



# AN ANALYSIS ON THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL HOUSING FOR THE HOMELESS IN THE SOCIETY

*Submitted by*

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## ABSTRACT

India has recently experienced a growing number of homeless people, which leads to the need to evaluate the impact of social housing on the living conditions of its users.

The paper intends to study the impact of social housing on the homeless in India. There is a homelessness crisis in India. Many investments have been made to reverse this crisis including building more Slum Clearance, Night shelters and providing rent subsidies, which create mechanisms to support people who are currently experiencing homelessness. However, we are long way from solving the problem of homelessness. We need to explore the policies to completely avoid homelessness and to take necessary future steps to control further homelessness in India.

The definitive goal of this dissertation to analyse the rules and regulations, techniques, building materials via some case studies and providing better conclusions with referenced inferences. After framing the findings and conclusion, these techniques will be carried to the thesis phase II.

## CHAPTER – 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

There is a homelessness crisis in India. Many investments have been made to reverse this crisis including building more Slum Clearance, Night shelters and providing rent subsidies, which create mechanisms to support people who are currently experiencing homelessness. However, we are long way from solving the problem of homelessness. We need to explore the policies to completely avoid homelessness and to take necessary future steps to control further homelessness in India.

Public housing, also known as social housing or subsidized housing, is a form of housing tenure in which the property is usually owned by a government authority, either central or local.

Such terms depending on the country could also refer to any rental housing that may be owned and managed by the state, by non-profit organizations, or by a combination of the two, usually with the aim of providing affordable housing. Social housing is generally rationed by a government through some form of means-testing or through administrative measures of housing need. One can regard social housing as a potential remedy for housing inequality.

Although the common goal of public housing is to provide affordable housing, the details, terminology, definitions of poverty, and other criteria for allocation vary within different contexts.

There are two reasons for the desirability of the paper's creation, namely:

- (a)** the growing number of homeless people, people at risk of homelessness;
- (b)** the impact of social housing on homeless people in India. We understand social housing as housing provided to persons in need of housing or who are at immediate risk of housing loss. Social housing is provided under specific rental terms and conditions and in accordance with certain principles. Users of social housing are provided with support in the form of social work, if necessary

## 1.1 AIM

The Aim is to Analyze and study how housing for homeless impacts the society

## 1.2 OBJECTIVE

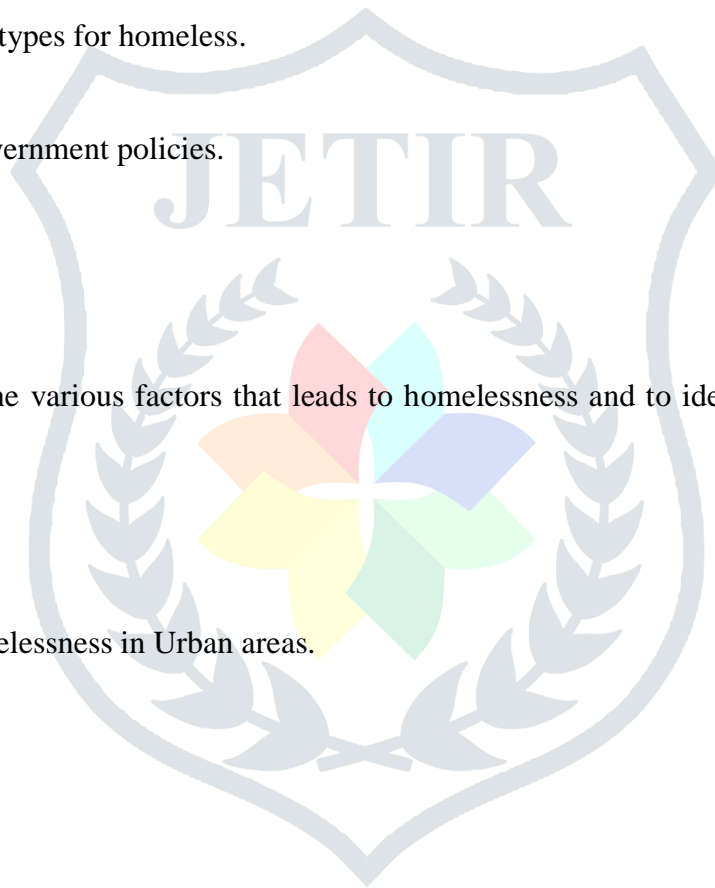
- To research how to avoid homelessness.
- To identify housing types for homeless.
- To learn various government policies.

## 1.3 SCOPE

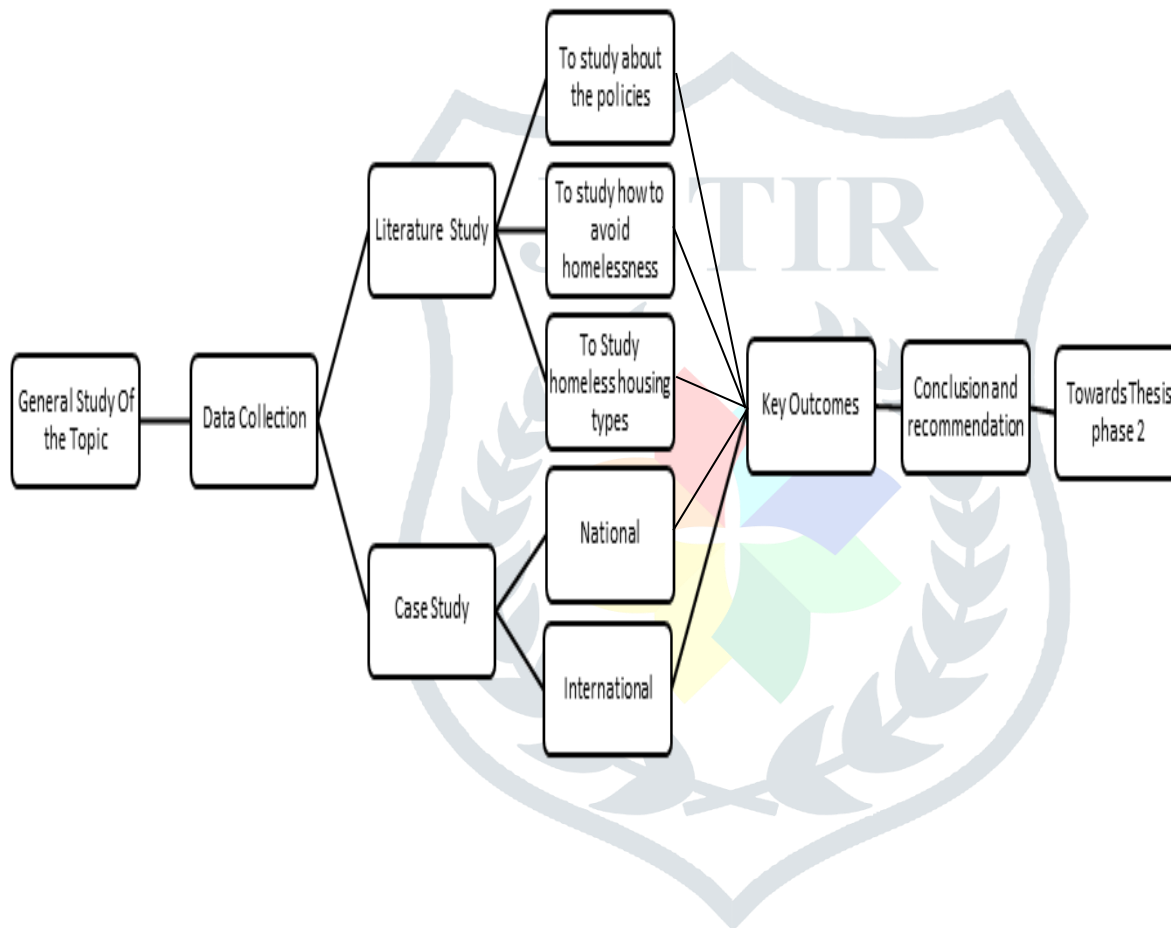
The study focuses on the various factors that leads to homelessness and to identify opportunities to house homeless people.

## 1.4 LIMITATION

The study is limited to homelessness in Urban areas.



## 1.5 METHODOLOGY



## CHAPTER – II

### LITERATURE REVIEWS

#### 2.1 NATIONAL LITERATURE STUDY

##### 2.1.1 HOUSING MARKETS AND HOUSING POLICIES IN INDIA

Authors:

Piyush Tiwari and Jyoti Rao.

Published on ADBI Working Paper 565 April 2016

##### 2.1.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Issues of housing in India are synonymous with ignorance of housing in active government involvement at the policy and program formulation levels. They are also due to the problems that unplanned urbanization, income disparity, poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment brought. These issues extenuated the housing problem, causing a housing shortage of 51 million in 2011. Though India has a long history of establishing policies, programs, and institutions to cater to housing, without allocating adequate resources, their impact in ameliorating the shortage has been marginal. This paper argues that to address the housing shortage in India, there is desperate need to prepare a framework for housing by (i) including housing as a constitutional right; (ii) resolving issues of unclear land titles and ensuing claims; (iii) building adequate financial resources for affordable housing programs; (iv) building responsive instruments to facilitate the affordability of housing by all income segments; and (v) overcoming market segmentation, which is currently catering to the housing needs of creditworthy clients and is overlooking the growing demand from middle- and lower-income segments. India needs to leverage its extensive architecture of agencies, policies, and market frameworks for housing by equipping them with adequate resources so they can deliver housing for all.

To review the economic, urban, and housing context for India.

What housing policies and programs have been implemented in India

What are the income groups that have been targeted by the housing policies?

