Child Rights in Crisis

An analytical Study Report on Impact of Forcible Eviction on Child Rights in Urban Jharkhand

Facilitated & Conducted by
CREJ (Campaign for Right to Education in Jharkhand)
in partnership with CRY

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Preface

Notwithstanding, the state of Jharkhand is a region, rich in abundant resources and having unlimited possibilities, urban areas of this region are still looking forward for a sustainable development due to lack of development oriented vision & mindset and irrational work-policy & culture. Concerning all the aspects of development standards, the urban areas of Jharkhand are standing at a cross-road in search of an alternative for a strategic development model which is systematic and people friendly. This model must be able give direction towards socio-economic, political and cultural development of Jharkhand linking the sensitive urban society and governance.

Capitalism is in progress and we are moving towards an imperialistic era. The central and state policies are demolishing and uprooting the tribes, marginalized farmers and poor people in urban areas from their base, and the interests of children are being crushed with the tendency of uncontrolled production spree for maximum output and irrational destruction of natural resources with the continued support of large multinational companies and developing nations. After an observation, it is realized that we are gradually losing our values, norms and sentimental relationships to each other with the process globalization and capitalism, which has consequently put the child and human right in danger.

So far as, development of Jharkhand state is concerned after its formation the issues related to children remained same after plenty of repeated course of constitutional commitments for the overall development of children. Nothing could be claimed to have been done for the eradication on the impedimental forces in child’s growth and their development, the government of Jharkhand has selected the path for its developmental projects, necessarily would result in where the child rights would be impossible to achieve.

CREJ Team
The situation of Urban Governance in Jharkhand

Apparently, in the context of Jharkhand, it seems that the urbanization policy makers (urban governance) of Jharkhand have witnessed a speed break. The common people started believing that the present government policies and methods have become very weak, incompetent and corrupt to implement the rules and regulations. Due to judicial support and acknowledgement to some of the policies, the people’s movement against anti-social policies have been shattered and distributed to some extent. In Ranchi city, many years’ experiences reveals that the judicial initiatives and support of political and economic units have abandoned the people of their right to adequate housing and employment, and child rights in the slums in mass. The needs of the rich and elite sections of the population are being prioritized at one end and on the other hand the urban poor have to face increased sufferings. One of the reasons, behind this fact is the media has no sympathetic vision for these sections of the society so the public protests are not seen vigorously against present happenings and the demands of these sections are not met.

Jharkhand is among one of the poorest region in the country- maximum Industrialization and Urbanization have occurred in Jharkhand just after the new economic policy. This is also an alarming fact that Jharkhand is the only region in India, where urban poverty is multiplied drastically with the increasing industrialization and urbanization.

According to the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), unemployment in urban Jharkhand is 79 persons per thousand. Economic figures show the real picture of the poor residing in the cities of Jharkhand. Not only that, the fact which put us in amazement is, growth rate of poverty in rural areas has increased by 3% whereas it is 9% in urban areas countrywide.

Definitely, economic development of the nation is closely associated with development of urban areas. So far as, the status of total population of country is concerned we see that the country had urban population of 11% in 1911 which has gone up to 25.3% in the year 1991. If we analyze the population of the state we find that one-fifth i.e. 20.3% of the total population resides in urban towns. In the year 1991, Jharkhand had only 13 towns which have come up to 152 towns in the year 2001, the percentage of urban population had left far behind the facts and figures of 1991.
The cities and towns in Jharkhand are the rooms for industrial location, transport, administration and various other services. These are the reasons for concentrated population growth in the cities. This is also a fact that after Jharkhand came into existence the big towns and cities have witnessed a flux of urban population and this became a serious problem for the state. Due to this population explosion in urban areas various kinds of problematic issues are arising and the city life is increasingly becoming more and more complex. This is also fact that urban population will continuously increase with the gradual economic development.

