead Act for acquisition and allotment of land.
- (d) A mechanism will be set-up so as to complete the process of land-allotment for identified and recorded homeless within a period of six months in all the rural areas of Rajasthan.
- (e) The criteria for eligibility will facilitate access to housing and not be a means for denial.

#### 9.6 Provisions for Construction of Homes

- (a) All homeless allottee of homestead lands will be provided required financial support to construct adequate dwelling unit with provisions of minimum specifications and access to basic services with subsidy and interest subvention and subsidized construction rates on suitable terms. For this in addition to duly modified existing schemes/programmes, new tailor-made schemes shall be launched, if required specifically for individual as well as a group of homeless.
- (b) Based on the survey results, a plan will be developed to provide appropriate need-based adequate social housing to those who have not been allotted land.
- (c) Special housing programmes will be developed for quarry/mines/brick workers and other categories homeless at locations identified as hot spots.

#### 9.7 Eligibility Criteria for Ownership based social housing and land tenure:

The guidelines for eligibility will be developed by TF in consultation with stakeholders and will include among others a cut of date for a given area which will not be beyond five years. The criteria will however will not become means of denial.

#### 9.8 Adaptation of good initiative:

The State Government will scrutinize and adapt good initiatives/best practices for housing to provide social housing to homeless like:

- (a) in Maharashtra wherein, gender issues have been mainstreamed by ensuring a set of entitlements/range of amenities/multiple facilities from the gender perspective in housing/rental housing programmes: Mathadi workers housing
- (b) Kerala's Apna Ghar model for migrants,
- (c) Chandigarh's rent to ownership programme.
- (d) The Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2017
- (e) Punjab's rental housing scheme of 2018 with needed changes to make it for homeless/poor workers specific,
- (f) Home Again model set up by the Banyan in Chennai, Kerala and many other parts of the country; highly appreciated by the WHO as well.

### 10. SPECIAL MEASURES FOR REHABILITATION:

#### 10.1 Psycho-Social Rehabilitation

For certain vulnerable homeless like beggars, chemical dependents, mentally challenged, depressed a specially focussed psycho-social counselling may be necessary. A provision for this need to be ensured as part of rehabilitation intervention/strategy. For this, provisions for access to recreation facilities, de-addiction centres, creative therapies, exposure visits etc would be ensured as per need, in addition to shelters, living spaces and Home again models.

**10.2 Reintegration:**

There are several destitute homeless who need efforts for reintegration with families like run-away children, thrown out elders, deserted women, victims of domestic violence. Such efforts shall be made by special team/s set-up for the purpose as per the protocol/guidelines issued by ULB/Concerned Department with the help of relevant line officials and will include Social Justice and Empowerment and concerned NGOs/social workers. For this, process of house visits and the family-counselling shall be planned and initiated. When the possibility of reintegration is no more, then as a last option, concerned homeless should be referred to appropriate institution for care as per guidelines by the ULB/PS. No one will be forced/coerced for this and due precaution and care will be taken to ensure that no one is pushed into unwarranted situation.

**10.3 Protection from certain outdated laws:**

Vulnerable categories of homeless like beggars, Nomadic tribes are victimized by the provisions of certain laws like Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960, the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 and IPC sections. The provisions of these laws will be critically reviewed and relevant amendments will be carried so as to protect the homeless. They will also be protected from abuse of such laws against them.

**11. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS, MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:****Implementation will be based on the following non-negotiable principles:**

- (i) In implementation of this policy, it will be ensured that personnel involved at all levels will adopt a humane and empathetic approach and attitude towards homeless
- (ii) It will primarily be based on participatory bottom-up approach and transparent and accountable system. Beneficiaries and other stake-holders will be involved at every stage and for all activities
- (iii) Full transparency and openness will be ensured in the entire process of selection of beneficiaries and delivery of benefits.

**11.1 Task Force(TF):**

(a) A Task Force shall be constituted immediately within Thirty Days from the date of notification of the Policy as a Special Purpose Vehicle for effective implementation. The specific functions of the TF will, inter alia, include:

- (i) preparing draft rules and regulations for legal judicable rights to homeless for approval within 90 days of the notification of the constitution of the committee,
- (ii) preparing a suitable land policy within six months of taking charge,
- (iii) setting-up and operationalize a state level Homeless Resource Center,
- (iv) preparing and executing a plan to recognize the contributions of the homeless to the society and explode myths about them,
- (v) preparing training modules/inputs including TOT for all training institutions imparting training to government officials, elected representatives, to be included in all their programmes to create awareness and sensitivity towards homeless persons/families.
- (vi) reviewing and modifying the available MIS systems or develop a new appropriate MIS for real time monitoring of the progress in realizing the targets set on all crucial indicators (For sample targets with pin-pointed responsibility see Table 7).
- (vii) taking appropriate measures to ensure transparency and accountability at all levels including at individual levels.
- (viii) exploring need, deciding frequency and planning for a State Homeless Census,
- (ix) reviewing existing schemes/programmes/policies and suggest changes and prepare guidelines for social housing.
- (x) preparing a six-monthly progress report for presentation and discussion in the SCH and annual report to be put before the Legislative Assembly.