##### 2.1.1.2 INFERENCE

The lack of emphasis on urbanization at the political and policy levels has resulted in the emergence of unplanned cities that lack the basic infrastructure required.

### **2.1.1.3 KEY POINTS**

Housing for All (Urban) Mission. This mission will provide central assistance to ULBs and other implementing agencies through states and/or UTs for in situ rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation, interest rate subsidies on loans for housing of EWS and LIG households, financial assistance from the central government for the development of affordable housing by states and ULBs in partnership with the private sector, and subsidies for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement for EWS households.

## **2.1.2 POLICIES AND SCHEMES**

### **2.1.2.1 PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA-URBAN**

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was launched on 25th June 2015 as a 'housing for all' initiative. It is considered as the driving force to make available affordable housing facilities to all in the urban areas. The implementation period for this scheme is from 2015 to 2022. Under it, the Government provides central assistance to the implementing agencies through States/Union Territories and Central Nodal Agencies. The States and Union Territories have been given the power to approve projects which confine to the framework provided in the mission guidelines. This scheme also continues the government's efforts towards women empowerment by mandating the female head of the family to be the owner or co-owner of the dwelling unit under this mission. The scheme has been divided into four parts or four options based on income, finance, availability of land and, such other factors.

### **2.1.2.2 IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT (ISSR)**

Under this option, the central assistance of rupees 1 Lakh per house will be made available for all the houses built for the slum dwellers who are eligible. In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) is an initiative to use the land as a resource with the participation of private developers. Flexibility is emphasized under this option as the States or Union Territories are permitted to utilize the rehabilitation grants for any of the slum redevelopment projects. Under the guidelines, it is recommended that the State or Union Territory denotify the slum after redevelopment.

### **2.1.2.3 CREDIT LINKED SUBSIDY SCHEME (CLSS)**

Under this option, provision for subsidy, on loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies, and other such institutions for acquiring or constructing houses, is made. Under this, the beneficiaries have been divided into three groups:

### Economically Weaker Section (EWS) or Low Income Group (LIG)

The annual household income limit for the EWS category is rupees 3 lakhs. They are eligible to avail 6.5% of interest subsidy on loans of up to rupees 6 lakhs for twenty years or loan tenure, whichever is lower. The house size or the maximum carpet area must be 30 square meters.

The LIG category is also eligible for 6% subsidy on a loan of rupees 6 lakh for 20 years or loan tenure, whichever is less. But the maximum carpet area allowed for the house is 60 square meters. For both the categories, i.e., EWS and LIG, the maximum amount of subsidy is rupees 2,20,000.

### Middle Income Group- I (MIG-I)

Households with an income limit between 6,00,001 to 12,00,000 are eligible for an interest subsidy of 4% on a loan limit of 9 lakh for twenty years or loan tenure, whichever is lower. The maximum carpet area for this is 160 square meters.

### Middle Income Group- II (MIG-II)

Here, the households with an income between 12,00,001 to 18,00,000 are eligible for a subsidy of 3% on a loan limited at 12 lakh for twenty years or loan tenure, whichever is less. The maximum carpet area for this is 200 square meters.

The scheme for the MIG category was initially approved for implementation for the year 2017. It has now been extended until March 2021.

### 2.1.2.4 AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN PARTNERSHIP (AHP)

Under this, the Government of India will provide central assistance of rupees 1.5 lakh per EWS house in those projects where, at least, 35% of the houses are for the economically weaker section category, and a single project consists of at least 250 houses.

### Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC)

This component provides central assistance to individual EWS category families who are eligible. The assistance of rupees 1.5 lakh per house will be provided for the construction of new or enhancement of existing houses. Enhancement, for this purpose, means the addition of a minimum carpet area of 9.0 Square Meters into the existing house with pucca construction of at least one habitable room or room with kitchen and/or bathroom and/or toilet conforming to National Building Code of India norms. The total carpet area after enhancement must not be less than 21 sqm and must not exceed 30 sqm.



The Middle Income Group was included in the scheme by an amendment in 2017.

The beneficiaries, to be eligible to avail the benefits under the scheme, must not own a house or avail the benefits of any other housing scheme by State or Central Government.

### **2.1.2.5 CRITICAL ANALYSIS (PMAY-U)**

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana has adopted a decentralised system of financing the development and construction of the housing. But, due to a gap between people's aspirations and capabilities and the state's imagination regarding housing, the speed of the mission has been somewhat sluggish. Ownership of land is a prerequisite in the BLC and CLSS options, and most of the urban slum households do not own land and are thus ineligible under these options. Also, the absence of certain security documents with the people who want to avail the benefits under these options has led to their inability in doing so.

The scheme's attempt to promote women empowerment by mandating a female head as owner or co-owner of the property is laudable. A total of 1.04 crore houses were sanctioned under PMAY-U out of which around 33.50 lakh have been constructed and delivered and around 64 lakh units are at various stages of construction. Extension of CLSS till 31st March 2021 has opened up benefits for MIG categories and in recent developments, the government has announced the conversion of government-funded housing in urban areas into Affordable Rental Housing Complexes. A public-private partnership model will be implemented here. With its various pros and cons, the overall outlook on the scheme is still inclined to be optimistic.

### **2.1.2.6 PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN AWAS YOJANA**

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana has two parts, Urban, and Rural. This scheme caters to affordable housing for all of rural India except Delhi and Chandigarh. Formerly, it was known as Indira Awaas Yojana when it was launched in 1996. It was restructured in April 2016 as PMAY-G aiming to provide pucca houses to all the people living in dilapidated establishments. The houses will have the basic amenities such as power supply, sanitation, etc. Thus, people not having any house and living in dilapidated and kutcha houses are eligible to apply for benefits under this scheme, there are around 1 crore families living in such dilapidated houses. The minimum house under this scheme is provided to be 25 sq. m. The unit assistance provided under this program is Rs. 1.20 lakh for houses to be constructed in plains and Rs. 1.30 lakh for houses to be constructed in difficult areas, hilly states and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.

The beneficiary is entitled to 90/95 person-days of unskilled labour from MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme), under PMAY-G.



Central and State Governments shall share the cost of building houses in the ratio 60:40 for houses constructed in plain areas and 90:10 for houses constructed in three Himalayan States (Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir) and the North Eastern States.

The scheme, collaborated with other Government schemes, such as Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin (SBM-G), will ensure the provision of basic amenities such as electricity, water, toilet, clean and efficient cooking fuel, treatment of social and liquid waste, etc.

The use of local materials, appropriate design and trained masons will focus on quality house construction. The selection of beneficiaries will be done using housing deprivation parameters in the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data, which will be verified by the Gram Sabhas. Beneficiaries will also be given technical assistance in the construction of the house.

The National Technical Support Agency (NTSA) is envisioned to set-up so that a better quality of construction can be ensured. A willing beneficiary will be facilitated to get a loan of up to Rs. 70,000 from lending institutions. All payments to the beneficiary will be electronically transferred to their bank or post office accounts that are linked to Aadhaar with consent.

#### **2.1.2.7 CRITICAL ANALYSIS (PMAY-G)**

The scheme is to operate in two phases, 1 crore houses were to be constructed under phase I from 2016-2019 and the remaining 1.95 crore houses are to be constructed in phase 2 ending in 2021-2022. The construction of pucca houses with basic amenities such as water, sanitation, cooking area, etc. has provided a dignified life to the residents of rural India. The provision to identify the beneficiaries through the Socio-Economic Caste Census has brought in transparency to the system. PMAY-G has also contributed to the generation of additional employment and income by increasing the labor and demand for construction materials. The ministry has started a Rural Mason Training Program thus increasing the employability of the trained workers. An initiative such as the operation of Single Nodal Account has ensured the smooth flow of the funds.

#### **2.1.2.8 RAJIV AWAS YOJANA**

This scheme was launched in 2009 aimed to encourage a slum-free India by bringing all the illegal constructions within a formal system. All the notified and non-notified slums were to be targeted and brought under a formal system which would enable them to avail of the basic amenities such as electricity, water, and sanitation. Planning for affordable housing stock for the urban poor was undertaken and crucial policy changes were initiated for redressal of the failures of the formal system which led to the creation of the slums. This scheme also includes the part of extending the financial support to the states to create affordable housing stock

through public-private partnership (PPP) under the component of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP). All the notified and non-notified slums in the city come under this scheme, whether on lands belonging to the Central Government or its Undertakings, Autonomous bodies created under the Act of Parliament, State Government, or its Undertakings, Urban Local Bodies or any other private sector and public agency. It also applies to “urbanized villages” inside the planning area of the city, urban homeless and pavement dwellers.

The Government has also notified the scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) as part of Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY) on 03.9.2013 to increase affordable housing stock. Each Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) dwelling unit (DU) of the size of 21 to 40 sq. m. is provided with Central support at the rate of Rs. 75,000 in affordable housing projects taken up under various kinds of partnerships including private partnership. A project size must be of a minimum of 250 dwelling units to be eligible for funding under the scheme.

#### **2.1.2.9 DDA HOUSING SCHEME**

Delhi Development Authority Housing Scheme was launched in December 2018. DDA Housing Scheme offers apartments for high-income groups, middle-income groups, and low-income groups, while some reservations are made for the economically weaker sections of the society. Following are a few features of this scheme:

There was no offline procedure for the DDA housing scheme last year and this year also there will be more emphasis on the online process.

Units are offered on a first-come and first serve basis.

In 2020 the scheme will most probably offer 5000 flats, of which 1000 will be luxury units.