Apart from other physical growth, the first and foremost reason for increasing in the urban concentration is, the new industrial enterprises have come up along with the old and traditional enterprises in Ranchi during the process of industrialization after Independence and gradually with the time these enterprises had been developed and expanded. In this way, industrialization caused population increase. Secondly, during the World War- II and partition a large mass of population came in towns for governmental and other purposes and settled there. After partition large no. of refugees came over big cities of Jharkhand. Thirdly, degradation of physical resources, improper use of available resources and non-availability of permanent sources of livelihood in rural areas are the causes for urbanization. The general people’s interest has inclined towards urban cities. Availability of immediate employment and job opportunities in cities in comparison to rural areas has witnessed the speedy growth rate of poverty in urban population of the state. Fourthly, the areas of towns have been expanded as well.

Under these circumstances, significance of town planning becomes more important. During this stage, a considerable systematic and adequate town planning is required for its development and expansion, finding best possible ways becomes necessary for its future growth. If this is not done then the density of population, pressure on land and scarcity of residential houses would remain unsolved as today feature, which is one of the challenging job for the state government but at the same time it is of an important concern.

In the absence of attended seriousness in adequate development, varieties of economic, social, and moral problems are arising increasingly day by day. The negative impact of it is putting stress on inhabitant’s nature, health, capacity of working and mental imbalance. Hence, this has to be addressed seriously in the development of towns.

A certain scale and standards for the decentralization of urban population in towns and cities of Jharkhand must be properly defined for sustainable development. The
industrial bastis should be established on those places where there is availability of educational, health, entertainment and other facilities. Present situation shows that though there were many interventions of development plans along with the five year plans, the problems of slum dwellers have not been properly addressed and the situation remain the same.

The permanence and rehabilitation of the urban poor becomes more important, when we talk about the provision of services of basic needs, legal rights over their residential places (adequate right to housing) or largely for the development of towns. We find that a lot of money has been invested in the name of Greater Ranchi and for the development of capital town, Ranchi there is no master plan developed. The government has not put an agreement upon on the formal line of regulated policies for the rights of inhabitants of the recognized towns.

If we talk of Ranchi, we find that the urban poor are residing in more than 109 slums (Jhuggi-Bastis) and the half of the total population of the town resides over there. The total working human force of the urban area depends on these landless and deprived people who have no adequate housing facilities, therefore it becomes necessary to bring them in the process of urban development. But, the State Government has not kept any provisional arrangements for the rights of these sections of people. Opposite to it the government has not defined the slums (jhuggi-bastis) and not given any approval to their rights, this is a conspiracy hatched out by the Government so that they can be easily evicted, and this happened too. After the formation of the state and judicial pronouncement of the High Court, just before few months, from March to July 2011, the process of forced eviction in the state was continued by the administration and the people’s residence were uprooted.

It is a matter of concern that, here we are not only talking about the bastis which have been developed recently but also pursuing those who had been for more than 50 to 55 years and contributing to the development of the state. Among these bastis, scheduled castes and tribes population is in majority.

The structures and conditions that prevailed in the slums (bastis) situated in Jharkhand are comparatively different from the slums situated in other cities of the country e.g. the slums over here existing on its unique identity. Many tribal agglomerations are there, which are identified as slums whereas the inhabitants of here are the original inhabitants of the area. The Government couldn’t avoid the permanence and housing rights of these 100 slums. Out of the total urban tribal population of Jharkhand more than 65% lives below poverty line. Why does the
attention towards these groups, not given? Even, the public-servants have not tried
to understand their pain. Anyway, there are many reasons for that.

In Jharkhand 25% of the areas are urban and in Ranchi alone, 40 % of area is
urbanized. Likewise, Bokaro, East Singhbhum and Dhanbad comprise 45 %, 60 % and
55% respectively under urban area. There are 52 slums notified by urban local
bodies in 1983 for the development of these slums with the basic amenities and
other social services under the area of Ranchi Municipal Corporation (RMC) and
Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC). In other 16 basties out of the total of 57, the
urban poor have been recently forcefully evicted from their areas of residence and
the administration had issued notice to those who are residing for more than 60
years to vacate the space by destroying. This has enhanced the apprehension of
being evicted to the bastis situated the government lands. This is the open violation
of their human rights and their rights under the constitutional frameworks enriched
under Article 21 and at the same time violation of child and women as well.