(b) The TF shall have a core full time team of 3-5 members including the Chairperson and will be notified along with its tenure, terms of reference, powers and other logistic support details. In addition to the core team, Committee would include Secretary, LSG and Secretary, Panchayati Raj as its permanent members. Need-based nominated and invited members may be added after due justification.

- (c) The Chairperson will work full time and hold powers equivalent to a State Minister with independent charge.

**11.2 Standing Committee on Homeless (SCH):**

- (a) SCH shall review implementation of the policy every six months and take suitable remedial measures for realizing the vision and aims and objectives of the policy
- (b) The SCH will be chaired by the Chief Minister and will comprise of Chief Secretary and heads of the other relevant departments/ministries and leading activists working on this issue for over a decade or so.
- (c) The SCH will be notified within 30 days from the date of notification of the policy.

**11.3 Convergence Committee (CC):**

- (a) Inter-departmental action is of vital import in case of time-bound rehabilitation of homeless persons/families. An active CC will provide required synergies to move towards the realization of Policy vision and aims and objects.
- (b) The CC will be constituted in consultation with TF and approval of CMO and chaired by the Chief Secretary and will include representatives of all the relevant departments, boards, authorities, representatives of stake-holders and TF (for proposed Composition of select committees refer to Table 8). The Committee will meet every three/four months to review progress, sort out bottlenecks and road block in smooth and quick rehabilitation.

**11.4 Nodal Agencies:**

Local bodies will be nodal agencies for implementation of the provisions of this policy. Accordingly:

- (a) For Rural Area Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parishads will be the nodal agencies at levels of villages, blocks and districts under the overall control and supervisions of Department of Panchayati Raj.
- (b) For Urban Areas Urban Local Bodies would be the Nodal agency under the overall control and supervision of department of Urban Development and Housing. For urban areas the basic set-up provided under the SUH under the DAY-NULM will be merged and strengthened.

**11.5 Dedicated units for implementation:**

- (a) For rural areas a dedicated unit will be set-up at three Levels-State, District and Panchayat Samiti. The units will work under the administrative heads of the concerned units, state level unit will be chaired by Secretary Panchayati Raj, District level by CEO, Panchayati Raj and Panchayat Samiti level by BDO. A Homeless Policy Coordinator and a social worker will be appointed to work full time for implementation of Homeless Policy at all three levels.
- (b) For urban areas the two level dedicated units will be set-up at State and City level. State unit will be chaired by Director, ULB and City by CEO Municipality/Nagar Palika. The units will be manned with State Manager SUH and City Manager SUH. The state government will add Social Workers under Policy in the units. The units will work in tandem with the administrative set-up already functioning under the SUH.
- (c) Options will be explored in consultation with the GOI to merge SUH provisions with the provisions of the Policy including implementation mechanism.
- (d) For entitlements, a dedicated unit in the name of District Homeless Service Centre (DHSC) will be set-up within the office of the District Magistrate (DM).
- (i) It will work under the direct control of DM.
- (ii) will be manned by a specially appointed person District Homeless Entitlement Facilitator, a social worker and need-based support staff.
- (iii) It will work as a single window system for those applying through concerned local bodies/shelters as per protocol guidelines. For this specific notification will be issued with guidelines by the CC.

- (iv) Each list received by the office of the District Magistrate by the concerned Nodal Agency will be disposed of within 30 days of receipt.
- (e) For the housing of workers, a dedicated unit will be set-up in the name of Rajasthan (Homeless) Workers Housing (RHWH) within the office of the Commissioner Labour and it
- (i) Will work under the direct control of Commissioner, Labour and will have a Homeless Workers Housing Facilitator, TU/workers' nominees and need-based staff.
- (ii) Will ensure that employers comply with the provisions of labour laws with respect to housing.
- (iii) Will create a mechanism to register all workers who are living at work places irrespective of its size, nature and location.
- (iv) Will create a mechanism to register complaints and redress the same within time-limit.
- (v) Initiate need-based additional measures for workers housing including relevant changes in the industrial and employment policies.

#### 11.6 Responsibilities of the State Units:

Each state unit will work based on surveys, inputs from ground and in consultation with the stake-holders and in consultation and advise of TFto:

- (a) prepare consolidated state targets and plans; oversee, coordinate, monitor and review implementation plans for respective areas
- (b) prepare guidelines/protocols/Standard Operating Procedures for effective implementation of the policy provisions within sixty days of notification of this policy
- (c) sponsor surveys and evaluations by independent expert agencies periodically and take remedial measures as specified in protocols
- (d) plan and sponsor/undertake awareness, sensitization and training/capacity building programmes at all levels and for different target groups
- (e) set-up a Project Sanction Committee to examine and approve DPRs for construction and refurbishment of shelters, hostels, social housing including complexes and assisted homes.
- (f) prepare budget estimates and manage allocated budgets ensuring timely release of funds and monitoring utilization and ensure that work does not suffer or put to halt due to non-availability of funds at any level, by any concerned agency. Funds will be released as per time schedule given in protocols/rules/SOP.
- (g) take-up any other action/activity necessary for effective implementation of the Policy

#### 11.7 Model Shelters and Social Housing Complexes

The State Government shall set-up in consultation with and advice of the TF model shelters/complexes both in rural and urban areas through respective state units:

- (a) Shelters: Following six shelters: 1. Men's Shelter 2. Women's shelter 3. Family Shelter 4. Rehabilitation Shelter 5. Residential School for Boys and Girls 6. Shelters providing Psycho-social Counselling.
- (b) Social Housing: The State Government shall set-up the following model social housing complexes both in rural and urban areas exclusively for homeless: 1. Rental Housing Project 2. Ownership Housing Complex 3. Working Men and Women Hostels.