#### **2.1.2.10 TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD SCHEME**

Tamil Nadu Housing Board Scheme was started in 1961 and has now developed into a full-fledged organization. It offers shelter to people under Higher Income Group, Middle Income Group, and Economically Weaker Section. This scheme includes subsidiary schemes such as the Ambattur Housing Scheme and Sevvapet Phase III Scheme.

To purchase shelter under this scheme, people must purchase the application form and then submit the form along with initial deposit money as specified.

#### **2.1.2.11 MHADA LOTTERY SCHEME**

Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority is a lottery scheme that is launched every year for buyers from various income groups. The poorer sections are benefitted as a major portion of the units are

reserved for them. The scheme calls for online registration and then publishes the final list of accepted applicants. Thereafter the draw takes place on the pre-specified date and then refunds follow.

#### 2.1.2.12 NTR HOUSING SCHEME

Under NTR Housing Scheme from the Andhra Pradesh government, the Centre offers subsidies for homes linked with the PMAY scheme. In this scheme, the beneficiary has to contribute only one-third amount of the principal. The NTR housing scheme spans over urban as well as rural areas to give shelter to the underprivileged in the state. People with below poverty line (BPL) cards are eligible to apply under this scheme. The eligible applicants must not possess any other house or land under the Government housing scheme and must be a citizen of Andhra Pradesh.

#### 2.1.2.13 DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA – NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION

- The aspects of the evil existing in our society i.e., urban poverty can be broadly classified into three brackets:
- Residential vulnerability (access to the basic amenities like land, water, food, etc.);
- Social vulnerability (deprivations related to factors like gender, age, and social stratification, lack of social protection, inadequate voice and participation in governance structures, etc.) and
- Occupational vulnerability (uncertain livelihoods, dependence on informal sector for employment and earnings, uncertain job security, unfit working conditions, etc.).
- These vulnerabilities are connected to each other somehow i.e. they are interrelated. The recent observation of the apex court has brought into limelight the difficulties and the plight which is being faced by the urban homeless and has also thrown a light by declaring that providing dignified shelters and the right associated with is a very important element under 'Right to life' i.e., Article 21 of the Indian constitution which calls for a fasttrack need to evolve policy and programmes for the urban homeless.[iii]
- The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA) has implemented a scheme which has been sponsored centrally i.e., Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997 which has been reconstituted as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission since September 2013. The NULM since September 24, 2013, has been implemented in all district headquarters (irrespective of the population) and all the cities with a population of 1 lakh or more.

### 2.1.2.14 NULM (NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION)

- According to the latest official data, merely 658 shelters have been created since the launch of the Shelter for Homeless programme under the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) in 2013.
- These shelters across the country cater to a total homeless population of 35,000. This does not even amount to five percent of the total urban homeless population of 9.38 lakh.[vi]
- There are only 658 shelters in 18 states. Of these, states such as West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Odisha, Gujarat, and Chhattisgarh hold a poor record of creating between one to five shelters each.
- There is also the underlying prejudice that looks at the homeless as migrants who need not be provided for. While the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) has been expanded to include even the middle classes, little is being done to resolve the issue of homelessness.

### 2.1.3 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

#### 2.1.3.1 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

**Article 21:** Right to protection of life and personal liberty. In the pavement dwellers case (Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation), the apex court held that Article 21 of Constitution gives the right to life and gave wide meaning as, “It does not mean merely that life cannot be extinguished or taken away as, for e.g., by imposition and execution of death sentence, except according to procedure established by law.

**Article 14 and Article 19:** The apex court has included Article 14, 19 and 21 and recognized them as a deciding factor for a dignity of an individual. The states are under an obligation to protect the dignity of an individual by securing a household for the homeless.

**Article 39 (1):** State policy to be directed in order to secure for both men and women, equal right to an adequate means of livelihood.

**Article 42:** Provisions to be made by the State for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

**Article 47:** Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.

#### 2.1.3.2 THE APEX COURT ORDERS IN FAVOR OF THE HOMELESS – PUCL V. UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS

The much alarming issue of the homelessness was brought to the notice of the Supreme Court in the ‘right to food case’ in the year 2010 (PUCL v. Union of India and Others).[ii]. This led to the passing of an order by the apex court of the country to meet the essential need of the urban homeless to the ratio of at least 1 shelter per

100,000 population at every major urban area. The order of the court also stated that the shelter homes should remain functional for 365 days and 24\*7, and shouldn't be available only for a particular season.

## **2.1.4 HOUSING THE HOMELESS: THE EFFECT OF HOMELESS HOUSING PROGRAMS ON FUTURE HOMELESSNESS AND SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOMES**

Author:

Elior Cohen

Published on Haynes Foundation, UCLA

June 14, 2021

### **2.1.4.1 INTRODUCTION**

Funding for housing programs serving the homeless has more than doubled in the past decade, with only scant evidence regarding the causal effect of such programs on future homelessness and socioeconomic outcomes such as crime, employment, and health. Using a random case worker assignment design and a novel dataset constructed by linking administrative records from multiple public agencies in Los Angeles County, I estimate that housing assistance for single adults experiencing homelessness reduces the likelihood of future return to the homeless system by 20 percentage points over an 18-month period, compared to a baseline mean of 40 percent. The decline is driven by housing programs that provide long-term housing solutions and by individuals with physical disabilities and/or severe mental illness. Moreover, my findings show that housing programs reduce crime, increase employment, and improve health, while not increasing reliance on social benefits. A simple cost-benefit analysis implies that up to 80 percent of housing and program costs are offset by these potential benefits in the first 18 months alone. Taken together, these findings demonstrate that well-targeted housing assistance for the homeless with a focus on long-term housing solutions can be rehabilitative for a large segment of the homeless population. To Fund for housing programs serving the homeless.

- Using administrative data to study homelessness.
- To establish that participation in housing assistance programs has a beneficial causal effect.

### **2.1.4.2 INFERENCE**

The ongoing crisis of homelessness has generated a shift towards the Housing First approach which aims to quickly provide individuals experiencing homelessness with housing assistance without preconditions.

### 2.1.4.3 KEY POINTS

Housing first approach shows that it reduces crime, increase employment, and improve health etc. Increasing social benefits for the society.

## 2.1.5 ARCHITECTURE IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL INCLUSION OF HOMELESS

Author:

Adam Rybka, Anna Brudnicka

Published on E3S Web of Conferences 49, 00093, 2018

### 2.1.5.1 INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of homelessness requires active support to stimulate the actions of socially excluded people in the process of leaving homelessness. The study exemplifies transfer of benefits from the design sector to the social service sector. Shelters or installations for homeless people give them, on the one hand, a chance to survive, on the other, signal of acceptance of their status. Is it necessary to design forms that consolidate their condition or initiate a process whose aim is to overcome the state of homelessness and social inclusion? The paper reveals how to engage homeless populations as clients participating in the design and building process. The study presents a project in the field of natural construction based on straw balls technology. Materials are common, cheap, local and biodegradable. Straw bale technology allows building intentional communities developing in direction of social, economic and environmental sustainability. The project tries to solve the main problems of homelessness through assurance of refuge, inclusion in society, motivation to work and to develop the ability of the homeless to cooperate. The target group can gradually achieve economic independence and become an active part of society. To engage homeless populations as clients participating in the design and building process

- To solve the main problems of homelessness through assurance of refuge, inclusion in society, motivation to work and to develop the ability of the homeless to cooperate.
- To present a project in the field of natural construction based on straw balls technology.

### 2.1.5.2 INFERENCE

The main idea was to combine low costs sustainable building and a fulfilling lifestyle to create an optimal environment for the community



### 2.1.5.3 KEY POINTS

Participation in making decisions about the design, planning, building and management of places can enhance a sense of belonging. It can increase feelings of security and remove barriers between communities.

## 2.2 INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE STUDY

### 2.2.1 ARCHITECTURE FOR THE WELLBEING OF HOMELESS YOUTH

Author: zhaozhan lu, marie davidova, tabitha pope

Published on AMPS | City, University of London

#### 2.2.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Architecture has a role to play in housing provision for homelessness people, and any assistance needs to consider not only their housing but also their well-being. Currently, design practices with architect's involvement have yielded impressive results via community participation, however, few studies have discussed the relationships between community participation, architectural design and well-being of the homeless. This paper focuses on the community and housing design methods of architect-led self-built housing assistance projects. This research examines how modular, incremental and self-build design strategies can be employed by architects in the design of communities for homeless youth to benefit the wellbeing of the residents, by testing these strategies on the design project: 'Pioneering Buskers'<sup>1</sup>. The research analyses design opportunities through learning from the literature and existing case studies. Housing provision for homelessness people Architectural design should be innovative and practical to meet the needs of homeless people

#### 2.2.1.2 INFERENCE

A strong culminating strategy to address the issue of homeless population and to sustain their well-being through proper channels of government and non-governmental organizational powers and policies.



### 2.2.1.3 KEY POINTS

To bring positive impacts to the well-being of residents and help them develop their community via empowering them and strengthening their place attachment in community design.

## 2.2.2 CHANGING HOUSING SYSTEMS AND THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON HOMELESSNESS.

Author:

Marja Elsinga

Published on

European Journal of Homelessness \_ Volume 9, No. 1, June 2015

### 2.2.2.1 INTRODUCTION

The causes of homelessness are many and varied. Usually, they are split into two main categories: social causes and housing market causes. This paper focuses on the latter, and more specifically on the changes that have taken place in European housing systems in the aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) as well as on the potential impact that housing markets can have on the number of people who enter homelessness and on the likelihood of homeless people regaining access to the housing market. This paper deals first with the academic debate on housing tenures. Next, it addresses the distribution of housing tenures in different parts of Europe and concludes that the picture is mixed. It discusses policies on different housing tenures and concludes that, despite the mixed picture, home ownership seems to have become the European dream. It then elaborates on the extent to which housing markets were hit by the GFC and the lessons that can be learned from this experience. The paper concludes by reflecting on how all of this may impact on future housing systems, and, in particular, on the likelihood of people becoming homeless and the chances of homeless people getting back into the housing market. Concentrating particularly on the role of home ownership and social housing. To embrace home ownership and develop policies to assist households to become home-owners.