There are many poor classes in the cities that are so helpless that they are
compelled to reside on main roads by running tea stalls or similar bread earning
installations. The living condition of urban slums is extremely pathetic due to lack of
proper sanitary disposal, cleanliness and unhygienic condition.

In the process of urban development, the poor will be continued to be evicted and
displaced in the absence of required policies which addresses their problems as no
rehabilitation and re-establishment policies have been planned or thought out.
Under Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme and National Slum Policy no
attempt has been made to provide housing and other basic amenities for these
people. When HEC was established in 1959, those who were evicted, they have not
been properly resettled yet now. The HEC management has allotted the acquired
lands to establish Railway, National Institute of Fashion Designing (NIFD), Electricity
Department, Fisheries Department, Sudha Dairy, Setu Garden Factory and other
departments. But those who were the actual land owners are still roaming in the
street. Their labour potential has been vigorously exploited.

Housing right is important for the slum dwellers because this is closely associated
with their means of livelihood which sustains their life. In this materialistic era, India
is standing on the second position with regard to urban population in the world due
to the increasing process of urbanization in India. The World Development Report of
2010 justifies that.
The big cities existing in whole Jharkhand comprised a good strength of slum agglomerations that are abandoned of their right to housing. In Ranchi town alone, 65 out of the total 109 slums are such where the people are abandoned of their housing right. In Jamshedpur, the residents of 86 slums are struggling for land ownerships. In Dhanbad, there are more than 50 slums that are developed due to mining and related activities. This problem is similarly prevalent in the city of Bokaro.

Various Sangathans (groups) of Jhuggi-Jhopdi like ‘Jhuggi Jhopdi Sangharsh Morcha’ and ‘Sanyukta Basti Samiti’ are struggling hard to provide safe and permanent housing, basic amenities, and land-ownership to urban landless families and demanding to develop ‘slum wings’ for jhuggi jhopdis from the urban development authorities since many years back. ‘Morcha’ has found in its survey that among the above 32 slums, 6 slums are situated in the land of RRDA and in 15 slums of HEC land people are residing in an average 60 years back. These groups of ‘sanghathans’ are planning to conduct a socio-economic survey in the slums of Ranchi and urban slums in Jharkhand, whereas many other groups have to do a lot in this particular direction.

With the raised voice ‘need of development not destruction’, and ‘right to ownership of land holding’ the slum committees are making efforts for organizing people at different places, but one can easily see the inhuman cruelties of the administrative initiatives against these efforts. For an example, the then Chief Minister of Jharkhand had forcibly evicted the inhabitants of Islamnagar people from the land of polytechnic where the slum was established 45 years back. In this process, more than 25,000 inhabitants have been uprooted in Islamnagar basti alone without any prior alternative arrangements for their relocation or resettlement. Though, the Bihar Legislative Assembly Committee in 1996 had requested the district administration to resettle the uprooted victims and to provide land ownership to them.

Not only these, the slums situated near the RIMS, Ranchi were demolished by forceful eviction with all the readiness and military force in the year 2001 without any rehabilitation policy. The Munda Raja Basti, Water Column Basti, and the basti near A.G. Office premises were forcibly evicted in the past years and the process of forceful eviction is still continuing.

Ramjanam basti in Jamshedpur was completely systematized in its fundamental rights over the area, but about 60 houses were uprooted without any prior alternative arrangements with the help of bull-dozer by the Tata Company and District
Administration. Ramjanam basti was fully developed and shaped with the fundamental rights. People were residing since many years back. It was an important constituency with regard to election. There were more than 2000 voters having 2 election booths. About 50 houses have been destroyed with bull-dozer on 15th and 16th March 2011. This cruel crime was leaded by the Administration of District and TISCO. Just before the important festival of Hindus (the Holi), the residences of the poor were destroyed by the administration which is the example of complete humiliation against humanity of the democratic country snatching people’s right over food, clothing and shelter along with other fundamental rights.

The destruction of established houses in Ranjanam basti was done under the hooliganism of TISCO and administration in which local police have fully assisted due to which the people remained anxious about losing their residences and were not in position to think and act. They are pulling on their lives anyhow and living in a fear taking shelter on others houses here and there. Due to which the children failed to appear in their final examinations. They had no two-times meal. All their dreams have gone shattered their old infirm parents are in depression.