#### 11.8 Other Measures:

- (a) Involvement of Resident Welfare Associations, Small Businesses and Civil Society: A large number of homeless workers provide services to citizens/various set of employers. Attempts will be made to create awareness among and involve such various categories of employers/consumers in mainstreaming and rehabilitating the homeless.



- (b) Appointment of nodal officers for convergence: On the advice of the TF, Nodal officer will be appointed by each concerned department/ autonomous body/boards/authority for effective implementation of Policy provisions.
- (c) Organize the following programmes
- (i) Every year a given week, preferably prior to World Homeless Day on 10<sup>th</sup> October will be observed as a 'Homeless Week' and one of these days will be observed as a State Homeless Day
  - (ii) Yearly Awards will be instituted for individuals and organisations in recognition of doing good work for identification and rehabilitation of homeless persons.
  - (iii) Rallies, exhibitions, debates, competitions, night walks including vigils (from 9 pm – 5 am, once or twice a week), camps will be planned and organized from time to time
  - (iv) Tailor-made area, target specific awareness and sensitization programmes would be initiated to resolve citizen resistance towards homeless programmes/schemes.
  - (v) Specific target group oriented programmes will be designed to create awareness about their rights and make the homeless vocal and demand especially their legal rights. For this RLSA would not only act as nodal agency to create awareness but would also provide legal aid both on demand by homeless as well as civil society and on suo-moto cognizance.
- (d) Multi-stake holder/ Tripartite meetings for formulation and implementation: Tripartite platforms will be created for consultation at various levels for policy adoption, review as well as implementation.
- (e) Setting-up a resource center: A Homeless Resource Centre shall be set-up to provide information, infrastructure, equipment and support for effective implementation of the Policy. It will, inter alia, perform the following functions:
- (i) gather/compile available programmes/schemes, information, reports, studies including case studies, good practices etc.
  - (ii) prepare a panel of experts in all the relevant areas including individuals and institutions/organisations.
  - (iii) prepare a compendium book containing all relevant court orders, legal provisions/programmes and schemes of GoI and GoR cutting across departments, administrative orders and circulars and critically examine to remove ambiguities, contradictions, inadequacies in the programmes/schemes/legal provisions for effective implementation of the provisions of this Policy.
  - (iv) develop training modules for all purposes -sensitivity training, capacity building, induction and a series of refresher training at all levels.
- (f) Involvement of volunteers: The youth, social workers, concerned citizens, interested retired officials shall be involved for the effective implementation of the Policy.
- (g) Participation of beneficiaries will be ensured: Concerted efforts will be made for participation of beneficiaries at all levels of planning, designing, execution, operation and management, review. For this group approach will be adopted and collectives will be promoted. The beneficiaries will be encouraged to also become caretakers of the shelters after being trained for it.
- (h) Special Camps: Camp approach may be adopted for the purpose of early and effective implementation of provisions of the Policy for the purposes of benefits of schemes/programmes/laws/entitlements, especially for those not living in shelters.

- (i) Inclusion of homeless concerns in smart cities/villages: In the smart city/village plans the concerns of homeless will be incorporated.
- (j) Measures to prevent misuse: To ensure that there is no misuse of social housing provisions, adequate safety measures will be provided like no-sale, no-transfer clauses, regular monitoring like annual verification, rent to ownership schemes.
- (k) Special Meetings at All Three Levels of Panchayati Raj: Special meetings will be called of Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Sabhas first to approve the draft policy and then after notification of the Policy to:
  - (i) adopt the Policy and discuss plans to implement the Policy.
  - (ii) prepare budget estimates for the rapid surveys, regular surveys, shelters construction and O&M cost, cost of personnel for dedicated units and for all other expenditure to implement the policy and place budgetary demand to be included in the main budget after adjusting for their own contribution.
  - (iii) Mainstream Homeless in Development Plans.
- (l) **Create facilities at Nakas (labour chowks):** Many homeless seeking daily wage labour visit Nakas to seek wage employment. Hundreds of workers reach there and spend hours. Not all get employment and spent extra time. However most of such places do not have basic facilities like drinking water, toilets and shades. Minimum facilities will be created at such places.

## 12 INDEPENDENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- 12.1 **Two level regular monitoring:** Monitoring of different aspects of policy will be done regularly at two levels- the state and the City/PS. Teams would include, among others, prominent VO/NDO members who have good experience of working with homeless/other poor/deprived, members of legal bodies, sensitive and interested retired senior officials, representatives of workers, homeless and other groups. These Committees will be constituted by the SCH in its first meeting on the recommendations of TF.
- 12.2 **External evaluation:** Regular time to time external evaluation by expert independent agencies will be done at the State and District levels.
- 12.3 **Selection of the Agencies:** The agencies/individuals for evaluation will be selected from the list made available by the HRC.
- 12.4 **Funding:** The cost of monitoring and evaluation will be met from the consolidated fund for the homeless.
- 12.5 **Robust MIS:** The system already available under SUH will be further strengthened so as to make it an in-built, concurrent monitoring system with transparency. Regular and timely updating of data on important parameters on website created by the purpose of public information and scrutiny will be ensured. It will have a system of public and beneficiary information/feedback, complaints, monitoring and suggestions.