- Reflections on the Link between Housing Systems and Homelessness

### 2.2.2.2 INFERENCE

For first-time buyers to get a foot on the property ladder, Governments do not really provide a safety net in this market; home-owners are expected to solve their problems themselves.

### 2.2.2.3 KEY POINTS

The neighborhood dimension is very much neglected in the current debate on housing policies. The scale of policies should be broaden in order to increase good social relationship among all

### 2.2.3 HOMELESSNESS IN THE PUBLIC LANDSCAPE: A TYPOLOGY OF INFORMAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

Author:

Cory Parker

Published on

Landscape Journal 40:1 ISSN, 2021

#### 2.2.3.1 INTRODUCTION

People experiencing homelessness struggle to find a place in the city. With public spaces mostly devoted to infrastructure (for cars), civic identity, and recreation, few spaces remain for the unhoused. Cities regulate behavior in more visible public spaces to prevent loitering, sleeping, and sometimes sitting and eating. Given the scarcity of welcoming public spaces for people experiencing homelessness, it is unclear where they live and whether these spaces are providing what they need. To uncover how people experiencing homelessness use landscapes, I mapped the location of people along urban

transects in three California cities: Sacramento, Oakland, and Santa Cruz. I interviewed people who are unhoused in these cities regarding their daily movements. The mapping and interviews resulted in a typology of public spaces of homelessness. This research found that although many people experiencing homelessness inhabit urban parks and sidewalks around social service centers, they also frequent places formed by and adjacent to transportation infrastructure. People experiencing homelessness creatively appropriate public transportation infrastructure as living areas to socialize, rest, and manage their visibility. I argue that the redesign of infrastructure should consider the preservation of edge conditions and informal spaces to provide. To uncover how people experiencing homelessness. To use landscapes for people experiencing homelessness.

### 2.2.3.2 INFERENCE

Research suggests that people experiencing homelessness tend to locate in left-over spaces and hidden spaces of the city. They also frequent areas around social service centers and inhabit public spaces that are not regularly patrolled by police

### 2.2.3.3 KEY POINTS

Cities should shape landscapes for safe, transitional spaces. Urban public space be reworked to accommodate people of all socioeconomic classes. More flexible, multipurpose urban landscapes are needed. Cities could convert high-speed conduits, particularly near city centers, to open spaces and remodel streets for different uses. Planners could include homeless residents in neighborhood planning.

### 2.2.4 TOO MANY EMPTY HOMES, TOO MANY HOMELESS.

Author:

Boris Ceranic

Published on International Conference on Sustainability in Energy and Buildings 2016

#### 2.2.4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Retro-Tek research project investigates the potential of existing buildings in the UK contributing towards the EU 2050 CO<sub>2</sub> target, through a sustainable retrofit programme aimed specifically at empty homes. It proposes a novel design and procurement methodology to bring empty homes back into use, integrate sustainable technologies and materials and offer them back to the market. Along with the obvious environmental sustainability benefits, it also assists communities and areas in need of regeneration, supporting the developments to both help address housing shortages and tackle socio-economic problems with empty, dilapidated dwellings. The project has formed a consortium of stakeholders and established unique design and procurement processes and methodologies relevant to the sustainable retrofit process. Their viability was tested via undertaking two case studies of representative empty homes, establishing results within a measurable data format. The research further developed a commercial output model based on financing, procurement, the supply chain and the project management process and is currently applying for funding to launch a major scheme of bringing 1000 empty homes back in use by 2020. To benefit communities and areas in need of regeneration,

supporting the development to eradicate housing shortages, fuel poverty and tackling problems with empty, dilapidated dwellings. To address housing shortages and tackle socio-economic problems.

#### **2.2.4.2 INFERENCE**

Addressing the issue of long-term vacant properties could have significant social, economic, environmental and governmental benefits, irrespective of the new build house building rates. Greater efforts should, therefore, be taken to bring empty properties back into habitable use.

#### **2.2.4.3 KEY POINTS**

Improving social and economic aspects of urban regeneration in areas with a large concentration of empty homes, and develop prospects that inherently encourage social and economic inclusion at the earliest possible opportunity

### **2.2.5 THE FINANCIALIZATION OF RENTAL HOUSING**

Author:

Valesca Lima

Published on Department of Sociology, Maynooth University, Ireland. 2020

#### **2.2.5.1 INTRODUCTION**

Evictions in the private rental sector have acquired primary importance in the public debate. Unaffordable rents and insecurity in the private rented sector have been appointed as one of the primary reasons for homelessness. Due to high rental prices and a chronic housing shortage, families who are not able to find alternative accommodation might fall into homelessness when they are evicted from their homes. This study contributes to the current understanding of the conditions that led to the lack of affordable housing and limited housing options in Ireland. While a range of factors contribute to the housing and homelessness crisis in the country, this paper examines current data and legislation relating to the entry of corporate landlords into the private real estate market. In the face of the unhelpful structural trends of rising poverty and increasing homelessness, this work argues that current levels of homelessness are associated with insecurity in the private rented sector and rising rent unaffordability. This paper finds that the current housing policy framework that focuses on temporary remediation is increasing the commitment to financial actors connected to global corporations and collaborating to the weak regulation of the housing market. Understanding of the conditions that led to the lack

of affordable housing and limited housing options in Ireland. To agree the statement which blames the private sector for the shortage of affordable housing.

### 2.2.5.2 INFERENCE

Unaffordable rents and insecurity in the private rented sector have been appointed as one of the primary reasons for homelessness.

### 2.2.5.3 KEY POINTS

Solutions to address housing affordability and homelessness should include a consideration of private and non-private sectors to prevent further homelessness by updating the policies

### 2.2.6 EFFECTIVENESS OF PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Author:

Tim Aubry, Gary Bloch

Published on Lancet Public Health 2020

#### 2.2.6.1 INTRODUCTION

Permanent supportive housing and income assistance are valuable interventions for homeless individuals. Homelessness can reduce physical and social wellbeing, presenting public health risks for infectious diseases, disability, and death. We did a systematic review, meta-analysis, and narrative synthesis to investigate the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of permanent supportive housing and income interventions on the health and social wellbeing of individuals who are homeless in high-income countries. To review the valuable interventions for homeless individuals. To regulate physical and social wellbeing, presenting public health risks for infectious diseases, disability, and death.

### 2.2.6.2 INFERENCE

Permanent supportive housing stability outcomes remained statistically significant at 6 years of follow-up. Similarly, income assistance interventions, particularly housing subsidies, improved housing stability and food security. Effects on other income and employment related outcomes were inconsistent.

### 2.2.6.3 KEY POINTS

Permanent supportive housing and income assistance are valuable interventions for homeless individuals. To improve physical and social wellbeing.

## 2.2.7 A PRINCIPLES FRAMEWORK FOR TAKING ACTION ON MĀORI/INDIGENOUS HOMELESSNESS IN AOTEAROA/NEW ZEALAND

Author:

Nevil Pierseb

Published on Population Health 2019

### 2.2.7.1 INTRODUCTION

The potential opportunities of the three pathways shaped interviews with authoritative Māori about Māori principles (derived from the three pathways) for addressing Māori homelessness. Twenty interviews were conducted with Māori experts using Kaupapa Māori research processes, eliciting advice about addressing Māori homelessness. A principles framework called Whare Ōranga was developed to synthesise these views. Results: Addressing Māori homelessness must be anchored in rights-based and culturally aligned practice empowered by Māori worldviews, principles and processes. Te Tiriti o Waitangi, which endorses Māori tribal self-determination and authority, and Whānau Ora as a government obligation to reduce inequities in Māori homelessness, are the foundations for such action. Colonisation and historical trauma are root causes of Māori homelessness. Strong rights-based frameworks are needed to enact decolonisation and guide policy. These frameworks exist in Tino Rangatiratanga/Māori self-determination and Whānau Ora. To develop a principles framework to guide action on Māori/ Indigenous homelessness in Aotearoa. Identifying pathways to create opportunities for action on Māori homelessness.

### 2.2.7.2 INFERENCE

- A government-sponsored policy supports family as the pathway for Māori wellbeing and disparities reduction.
- Housing First approach is advised

### 2.2.7.3 KEY POINTS

Homelessness can be prevented by understanding their problems, their cultures etc.