Those who have been forcibly evicted are also the citizens of India, without being given any alternative rehabilitation makes them unhappy, and because they are in the list of the majority and perhaps they are compelled to bear the oppression. The TISCO and District administration’s cruel behavior had made them to suffer and the Jharkhand Legislative Assembly has also condemned the acts of the Administrations against them.

The destruction of houses in Ramjanamnagar basti was associated with the construction of toll-bridge which required the connection path area. It was said regarding the construction of the toll-bridge that it will take 4 months to erect completely. It is clear that, having sufficient time for the authorities to rehabilitate those on list of eviction but the alternative arrangement had not been done within those 4 months, this is unfortunate.

The Chief Minister, Arjun Munda has inaugurated the construction work of 856 houses on 25th August 2011. Under the BSUP Scheme of JNURM, the construction of 856 houses will be done in Rugrigarha and Madhukam. The CM had announced in a public meeting that all the landless poor of the state shall be provided a house for living (the evicted people from Rugrigarha, Ranchi would get residence). But, in fact this has not been brought into action.
**Destruction of slums in Bokaro-** The district Bokaro is mainly famous for its Steel Plant of Steel authority of India Limited (SAIL). In the process setting up steel plant over here hundreds of labour immigrated from outside the area mainly from Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal for the construction of factories, quarters and thus they established the city. Apart from Bokaro district, tribal people from Hazaribagh, West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Simdega, Gumla intruded into Bokaro city for working as labourers. These immigrated working populations were involved in concreting roads, constructing shopping complexes and other construction works and making their livelihood by residing in the jhuggi areas of Bokaro. During the establishment of Bokaro Steel Plant, 34,000 acres of land has been acquired on lease from the common people. After the establishment of the factories, shopping complexes, quarters, playgrounds, dam, hospitals, schools, colonies whatever unused land was left vacant on adjacent areas of the construction sites, the labour groups and other people engaged in the construction works started erecting huts and houses for living purpose of their own. Not only houses, they also developed cattle-sheds, gardens, shops, acquired and prepared lands for agricultural activities in and around their residence, putting their own labour and capital. During establishing the city, people (mainly labour group) had grown various kinds of trees and vegetations on their neighboring areas mainly mango, jack-fruits, guava, blackberry, tamarind, papaya, banana etc. in hundreds and thousands number and protected it. Today, we can say that the labour groups, shopkeepers and other people living in the slums (jhuggis) of Bokaro had met their day to day requirements and earned income selling those. They also met children’s better educational and health needs through these available vegetations.

The laborers residing over the slum pockets of Bokaro never thought that they will be demolished by the Bokaro Steel Limited. At the initial stage of acquiring lands for making houses and preparing lands for kitchen gardening, the management never protested and noticed them. Not only that, there are facilities of schools, ICDS centre, electricity, tube wells, health centre which were provided and made available by the government. The people were thinking that the government will provide land and plots to them. Even, the government had issued individual Ration Cards, BPL Cards and Identity Cards, which proves their residential address. Simultaneously, people have started rearing goat, pigs, cows, chickens, which were supplementary to their family income at residence area. People have arranged useful and necessary commodities like refrigerator, television, washing-machine, sofa set, dining set etc. for daily use at the house. According to their belief and faith, people also established temples at their houses and in the bastis, in which many God and Goddesses are being worshipped.
In Bokaro City, the strength of people who engaged in tea-stalls, saloons, milk stalls, cloth shops, furniture shops, tea-stalls, fast food stalls, vegetables shops, fish stalls, etc. reside in slums (jhopadpattis). And all the housemaids (dai) and servants working in the officer’s colonies, who are engaged in the activities like washing utensils, clothes, cleaning-sweeping, nurturing little babies etc. also belong to these slums.

In present time, there are 5-10 members living in each jhopdi in an average and per family income is Rs. 15,000-20,000 per month. Maximum families are using it rationally resulting the successful students coming from these jhopadpattis have enlighten the name and fame of their deemed and recognized schools, and Bokaro City. The persons with their earnings purchased lands in other areas of city for the future settlement.