## 13. ROAD-MAP FOR HOMELESS FREE RAJASTHAN AND URBAN RENEWAL

- 13.1 **Understanding root-causes:**  
A special committee will be constituted by the TF to prepare a road map for homeless free Rajasthan within two months of the Adoption of this policy. The committee will review existing/available information, institute special studies and hold consultations. It will submit report within six months of constitution.
- 13.2 **Preventive Measures:**  
Based on the report of the Committee, measures shall be taken to modify/redraw relevant policies and programmes like land policy, township policy, industrial policy, housing policy- affordable housing and rental housing policy and schemes and initiate new legal instruments/programmes.
- 13.3 **Modify/Developing Policies related to Evictions/Demolitions and Slums**
  - (a) A comprehensive rehabilitation policy will be developed and implemented based on experiences that checks and prevents homelessness due to forced eviction/demolitions and displacement.
  - (b) Similarly, as an additional measurescheme/programme may also be developed to address the issues related to slums which aims at adequate housing with appropriate infrastructure.
  - (c) No eviction/displacement will take place without proper rehabilitation with immediate effect that is from the date of adoption of this Policy.

(d) The rehabilitation will be based on the principles of Free, Prior and informed Consent (FPIC).

13.4 As a measure for urban renewal, special measures will be taken to regenerate Urban Commons, Greens, Public Parks, Water Bodies, Bio-diversity, Clean fuel, Public Transport etc.

#### 14. NEED BASED FUNDING THROUGH REGULAR BUDGET

14.1 A new head in the regular budget of the state will be created for the purposes of this Policy. Consolidated budget estimates will be arrived at based on detailed estimated budgetary requirement for various activities for both rural and urban homeless. It would be mandatory for the concerned departments to prepare demands for the homeless.

14.2 In case of urban homeless, separate specific allocation will be made in the available funds under DAY-NULM including the State share. Dovetailing of funds from other heads will be done including for rural areas and additional budgetary provisions will be made through means of regular budget provision under the Homeless head.

14.3 For the benefits of the homeless, a separate allocation will be made on demand in all the eligible social benefit programmes like pensions, maternity benefits, RTE, NFSA etc.

14.4 For rural areas special budget provision will be prepared at all three levels and consolidated budget will be prepared by department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj to be included in the regular budget.

14.5 The additional Budget would have, among others, following main heads by purpose: (a) Administrative expenses including for SPV in TF(b) Infrastructure- construction, refurbishing, rentals and land acquisition (c) Operation and Management shelters/spaces created (d) Rehabilitation including subsidies/interest subvention/rental vouchers (e) Special programmes/schemes (f) Saving/protection, reintegration, referral (g) Monitoring, evaluation and audits.

#### 15 TRANSPERANCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

##### 15.1 Transparency

(a) Data related to all the activities under the policy will be displayed on Jan Sookhana Portal of the State Government.

(b) A state-level dedicated web portal for the Homeless will be set-up and all the information related to implementation of provisions of the Policy will be uploaded on that for public information and scrutiny including the policies, programmes/schemes, relevant circulars and orders, details of the related cases in Rajasthan High Court, reports of the Court Commissioners and SC Monitoring committee, minutes of the meetings etc.

(c) Detailed guidelines would be prepared by TF for uploading the information by concerned officials.

(d) The special portal would be suitably linked with the relevant portals of the Government departments and Boards, Corporations, Authorities etc.

##### 15.2 Accountability

(a) Different audits, namely, Performance/outcome audit, Quality Audit, Social Audit and Financial Audit would be ensured to cover shelters including special shelters, access to entitlements and social housing.

(b) For urban areas, audits will take into account the provisions in the SUH.

(c) Special priority and focus area will be regular Social Audit in relation to goals and specific objectives of the Policy by an expert independent agency. Social Audits would be mandatory.

(d) The Homeless Resource Centre would prepare area-wise list of organisations and individuals with the help of TF for conducting audits, especially social audits in urban areas and the same will be ensured in Rural areas, on the lines of NREGA.

(e) RTI Act will be applicable on Nodal Agencies to implementation of the Policy provisions.