## 2.3 INFERENCE OF LITERATURE STUDY

- Unaffordable rents and insecurity in the private rented sector have been appointed as one of the primary reasons for homelessness.
- Homelessness can be prevented by understanding their problems and their cultures.
- Permanent supportive housing and income assistance are valuable interventions for homeless individuals.
- Solutions to address housing affordability and homelessness should include a consideration of private and non-private sectors to prevent further homelessness by updating the policies.
- Housing first approach shows that it reduces crime, increase employment, and improve health etc. Increasing social benefits for the society.
- The main idea was to combine low costs sustainable building and a fulfilling lifestyle to create an optimal environment for the community



## CHAPTER – III

### 3. CASE STUDIES

#### 3.1 NATIONAL CASE STUDY

##### 3.1.1 MAHARASHTRA STATE WOMENS COUNCIL & SALAAM BAALAK TRUST DAY-N-NIGHT SHELTER, DONGRI, MUMBAI.

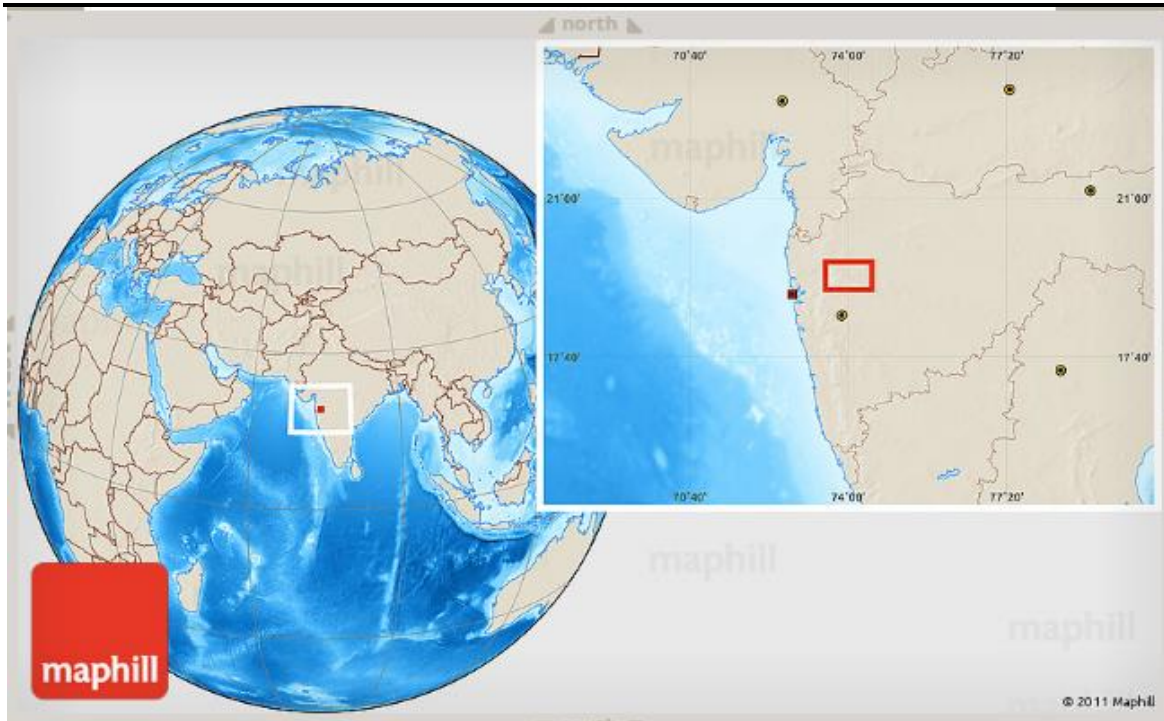
The MSWC + SBT day-n-night shelter is located at B.C. Patel Marg near JJ Hospital in Dongri, Mumbai. It opened doors in 1989 while the night shelter was opened in 1996.

###### 3.1.1.1 THE KEY FEATURES OF THIS SHELTER ARE AS UNDER:

Capacity: 120 children through the day & 30 sleeping (night shelter) Age group: Children from 0 - 6 years and girls from 14 - 20 years Permanent Staff: 10 Visiting Staff: Doctors from JJ Hospital and BMC Clinic 1 Counsellor twice a week Volunteers from SBT for various programmes Facilities: Education, nutrition & career / personality counselling 5 computer stations Appliances such as washing machine, fridge, TV Storage cabinets & shelves Sports & recreational activities such as cricket, football with coaching Daily breakfast, lunch & dinner provided (brought from outside) Programmes: Classrooms, school class coaching, Balwadi Family planning assistance Picnics, diwali & festival events, sports events Extracurricular activities

###### 3.1.1.2 MSWC SHELTER:

Being one of the oldest, the MSWC shelter has become a role model for all SBT's shelters. Located within a building that was intended to be a jail built during pre-independence days, the shelter has tall walls all around which have been used quite interestingly as a mural space and to display art works by the shelter children. The shelter provides facilities and programmes to children in batches (morning / afternoon) and provide them with lunch brought daily from outside. The children who attend morning school come to the shelter at lunch time and stay till 6pm while the children in afternoon schools come in the morning and leave for school after lunch. The children in the night shelter attend school and then continue to stay through the night.



Map 1 Location of Dongri, Mumbai.



Figure 1: Side Yard of the Shelter

Source: <http://mswcindia.org>

The indoor areas of the shelter consist of the following:

1. Office
2. Classroom
3. Computer room
4. Toilets
5. Balwadi
6. Counselling room



*Figure 2: Interior Hallway and Large Classroom Facility*

Source: <http://mswcindia.org>

The available area is used quite efficiently throughout the shelter. During the day, the large hall is used as a classroom / instructional space, while during the night it becomes space for children for sleeping. The corridor which connects the various zones of the shelter doubles up as storage space and contains shelves, lockers as well as cupboards for use by the staff as well as children



Figure 3: Front Yard of the Shelter

Source: <http://mswcindia.org>

The outdoor spaces are well-utilized for quiet study areas as well as active recreational areas. In addition, proximity of JJ Hospital campus allows for easy access to medical personnel and facilities for the shelter children. The shelter also provides cricket and football coaching and practice by utilizing play fields nearby.

### 3.1.1.3 OBSERVATIONS:

Being a retrofitted space, there is a general lack of natural light and ventilation - especially in the corridor. The 3 toilets / 2 showers seemed adequate in number but are in need of repairs and cleaning. On discussions with the staff, they expressed their concerns with the following:



1. Lack of partitions within the main activity hall leading to a noisy environment for the children;
2. Need for a separate washing area for utensils; and
3. Utilizing the terrace as an additional activity area (currently not used / inaccessible).

Secondly, storage spaces seemed to be an issue. The bedding for night shelter for 30 children which 78 consists of a rug, a mattress, bedsheets, blankets and pillows are stowed in the narrow hallway piled up on top of each other. Due to lack of space, bunk beds are not possible to be used which could potentially double the numbers of children in the night shelter. The outdoor areas of the shelter could use landscape and hardscape design for efficient / additional activity use.

#### **3.1.1.4 INFERENCE**

- Design Should bring a bright and playful composition.
- Shelters should be placed in a way to preserve the trees, utilizing their shade.
- Gathering space is required to communicate and bring social activities among them

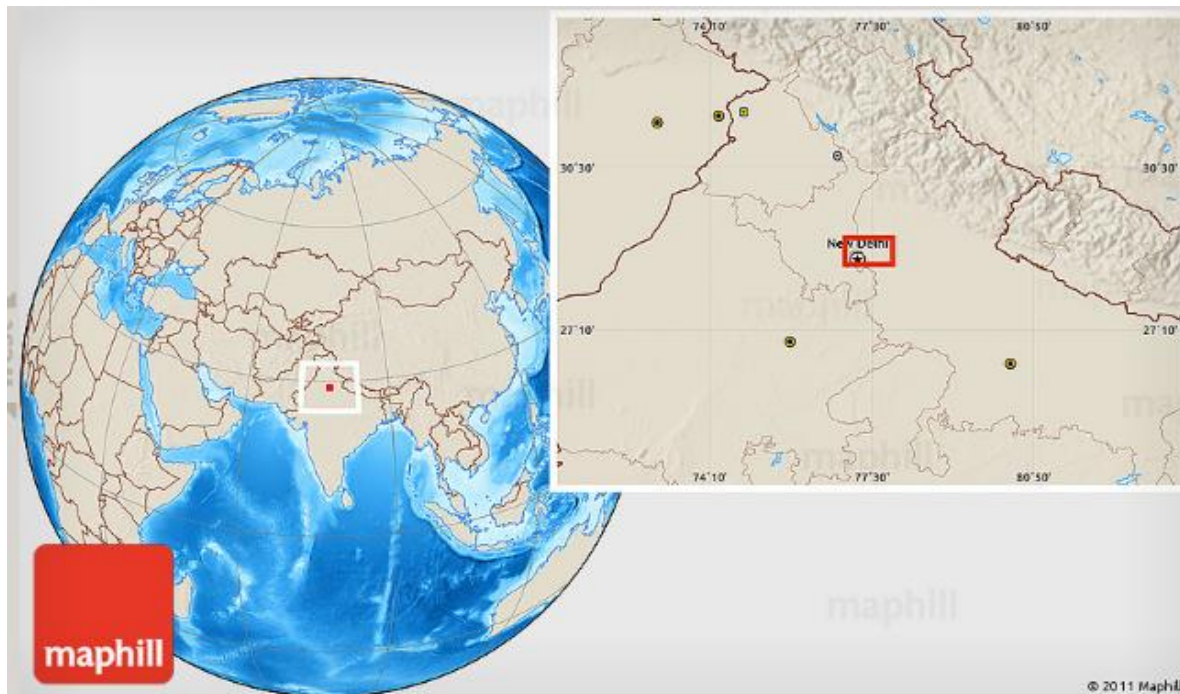
#### **3.1.1.5 KEY POINTS.**

Prefabricated pallet shelter can be used to shorten the time for construction which provide housing the homeless in short span of time which protects the society from threat to public

### 3.1.2 MODULAR SHELTER, YAMUNA PUSHTA, NEW DELHI, INDIA.

#### 3.1.2.1 INTRODUCTION

This project aimed to bring innovative design and building practices to temporary and permanent shelters in Delhi that would accommodate the homeless during all of Delhi's radically different seasons.