But these slum dwellers had to witness the ‘black days’ as a result of the order of the court, their houses have been destroyed in the name of encroachment. Consequently, those labourers who had built their houses, shops, established kitchen gardens, reared animals and birds, grown trees and plants, all get destroyed. Rightly to say that the labourers who had passed their days and nights with dignity and they had a nice sleep at night after the whole days toiling work in their houses, suddenly a thunder-stroke fallen on their happiness due to which maximum people became homeless and they had to leave their jobs and their children left education, and finally they shifted somewhere. They became helpless to suffer the misery of the life.

After the existence of the capital city, Ranchi and in other cities in Jharkhand, high sky-kissing buildings, dream project- Greater Ranchi etc. big issues were emerged but the universal and necessary issues and needful facts, like urban development issues have been kept aside and ignored.

The United Nations State members have declared the decade as ‘Global Shelter Strategy’ from the year 2001 to 2011. In fact, neither the people of Jharkhand nor the Jharkhand Government Officials shave any knowledge of these strategies. In the plan of ‘Vision Jharkhand 2010’ prepared by the City development department indicates that the Jhuggi dwellers rights over the ownership of land is political decision and not a legal rights, whereas the UNO speaks about it as legal and basic rights.

A National Campaign for Housing Right is going on all over the country. In Mumbai and other cities of the country, the slum dwellers have been authorized to lead the
movements and the local units have also made their efforts and provided shelters. In the capital Delhi, the various NGOs have taken successful steps for the rehabilitation and have pressurized the government for the same.

The Madhya Pradesh Administration and Planning Authorities have provided security on the lands by availing land ownership right to the landless inhabitants of slums in Indore (Madhya Pradesh) on the similar line to the lease right act of 1984. They have been provided land for 30 years lease on their residential places. Also provision for the Reservation on Land for the weaker sections of the society on the similar line to Madhya Pradesh Housing Policy 1995 is kept in Madhya Pradesh and 15% lands are being provided to the landless people in the residential colonies on the similar line of the enactment, Registration and Colonizer Terms and Conditions, 1998 of Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation.

From the governments of Jharkhand, initiation in this direction is far from concern and there is no whisper with this regard, what to talk about the planning, unfortunate part is that the process of demolition of these slums is still continued on the other hand.

Rehabilitation for the landless people keeps an important place from the humanity point of view. The Indian Constitution’s Article 21 expresses the Rights of Roof over the Head for the people. If the State Government was not in a position to give the shelters to those landless people they should not have tried for the eviction because state did not have the resources to rehabilitate them.

In the case decided by Supreme Court of India, Francis Corali vs. Union Territory of Delhi, the court in its judgment has laid down about rights over their shelters. The International treaty and convention have put the responsibility on the respective States to give the legal rights for providing ownership of land and shelter for these urban poor.

The state ought to allot the Lease (Patta) Rights to the urban slum Basti people recognizing them immediately and it might take help from the example of Madhya Pradesh and other such state who had allotted such Housing Rights and Patta Rights to the urban poor by enacting appropriate laws. The local authorities and the local Municipal units might constitute such wings which should be responsible for their residential durable and suitable houses for them. The state’s resettlement and rehabilitation policies should be clear and definite. According to the Master Plan of the town there should be provision of Special Land Planning Unit and Sector for the rehabilitation of the slums.
This is a fact that the number of daily wage earners and laborers of informal units has increased sustainably in the urban areas. The policy makers should have the sense of their responsibility and give priority for developing the formal employment. At the same time they should be quite attentive towards building their capacity in terms of efficiency in productivity and technical know-how.

Recently, the Supreme Court has given decision that the present laws on Town Planning Programmes and Pollution Control Projects should be strictly followed but the reality is that these have been used to uproot the urban poor and to snatch away their opportunities of employments by the executives.

The poor people of Jhuggi-basti in Jharkhand represent a good majority in population, but no democracy could sustain putting them in this way. How the Jharkhand Government could be partial with them, this becomes tough but altogether not impossible at the same time. The works must be implemented taking it as a challenge then only the dream of the greater Ranchi and development of the other cities will be possible.