## TABLES:

Table 1: Illustrative categories of homeless and type of shelter				
Sl No	Category	Description	The suitable shelter type	Legal remedy/other options
1	2	3	4	5
1	Vulnerable/sick out of labour force needing time to recover	Thrown out Old, infirm, single women, disabled, run-away children in need of care, victims of violence and sexual assault, deserted women, and sick out of employment and need time to recover, etc	Special shelters-like recovery shelters for sick; old-age homes, children's rehabilitation centres, mahilasadan, de-addiction centres etc	Should be provided benefits as per legal provisions/programmes/schemes
2	Labour hired through contractors and others living on work sites like construction sites, dhabas, open vacant spaces, factories	These are the largely seasonal migrants employed through contractor or directly living at or nearby work sites in groups	The employer should be held responsible for proper habitation for them as per NULM norms	Inter-state migrant workers act and contract workers act have provisions - they should be made applicable
3	Independent individual/small group short term migrant labour living in open	Casual wage workers doing mainly menial work of different kinds	Workers hostels for Men and Women as special Shelters	This should be set up as part of SUH
4	Self-employed living on means of livelihood-	Rikshaw pullers, cart, thela workers	Shelters with spaces for safe parking of their means of livelihood	
5	Communities like Nomadic Tribes living with families	In open spaces/ road sides with make shift structures. Many involved in rag-picking and making goods for sale	Family shelters with provisions for work spaces and keeping goods  Option of Road side porta cabins may be explored like ones set up for security staff outside homes	Option of direct access to social housing
	Living in temporary structures for long period of time	These are the long-time settlers at a particular place doing varied jobs and living with families in small or large groups at different places like rag-pickers	These people need affordable rented or owned houses near their work places- Family shelters is the only appropriate response to begin with	
7	Alcohol/Chemical dependents	They mainly include young boys, women and men	Special Shelter with assisted living like Counselling services and food	
8	Mentally Challenged	Men and women of all ages	Need support as per 2017 Act	
9	Destitute (Beggars)	There are two types- those begging at places of worship and those who beg at traffic lights. At lights one finds families and singles selling goods. Now transgender too are found at traffic lights begging/asking for money	Multiple need-based interventions are needed	Special interventions are needed to decriminalise begging by amendments in the relevant Act

<b>Table 2: Rajasthan Homeless Card (HPC) :Facsimile and Info Format</b>	
Rajasthan Homeless Photo Card Front RHCNo. 000000000RorU	
Photo	
Name----- DOB/Age-----Sex----- Education----- Family Status: --- Family Details: AM---AF---G---B---Work Status-----Migration Status----- Vulnerability-----	
Date of Issue	Authorized Signatory
Back Present Location-----Permanent Address----- Social Category-----Contact Number----- House Status-----Reason for arriving in city-----	
Card will be issued to individual or head of family as the case is. <u>Explanation:</u> 1-RCHNo: A ten-digit number will be given to each homeless. First three digits will represent ULB/PS. Next seven numbers will be serial number of homeless for that city. Example: Number 0810100081 where digits 08 denote Rajasthan (Census code of Rajasthan) Three digits 101 will represent one of the ULB or PS. All local bodies will be numbered. Last seven numbers represent the serial number of the homeless. 0000081 shows that this is 81 <sup>st</sup> identified homeless in concerned local body. R/U at the end refers to Rural or Urban area. 2-Sex: Male-M; Female-F; Boy-B; Girl-G; Transgender-T 3-Education Status: Illiterate: 1; Can Sign: 2; Can Read and Write: 3; Primary:4; Middle: 5; School Sec/SrSec: 6; College drop out: 7; Graduate:8; PG/Professional: 9 4-Family status: lives with family =1; lives alone=2; part family here=3 5-Family/part family staying together: AM: Adult males in number; AF: Adult females in number; Boys: number of boys up to 18 years; Girls: number of girls up to 18 years 6-Work status: use the following codes: Self-employed: 1 (specify); Regular Employee: 2; Casual Worker: 3; Looking for work: 4; Unemployed: 5; Not in Employment: 6 7-Migration status: Short-term migrant: up to one year=1; Long-term migrant: more than one but less than five years=2; Permanent: living for last five years or more=3 8-Vulnerability Status: Mentally Challenged=1; Handicapped=2; Single Woman=3; Single Girl Child=4; Single Boy=5; Sick=6; Alcoholic=7; Chemical Dependent =8; Beggar=9; Depressed=10 9-Present Location: Roadside:1; Under bridge/flyover: 2; Vacant space: 3; Shops/office: 4; Construction site: 5; Drain side: 6 10-Social Category: SC:1; ST:2; OBC: 3; General:4; Muslim: 5; Christian: 6; Sikh: 7; DNT/NT:8 Other: 9(specify) 11-House Status at place of origin: Houseless: 1; Kachha House with land patta:2; Pukka House with patta: 3; Kachha house on Land without Patta:4; Pukka house on land without Patta: 5; Others: 6 (specify) 12-Reasons for arriving in the city: Earn living: 1; Medical Treatment: 2; Tagged with someone else: 3; Landed after running-way from home: 4; Lured: 5; Evicted: 6; Social violence(specify): 7; Domestic violence: 8; Other 9 (specify)	
<b>Table 3: Illustrative List of essential/important benefits under different schemes/programmes/laws which are to be provided to deprived homeless.</b>	
<b>A: For all homeless deprived of the benefits</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identity Proof &amp; Postal Address</li> <li>2. Elector's Photo Identity Card (EPIC), Aadhaar Card etc.</li> <li>3. Old age, widows and disability pensions</li> <li>4. BPL cards, PDS ration card etc.</li> <li>5. Bank, Post Office, Jan Dhan Yojana Accounts</li> <li>6. ICDS services</li> <li>7. Admission to government schools</li> <li>8. NRHM, NUHM, Admission to public hospitals for health care</li> <li>9. Free Legal Aid</li> <li>10. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana</li> <li>11. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana</li> <li>12. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana</li> <li>13. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All</li> <li>14. Skill Training under DAY-NULM &amp; Prime Minister's Kaushal Vikas Yojana</li> <li>15. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, SEP component of DAY-NULM</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19. Subsidy under PDS</li> <li>20. BOCWA</li> <li>21. Direct Benefit Transfer under various Govt. schemes</li> <li>22. Linkage to and other schemes/services/entitlements of the Union and States Governments under different ministries/departments like housing programmes</li> <li>23. Stand Up India</li> <li>24. Skill India (already has special provision for women, Scheduled Castes and Tribes need to view homeless population as part of this too)</li> <li>25. National Apprenticeship Programme</li> <li>26. National Rural and Urban Livelihoods Mission - existing provisions within for the urban poor</li> </ol>