Map 2 Location Map Of Yamuna Pushta, New Delhi.

For mHS was also an attempt to advocate for a business model through use-charges to make the running of such shelters operationally sustainable.



Figure 4: Front Yard of the Shelter Showing Frame



Figure 5: Front Yard of the Shelter Showing Partition

Source: www.mhscitylab.org

The location provided by the Municipality of Delhi allocates the responsibility of shelter management amongst different non-government organizations. This location is wasteland on the banks of the River Yamuna opposite the main Inter State Bus Terminal (ISBT), a lone patch bordering heavy traffic of the outer Ring Road. The end clients—the homeless in India—are mostly migrants, able-bodied hardworking men with families back in rural villages. They usually work 8-12 hours for a daily wage, as construction labourers or rickshaw pullers.





Figure 6: Side Yard of the Shelter Showing Double Covered Partition

Source: [www.mhscitylab.org](http://www.mhscitylab.org)

The vision of the sponsoring organization, IGSSS, and mHS is for the shelters to serve as a model & demonstration site that will influence the design of other private and government shelters in Delhi and other parts of India.

Built with easily found & simple materials—bamboos, bricks, canvas—the design solution called for temporary shelters to serve during Delhi's extreme weather. In winter, the temperature falls to 1-2 degrees Celsius in late December and January, and in May surpasses 45 degrees Celsius. The monsoon period lasts for over a month during July and August.

The interaction with the promoting organizations and interviews with end clients highlighted the problems and informed the modular shelter's base concepts:

- Easy to build/transport/build
- Functional
- Modular/incremental
- Climate-responsive
- Eco-friendly materials
- Durable materials

The bamboo structure incorporates a double layer wall and a double roof. The air gap in between creates the insulation required. Additional material can be used to fill the gap to increase insulation capacity. The external and internal layers can be configured in different ways according to the seasons, ensuring that heat is retained during winters and released during summers. The height of the module ensures adequate air circulation and accommodates bunk beds to maximize user capacity. Other elements, such as a kitchen, medical facilities & toilets could be add-ons to the base/dorm modules.

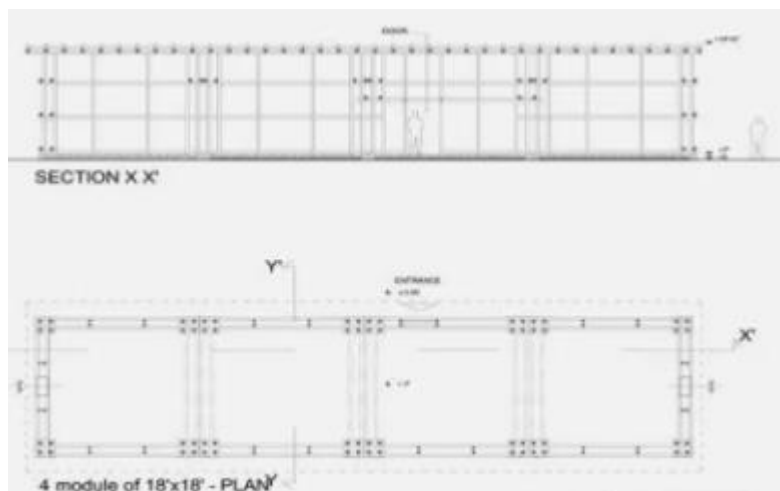


Figure 7: Plan of the shelter Showing Future Extensions and Insulations

Source: [www.mhscitylab.org](http://www.mhscitylab.org)



Figure 8: Section and Elevation of the Shelter

Source: [www.mhscitylab.org](http://www.mhscitylab.org)

### 3.1.2.2 INFERENCE

- Built with easily found & simple materials.
- The bamboo structure incorporates a double layer wall and a double roof. The air gap in between creates the insulation required.
- The external and internal layers can be configured in different ways according to the seasons, ensuring that heat is retained during winters and released during summers

### 3.1.2.3 KEY POINTS

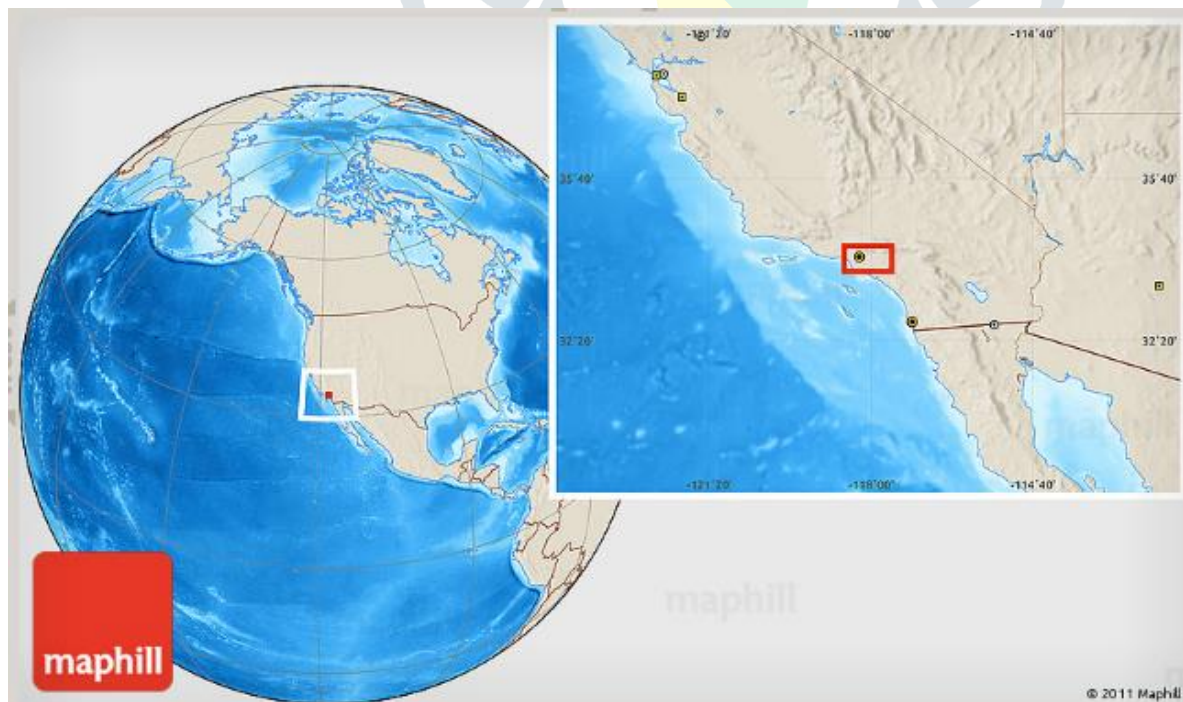
Shifting homeless population to temporary home considering climate responsive structure to bring homeless people inside the shelter in all seasons and avoiding homeless people leaving the shelter unnecessarily which also results lower crime rates.

## 3.2 INTERNATIONAL

### 3.2.1 ALEXANDRIA PARK TINY HOME VILLAGE

#### 3.2.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Alexandria Park Tiny Home Village is a development of 103 micro homes designed by Lehrer Architects to provide homeless housing in Los Angeles.



Map 3 Location Map of Alexandra Park Tiny Home Village, Los Angeles.



Located on a narrow plot in a park in North Hollywood, the brightly colored complex can house up to 200 people at a time in its gabled shelters.

Alexandria Park Tiny Home Village from the air

Alexandria Park Tiny Home Village is in North Hollywood

The eight-foot-wide (2.4 meters) square-shaped cabins, which can accommodate one or two people, are made by Pallet, a manufacturer of homeless shelters based in Washington State.



Figure 9: View of Cabins

Source: [www.dezeen.com](http://www.dezeen.com)

Alexandria Park Tiny Home Village is named after the park it sits in, near the 170 Freeway. The project is a collaboration between local practice Lehrer Architects and architects and engineers from the Los Angeles City Bureau of Engineering.



Figure 10: Cabins were Built Around Existing Trees

Source: [www.dezeen.com](http://www.dezeen.com)

"LA is surely among the most vibrant laboratories in the world today to be designing and building projects in — big, small permanent, transitional — to remediate and eliminate homelessness," said studio founder Michael B. Lehrer.

Homelessness is a serious issue in Los Angeles, with high rents and a lack of affordable housing exacerbating the situation. The last annual homeless count for the city, made in June 2020, recorded 66,433 people living on the streets, in shelters or in vehicles.

"From design to policy to sweating bureaucratic and regulatory conflicts and challenges, this is an auspicious and unprecedented period of experimentation and idea churn, learning lessons fast and embracing those lessons from one project to the next," added Lehrer, who founded his practice in 1985.



"It is thrilling to be here using our medium to give, develop and invent form and processes to transform LA into a fully housed city."