<p>16. Identity card/vending certificates to homeless streetvendors/oldage, widow, disability certificates</p> <p>17. Rehabilitation of disabled scheme of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment</p> <p>18. Referralservicesforwomen&amp;childrenindistresswithSWADH AR,UJJAWALA, SABLA, One Stop Centre. Women Helpline Scheme, Schemes of MoW&amp;CD</p>	<p>need to specifically mention the needs fo the homeless population.</p> <p>27. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)</p> <p>28. Samagra Shiksha Programme</p> <p>29. DeenDayal Disabled Rehabilitation</p> <p>30. E-shram Card</p> <p><b>Note: RLSA book on welfare schemes lists 102 welfare schemes/programme. Benefit of each of this should be ensured. Above list</b></p>
<p><b>B: Illustrative List Laws and legal provisions to be used for benefit of special category homeless</b></p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007</li> <li>2. Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses (POCSO) Act, 2012</li> <li>3. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015</li> <li>4. Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005</li> <li>5. National Commission for Women</li> <li>6. National Commission for Scheduled Castes</li> <li>7. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes</li> <li>8. National Commission for Backward Classes</li> <li>9. National Human Rights Commission</li> <li>10. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007</li> <li>11. Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses (POCSO) Act, 2012</li> <li>12. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005</li> <li>14. National Commission for Women</li> <li>15. National Commission for Scheduled Castes</li> <li>16. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes</li> <li>17. National Commission for Backward Classes</li> <li>18. National Human Rights Commission</li> <li>19. National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes</li> <li>20. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights</li> <li>21. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989</li> <li>22. Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016</li> <li>23. Mental Health Care Act 2017</li> <li>24. NALSA Judgement 2014</li> </ol>

**Table4: Special Requirements for Women and Recovery Shelters**

**A: Recovery Shelter**

**Infrastructure**

- There is a separation between infectious diseases and non-infectious diseases. This is especially important in the context of tuberculosis which is widespread in the homeless population.
- The shelter has a minimum of 50 square feet per patient, as outlined in the SUH guidelines
- The shelter has a clean and regularly sanitized space for wound dressing, sample withdrawal etc
- The shelter is accessible to those with mobile impairments
- The shelter has a 1:5 ratio for bathrooms
- The shelter should have adequate bathing space as well as hot running water
- There is a sufficient number of accessible bathrooms (ideally 1:10) at the shelter, with a minimum of two.
- Patients in the shelter should have access to phone services
- Pest control program is provided for by the state
- Vector control program is provided for by the state

**Staff and policies**

- The shelter has a written document on how to control the spread of infection. That is compliant

with the airborne infection guidelines of the state.

- The shelter has a written policy of how it deals with biomedical waste.
- The shelter provides substantial nutrition through three hot cooked meals a day. Ration should be provided by the state in accordance with ration dispensation to welfare institutions in the NFSA.
- The shelter has a training plan to equip train their non-clinical staff in
  - o Health Information and Privacy
  - o Bloodborn pathogen exposure
  - o Emergency response
  - o Sexual Harassment
- There needs to be an onsite staff with basic training in first aid and life saving techniques 24 hours a day
- The recovery shelter has a written set of rules around admission and discharge
- The shelter should have a regular set of activities for patients to engage in; these should be documented and reviewed regularly
- The shelter screens and honours existing advance directives
- The recovery shelter is either provided a medical director by the state or appoints one by themselves, the medical director must be a qualified doctor
- A medical record is kept for each patient, these records are kept secure and confidential and only shared with other staff directly related to caregiving.
- Medical records are only shared with others after gaining consent of the patient
- The program designates staff to coordinate the healthcare needs of each patient, care coordination includes:
  - o Facilitating referrals to government hospitals
  - o Understanding and responding to the healthcare needs of the patient through an appropriate provider
  - o Helping provide medication and other allied services
- There must be counselling services available at the shelter
- The shelter must respond to the social needs of the patients which can include facilitating referrals to his native place

#### **Linkages**

- The shelter is connected to the local police station by the government
- The shelter is connected to a hospital or hospitals who will be able to cater to the needs of the patients. This includes chest hospitals, mental health hospitals, orthopaedics centres, ART centres etc and must depute specialists to visit the shelter.
- The program has a proactive approach to providing identity documents as well as linking patients to existing social security schemes
- The shelter is used as a space for outreach camps by hospitals as well as entitlement providers such as the election commission, UIDAI, banks, pension schemes, food department etc