Figure 11: Bright Colors are Used in Asphalt and Cabins

Source: [www.dezeen.com](http://www.dezeen.com)



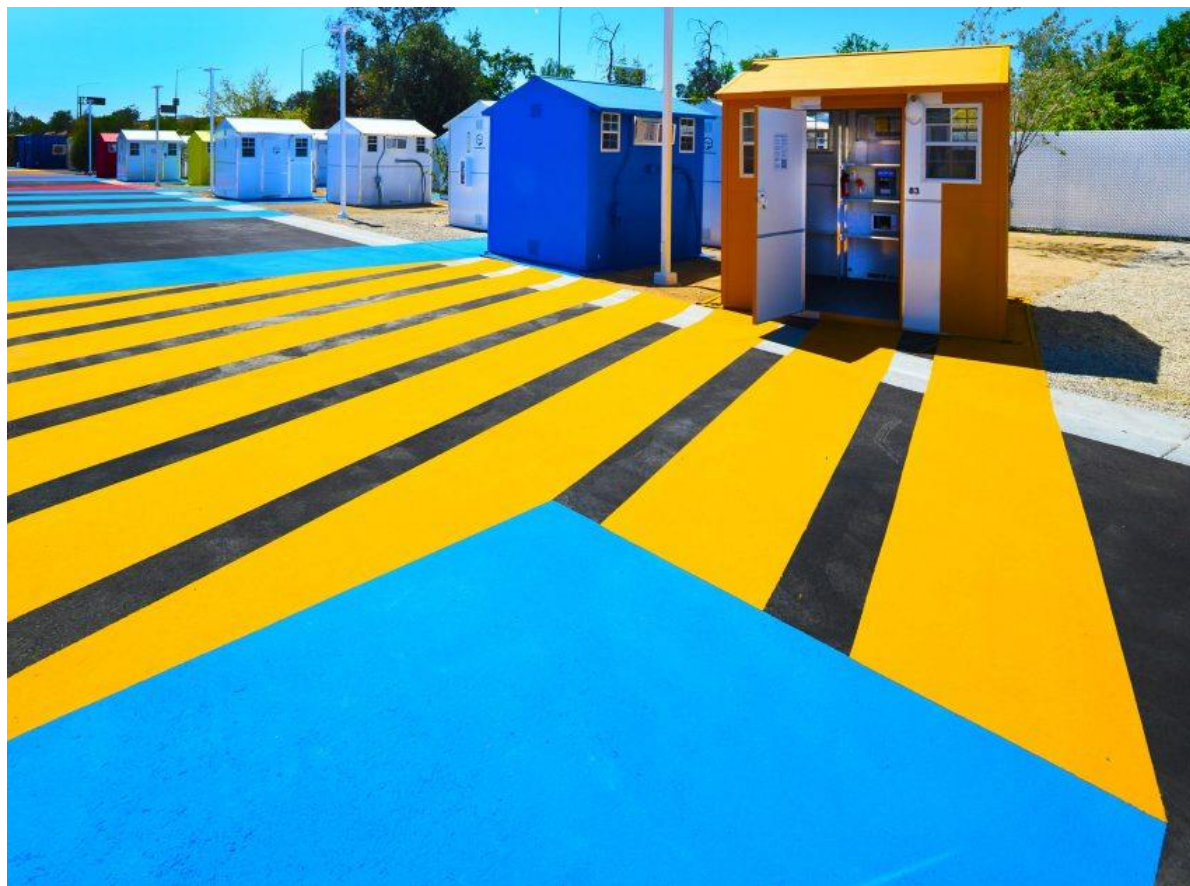
Figure 12: Cabins are Arranged without disturbing the existing trees

Source: [www.dezeen.com](http://www.dezeen.com)

Alexandria Park Tiny Home Village is arranged like a residential neighborhood in miniature, with cabins arranged in rows on either side of a main street style thoroughfare.

Geometric blocks of yellow, blue, red and green cover the asphalt surfaces between the shelters, which are arranged in neighborhood-style clusters marked by gravel surfaces.

Each of the cabins can be locked by the occupant to give them a sense of security and ownership, and there is a designated play area for pets.



*Figure 13: Individual Cabins are Lockable*

Source: [www.dezeen.com](http://www.dezeen.com)

Some of the prefabricated modular units contain facilities for the village's occupants, including a communal dining area, showers and restrooms, a laundry, pest control services and a place to receive assistance with accessing the City services.



### 3.2.1.2 INFERENCE

- Design Should bring a bright and playful composition.
- Shelters should be placed in a way to preserve the trees, utilizing their shade.
- Gathering space is required to communicate and bring social activities among them.

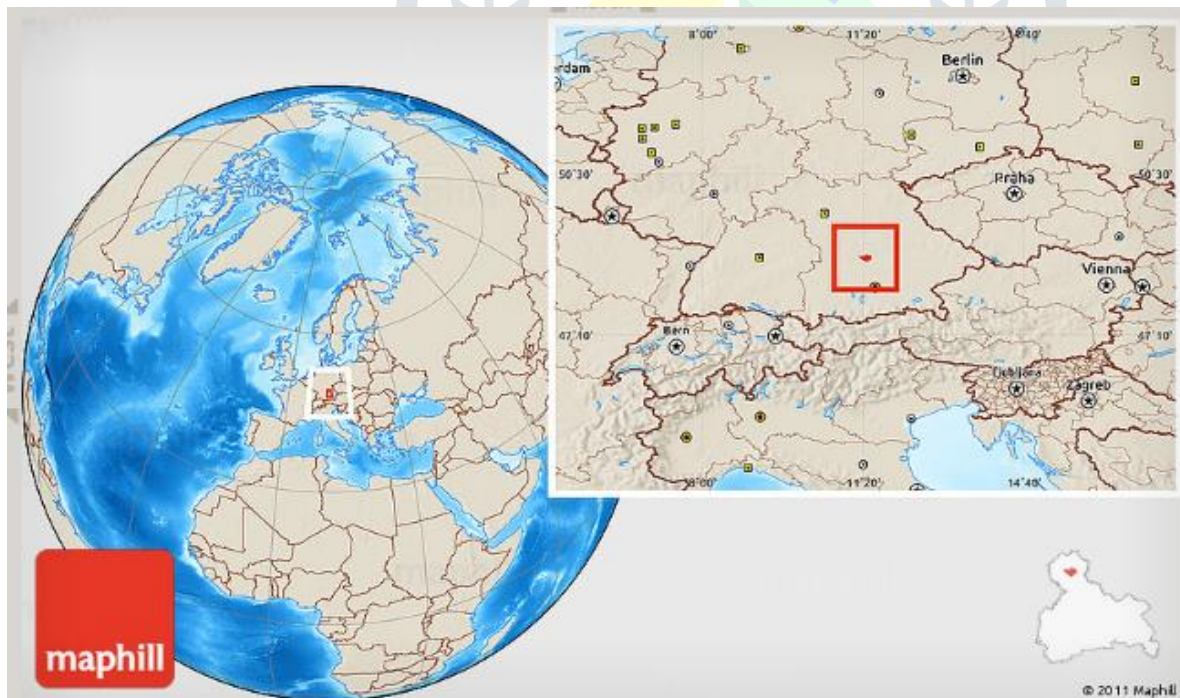
### 3.2.1.3 KEY POINTS

Prefabricated pallet shelter can be used to shorten the time for construction which provide housing the homeless in short span of time which protects the society from threat to public

## 3.2.2 HOUSING FOR THE HOMELESS IN INGOLSTADT, GERMANY.

### 3.2.2.1 INTRODUCTION

Three clear structures in an inexpensive, vandal-proof construction made of exposed concrete sandwich elements are grouped around an inner courtyard. In an elongated building there are 14 apartments, for two or four residents, lined up on two floors, each with a living room, kitchenette in the hall and bathroom unit.



Map 4 Location Map of Ingolstadt, Germany

The separate access directly from the outside or via individual stairs, each leading to two residential units, takes into account the desired independence of the individual units and the minimal mutual interference. Each apartment has a balcony or terrace. The L-shaped outbuilding offers space for a group room for cooking

together and for events, a laundry room and ancillary rooms for building services, storage and rubbish. In the third, Color-contrasting buildings are a workshop on the ground floor for the manufacture of candles, for bicycle repairs, etc. and on the upper floor there is office space for the Ingolstadt social welfare office.



Figure 14: View of Unit Entry

Source: <https://eap-architekten.de>

The new building is based on reinforced concrete strip foundations with a reinforced concrete slab insulated on the top. The outer walls of the building are made of reinforced concrete sandwich construction. The walls were erected very quickly, so that the construction time for all buildings only took 9 months.





Figure 15 View of

Courtyard

Source: <https://eap-architekten.de>



Figure 16: View of Courtyard and Workshop

Source: <https://eap-architekten.de>

Two apartments on the upper floor are accessed via a staircase. Several stairs have been planned to save costs, the creation of an arcade with two stairs would have been more expensive. With the exception of one residential

unit, which was provided with a vapor-pressure-resistant wall and floor coating for short-term stays or temporarily as a treatment room for a doctor, all apartments were designed in a simple, easy-care standard.

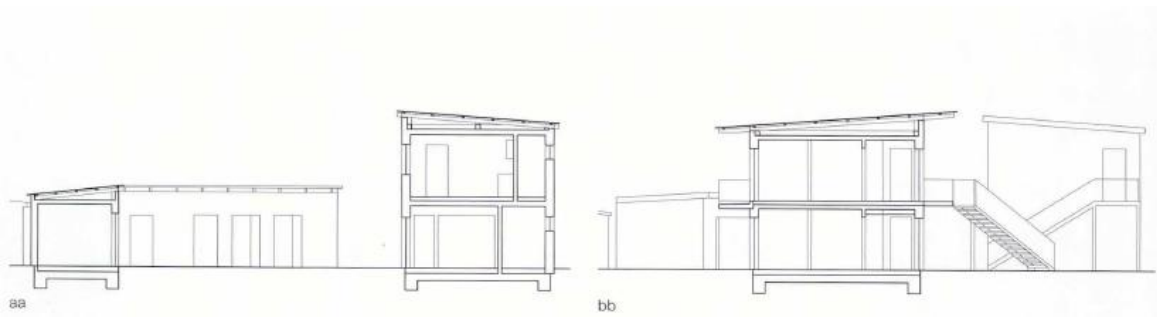


Figure 17: Section of Workshop, Storage and Dwelling Unit

Source: <https://eap-architekten.de>

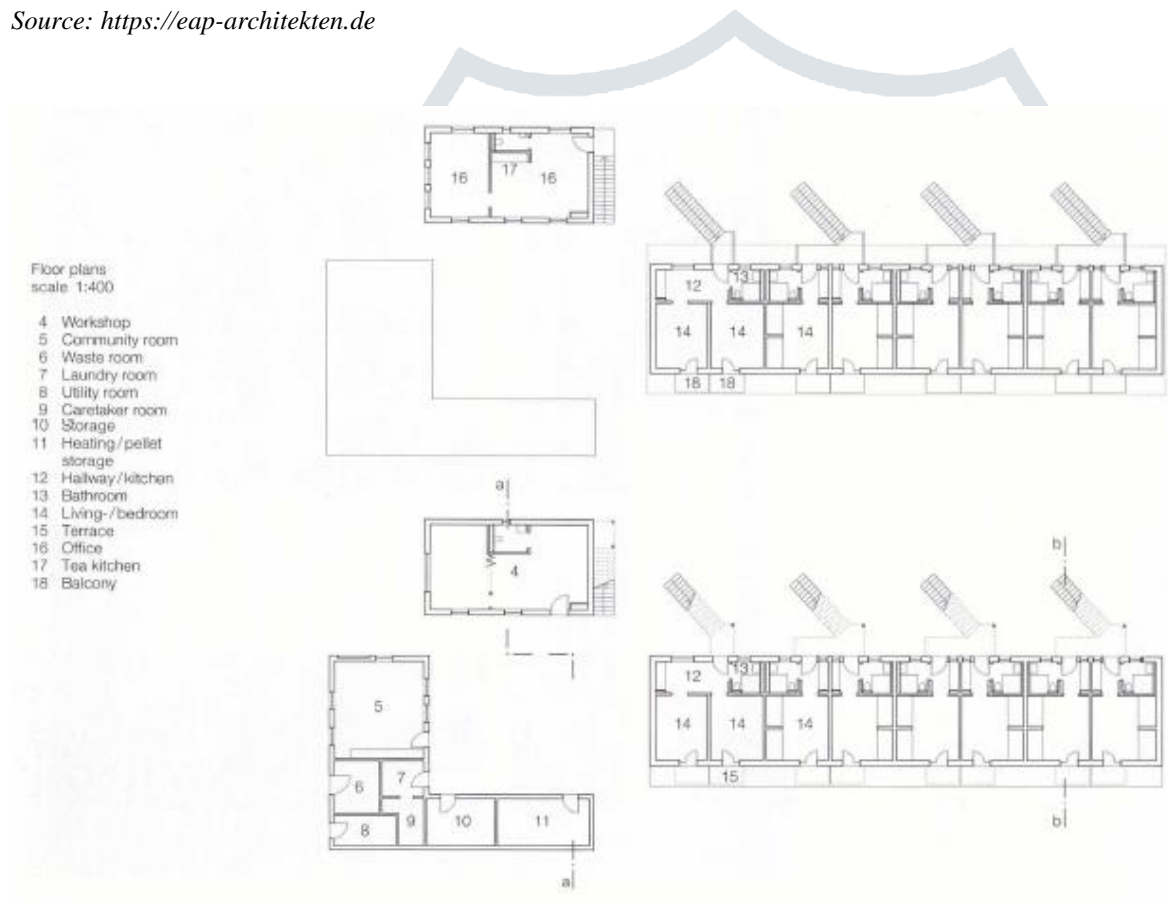


Figure 18: Plan of Housing

Source: <https://eap-architekten.de>

### 3.2.2.2 INFERENCE

- Various space required to be considered while designing permanent housing for homeless, so they will have a better quality of living.
- Appearance of the building is important while designing permanent housing.

### 3.2.2.3 KEY POINTS

Community room, Care taker room, workshops and offices to be included to improve the individual economy and to counsel the homeless people a threat free people for the society.

### 3.2.3 SOCIAL BITE VILLAGE EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

#### 3.2.3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Social Bite Village is an innovative, highly supported community for up to 20 people affected by homelessness. The purpose of the Village is to offer the right support, living environment and opportunities for someone from a situation of homelessness to build an independent life.



Map 5 Location Map of Edinburgh, Scotland.

The idea for Social Bite Village came out of conversations Social Bite had with people supported by and employed in our social enterprises, who had experience of living in temporary accommodation. They told us that B&B accommodation does not provide a suitable platform for people to escape from homelessness so we took action.





*Figure 19 View of Social Bite Village*

The Village is made up of 10 ‘Nest Houses’ – each shared by two residents plus an additional unit for staff. There is also a large, central Community Hub, which is the focus of community life – where residents can cook, eat and socialize together. The Hub is also the base for much of our training and support activities.



*Figure 20 Side Yard of the Individual Unit*

There is an active weekly timetable including opportunities ranging from yoga, ‘daily mile’, and bike rides, to a cooking club and DJ sessions. We anticipate Community members will live at the Village for approximately 12-

18 months. Over this time, people will contribute to the life of the community, learn a range of new skills and engage in work and voluntary placements.



Figure 21 Interior of Social Bite Dwelling Unit

After 12-18 months, we will support residents into permanent accommodation and support them to make this transition ‘stick’. As each person moves on, a new Community Member will join to be supported and mentored by their fellow community members. Community Members are people who were previously living in temporary/emergency accommodation including homeless hostels and B&Bs.

The Village is designed to be an active and highly supportive community. We have engaged partners, Cyrenians, to provide a highly skilled and experienced staff and volunteer team at the Village. Staff and volunteers are crucial in providing positive role models to residents, running a health and wellbeing programme as well as being a consistent and supportive presence on site.

In addition, Hillcrest Housing Association is a partner in the project and provides a Housing Officer who manages each resident’s occupancy. Hillcrest also provide facilities management for the Village ensuring the buildings and site are maintained to the highest standard.

Social Bite believes for a community to be truly transformational; it is fundamental that Community Members are involved in the shaping and forming of it, at every stage. The Social Bite Village is an experimental project, built upon the expertise and lived experience of those who have created similar developments. The Social Bite

Village was built thanks to a massive collective effort from a range of companies and individuals, supplying everything from windows to project management expertise. The project spurred the public's imagination and stands as a tangible symbol for hope and doing things differently.

### 3.2.3.2 INFERENCE

- Five community members had found paid employment and a further five community members had enrolled on educational and training courses.
- Positive social networks, relationship, improving self-care, living skills, managing money and physical had been taught through various activities by various volunteers

### 3.2.3.3 KEY POINTS

Focusing on social connectedness, full employment, training or further education to improve the quality of life and to end homelessness.

### 3.2.3.4 INFERENCE

#### Temporary Housing:

Shelter - Mumbai and Delhi: Idea is to quickly link the person who comes into a shelter with other services and to longer term housing. The stays are short.

Transitional Housing - Tiny house, Los Vegas: Idea is to get connected with services and a little bit more privacy in the place they are staying in before they are connected to permanent housing. The stays are bit longer.

#### Permanent housing:

Permanent supportive housing – Social Bite Village: Tends to like lot like residence except it got tied with other amenities tied to its for residence.

#### Avoiding Homelessness:

- For young age providing educational facilities.



- Workshop to be introduced to train and give them employment opportunities.
- Designing spaces which should improve social relationship
- Counselling room to be introduced to regulate and avoid homelessness.
- Gathering space is required to communicate and bring social activities among them.

## CHAPTER – IV

### FINDINGS

#### 4.1 COMPARISON OF FINDINGS FROM LITERATURE STUDY AND CASE STUDY

Parameters	Literature Study	Case Study
Prevent Homelessness	<p>Architectural design should be innovative and practical to meet the needs of homeless.</p> <p>A strong culminating strategy to address the issue of homeless population and to sustain their well-being through proper channels of government and non-governmental organizational powers and policies.</p>	<p>To Build adequate number of temporary and permanent Shelters.</p> <p>For young age providing educational facilities.</p> <p>Workshop to be introduced to train and give them employment opportunities.</p> <p>Designing spaces which should improve social relationship</p> <p>Counselling room to be introduced to regulate and avoid homelessness.</p> <p>Gathering space is required to communicate and bring social activities among them.</p>

## 4.2 WAY FORWARDS TO THESIS

- Propose long term solution to create permanent residence for the homelessness.
- Housing to be designed with supportive amenities to manage and regulate the homelessness.
- Housing to be designed to improve the social communication and social activities.
- Proper services to be given, in order to avoid polluting surrounding.
- Design should be easily build so execution of the project will take less time and many locations can be allotted to develop in a same style.

## CHAPTER – V

### 5 CONCLUSIONS

#### 5.1 CONCLUSION

While various attempts at providing affordable housing in India have been made in the form of the schemes discussed above, homes are still just a dream to many Indians. With a country, this vast and heterogenous, where a huge chunk of the population lives in absolute poverty, providing housing to everyone is a mammoth task to undertake but it can be said that the government has progressed in this matter and if these schemes are implemented following all their guidelines we are well on our way to eradicate homelessness.

- Unaffordable rents and insecurity in the private rented sector have been appointed as one of the primary reasons for homelessness.
- Homelessness can be prevented by understanding their problems and their cultures.
- Permanent supportive housing and income assistance are valuable interventions for homeless individuals.
- Solutions to address housing affordability and homelessness should include a consideration of private and non-private sectors to prevent further homelessness by updating the policies.
- Housing first approach shows that it reduces crime, increase employment, and improve health etc. Increasing social benefits for the society.
- The main idea was to combine low costs sustainable building and a fulfilling lifestyle to create an optimal environment for the community



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