#### **Accountability**

- The program undergoes a social audit every 6 months by a group of social work and medical students and their supervisors
- The program is randomly and confidentially reviewed by its users and these reviews are made accessible to the social audit scheme
- The recovery shelter has written records for all patients with adverse outcomes including deaths, patients leaving against medical advice, patients contracting illness during their stay at

the shelter.
<b>B: Shelter for Women</b>
<b>Infrastructure and Staff</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There needs to be a creche and balwadi facility for the women at the shelter, this must be included in the Operational cost. The creche and balwadi must serve nutritious meals 3 times a day and be staffed by a minimum of two persons.</li> <li>- Secure toilets and bathing areas that are lockable and safe.</li> <li>- Free food for more than 50 percent of residents (old, infirm and those who cannot pay for it) out of O&amp;M cost.</li> <li>- Must include a trained counsellor or psychologist on staff.</li> <li>- There should be a provision that children above 6 years of age can stay with their mothers at these shelters</li> <li>- There should be proper arrangements for protection, security and privacy</li> <li>- Violence against women is the primary cause of homelessness for women. There must be a provision for legal advice as well as free representation.</li> </ul>
<b>Linkages:</b>
Shelter should have linkages with (i) prominent women's organisations (ii) State Commission for Women (iii) women's police wing
<b>Accountability</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A social audit will be conducted every 6 months by a group of known women's organisations in collaboration with social audit experts.</li> <li>- The shelter management performance will be confidentially reviewed by its users and these reviews are made and referred to respective SSMTs</li> <li>- The shelter must keep written records for all women residents especially with children, are pregnant, and suffer from vulnerabilities</li> <li>- Must have record of rehabilitation process and outcomes for each woman resident</li> </ul>

<b>Table 5: Select Non-Negotiables for Selection of Agency/NGOs for O&amp;M of Shelters</b>
<b>A: General:</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The allocation of shelters for O&amp;M shall not be through financial tendering process. Applications should be invited from the NGOs and other social organizations on the basis of the minimum criteria as given in section B.</li> <li>2. Suitable applicants should be short-listed for discussion with a selection committee who upon an objective assessment should select the best applicant.</li> <li>3. The allocation should be based on a simple MOU with essential terms and conditions some of which are spelt in Section C.</li> <li>4. Before applying, the applicant organization should thoroughly read and understand the Rajasthan State Policy for Homeless, SOPs/protocols, DAY_NULM_SUH scheme with all its amendments and terms and conditions of allotment. All these documents should be made available to the interested parties on web-site of the Local Self Government. This should be clearly stated in advertisement calling applications.</li> <li>5. The allotment should be for three years with monthly monitoring and annual review.</li> <li>6. Payment will be fixed and linked with Consumer Price Index.</li> </ol>
<b>B: Essential Criteria for Allotment of Shelters to Organisations/Institutions:</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relevant experience of working with urban homeless in concerned city. Alternatively, experience of working with urban poor in the specific category of homeless for which the shelter is meant. For instance, if it is for women then working with poor urban women.</li> <li>2. Track record of efficiency and achievements of the applicant organization in the context of</li> </ol>



target groups namely urban homeless and/or urban poor and promoting their rights and access there to.

3. The organization should be one that works on right based approach empowering people about their rights and facilitating self-action for realization of the rights through collectives.
4. The applicant organization must not have any political and religious affiliation.
5. The organization must not have any financial or other interest in running the shelter.
6. Key functionaries of the applicant organization must have thorough understanding of the Policy and SUH in case of urban shelters.

**C: Essential Terms and Conditions in the agreement:**

1. Current rate of O&M which is presently rupees fifty thousand per month will be paid for operation and management for one shelter. Three months' money will be paid in advance and thereafter bi-monthly payment will be made on receipt of utilization certificate. One-month advance will always be maintained with the concerned agency.
2. They will hire one manager and three caregivers for each shelter. In addition to four full time staff, part time staff will be deployed for regular cleaning of premises and toilets and bathrooms and maintenance of electric and water fittings. They will ensure that the staff deployed have minimum qualifications and are trained. However, if homeless themselves are prepared to work as caregivers they should be given preference, trained and minimum qualification may be relaxed if required.
3. They will be provided a shelter home with all the facilities and equipment as specified in the Policy and SOP/Protocol/guidelines and annexed to this agreement.
4. The maintenance of the shelter will, inter alia, include: (i) regular cleaning of beddings (ii) timely servicing of fire extinguisher and televisions (iii) maintenance of building including proper functioning of doors and windows (iv) Maintenance of kitchen including of regular supply of cooking gas and maintenance of utensils (v) proper functioning of CCTV cameras including maintenance of records (vi) functional TV (vii) Mandatory info boards
5. They will follow the Protocol/SOP/rules and regulations

**Table 6: Illustrative Roles and Responsibilities of Shelter Functionaries**

<i>Responsibilities of the Shelter Manager</i>	<i>Functions of caregivers</i>
1) Ensure facilities in the shelter are in order all the time	1) Manage entry, exit and stay of homeless residents
2) Ensure that homeless are treated with dignity and sensitivity by caregivers and others so that the homeless feel comfortable and wanted	2) Maintain cleanliness of the shelter including cleanliness of toilets and bathing spaces all the time
3) No homeless is refused entry any time on any ground especially on the ground of non-availability of identity	3) Must treat the homeless with dignity and respect
4) Free food is provided to all needy as per SUH guidelines	4) Provide first aid as and when required
5) Makes regular visits to surrounding areas to identify and motivate homeless to use shelter	5) Assist Shelter Manager in record keeping
6) Provide HPIC to each identified homeless within 48 hours	
7) Rehabilitation plan is prepared for each homeless resident	
8) Facilitate and track access to entitlements to identified homeless in general and the	

<p>residents of the concerned shelter outside the shelter in defined areas in particular</p> <p>9) Establish linkages with the community especially nearby college, concerned NGOs, social workers, nearby residents etc to collectively work for the identification and rehabilitation of the homeless</p> <p>10) All the records are maintained properly and updated daily</p> <p>11) Resolve/settle complaints related to shelter at the earliest but not later than specified time period</p> <p>12) Monitor the functioning of the caregivers</p> <p>13) Hold regular meetings of the Shelter Management Committee</p> <p>14) Ensure that the shelter is not used for any other purposes except the residence and other related work of the homeless. Misuse of shelter must not be allowed by any one.</p> <p>15) Approach higher authorities as and when required</p>	
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Sl No.	Task	Time	Responsibility	Remarks
1	Adoption of Policy	*By March 31, 2022 *It will be placed and passed in the Assembly	Office of CS	This will be done after due consultation with different stakeholders and citizen's suggestions, comments
2	A. Rapid Mapping- in cities of homeless and resources especially land and buildings B. In 50 PS	All district headquarters by June 30, 2022	Concerned ULB in cities and Gram Panchayats under guidance/following guidelines and supervision city SUH Manager/ Homeless Coordinator at PS	Social workers must be part of the survey along with concerned NGO
3	A. Detailed Survey by expert agency in major cities B. Special surveys of hot-spots	By end of 2022	Concerned ULB/PS Unit head	By April 2022 surveys will be planned
4	Minimum Shelters Spaces at all district headquarters for urban homeless	Dec 2023	CEO ULB	
5	Family Shelter- one in each of seven divisional headquarter	End of year 2022	CEO of concerned municipality	
6	Constitution of TF and other committees	All committees will be constituted and notified within 30 days of notification of the policy		
7	Budget Preparations	ULBs and Zilla Parishads will prepare budgets for their respective areas as per provisions in the policy and forward the same to Director ULB and Secretary Panchayati Raj who in turn will consolidate the budget and submit for budget estimates for FY 2022-23. The process will be in sync with the regular budget exercise.		
8	Integrated MIS System. Land Policy	By TF within six months of taking charge		
9	Protocols/Guidelines SOPs for urban areas	By July 31, 2022	Director ULB	Director ULB, SUH Manager in consultation with High Court Commissioners, SC Committee and

				Petitioners
10	Homestead Land Act	Within six months of adoption of policy	PS. Rural Development	
11	Inclusion of Homeless Shelters and Social Housing in the City and Smart City Plans	By June 30, 2022	PS. Housing and Urban Development	
12	Mainstreaming of homeless in State Schemes/ Prgrammes/ Benefits	By Oct 30, 2022	Secretary Concerned Department	
13	Training Schedule/Calendar	By 15 <sup>th</sup> April for the particular FY	Director. LSG for urban areas and Director. PR for rural areas	

**Table 8 : Suggested Composition of Different Committees**

<b>1.Task Force/ High Powered Committee</b>	<b>2.State Convergence Committee (SCC)</b>
1. Full time Chairperson-to be appointed by Cabinet, 2.Member Secretary: To be appointed by the Chairperson in consultation with the Government 3.Nominated Member 1 from CSO, 4. Nominated Member 2 Urban Homeless Expert. 5. Permanent Member 1: Secretary, LSG, 6. Permanent Member 2: Secretary Panchayati Raj 7. Any other need-based nominated or invited member	Chairperson: Head, Task Force/HPCS Members: 1. Director Medical and Health 2. Director Primary Education 3. Commissioner Labour 4. Managing Director, RSLDM 5. Commissioner/Director Panchayati Raj/Rural Development 6. Director, ULB 7. Director, Rajasthan Housing Board 8. Director, Department of Industries 9. Director, Department of Mines and Geology 10. Director, Department of Food and Civil Supplies 11. DGP 12. Commissioner/Director, Department of SJE 13. Member Secretary, RLSA 14-15: Rajasthan High Court Commissioners/SCSMC member 16-17: Civil Society Members working on homeless
<b>3.Rajasthan Urban Homeless Management Committee (RUHMC)</b>	<b>4.Rajasthan Rural Homeless Management Committee (RUHMC)</b>
1. Chairperson: PS, UDH 2. Member Secretary: Director, ULBs. 3. Project Director, NULM. 4. State Manager SUH. 5. Chief Engineer. 6. Chief Town Planner; 7.Nominated Members by TF/HPC 8. Homeless Expert 9-11. Nominated from CSO-at least one female working on gender issues and one on vulnerable section	1. Chairperson: Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj 2. Member Secretary-to be appointed 3. State Coordinator Homeless-to be appointed 4. Nominated member by TF/HPC 5. Homeless Expert 6. 6-9 Rep of ST/SC/DNT/NT 7. 10&11 Two CSO members -at least one female working on gender issues