The experiences of many years have shown us the eviction drives affected the poor, children and women most. The conditions of uprooted families’ children in the slums of Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Bokaro and Dhanbad have been worse. The lives of the children are totally unprotected because the slums have not got their identity and other socio-economic rights. In the absence of dignified life in the society, the present as well as the future of the children are at risk. The opportunities and atmosphere for their physical and emotional growth are absent to sustain a better life, not only that they are unknown of their basic fundamental rights. In the context of health and education, the condition of these children in the slums is they are always been deprived of the elementary education and health facilities are not provided to them, they hardly get the meal twice a day. They are helpless, oppressed, deprived and vulnerable so the drop-out rate is high among those and the system of child labour is prevailed in its peak. The survey report shows that the 40% urban slum children are addicted to drinking or drugs and adolescents indulged in small crimes.

**Who is responsible for the miserable condition of the Urban Areas?**

The ten years period is not less to upgrade the town like Ranchi, the four agencies-Town Development Authority, RRDA, Municipal Corporation and District Administration continuously put their efforts for it. There was a time, when the beauty of Ranchi was compared with Scotland, now this has become like hell. The
most of the fund coming for town development had been surrendered without being utilized. The ministers and officers team enjoyed various tours to foreign countries in the name of developing it to the state of Paris and Songhai. But, the result is- congested, dirty and disordered Ranchi.

The planned development of main towns/cities of Jharkhand after its coming into existence as new state couldn’t took place, why? Neither a master plan has been developed nor has a model for the city development been prepared, at the same time several consultants have been recruited. A large amount of more than Rs. 21 crores have been given to Manhart Firm as a gift. Due to growth in population, the pressure on the cities and towns has been increasing. The people get settled themselves wherever they got the places destroying the rules and standards of Municipal Corporation, RRDA and Town Development Authority, and the expansion of slums in urban areas continued. The high court’s strict remarks could be understood which explains the contributory roles of the government, administration and the encroachers for the narrow expansion in the urban towns. The silence of departments of town planning, in passing of the wrong maps of houses and establishing illegal colonies, puts anybody in doubt. The finger of doubt puts up towards the departments of the government and builder’s collaborative efforts for profit making. Even the rivers and plateaus were encroached by them and they didn’t leave the streams and ponds also. The commercial and real estate developers have captured the lands of housing boards too. All these events have been covered by media and reported in the newspapers. But, neither the government nor the department had taken any action. It is also a fact that the families residing in encroachment areas have obtained their ration cards, electricity connections, phone connections, gas connections, driving license, voter ID cards, water supply lines, street lights and street roads from the government.

The deception and scams in the name of town development – only for consultation crores of rupees have been wasted:

Many deceptions have been played for and in the name of interior modification to develop Ranchi as a planned city. Obviously, many companies has been involved and profited in the name of beautifying the capital city, Ranchi. There has been improper allocation of money right from the process of tender invitation to formulation of planning for Ranchi, it became a business. It was decided to give Rs. 76 lakhs for the consultancy services to ORG- a company of Spain on 11th October, 2003. They also were paid Rs. 14.50 lakhs for the same. On 2nd June 2005, it was decided to finish the contract made with the ORG, Spain and thereafter it was decided to call for a
global tender. The Manhart Firm couldn’t succeed to qualify on the basis of terms and conditions of the tender, but it has been paid crores of rupees. A PIL was filed against the Manhart Firm and Government which show that the said Manhart Firm had two disqualifications. First, the firm did not have experience of Drainage and Sewages. Secondly, it has given last two years’ experience-certificate only, whereas the requirement was for three years. On these bases, the financial bid of Manhart Firm should not have been opened.

It was stated that Manhart had asked for Rs. 25 crores as consultancy fees, whereas ORG Spain was ready to work for Rs. 4 crores only. Ultimately, Manhart Firm got ready for Rs. 21.40 crores. In this way, the government and department gave order for the work to Manhart Firm. This issue was raised in the Legislative Assembly on 12\textsuperscript{th} May 2006 and an Enquiry Committee was instituted. This Enquiry Commission reported that there is no defect in the work of Manhart, after a year an Enquiry Committee presided by a Chief Engineer was constituted, that also had given a clean cheat to Manhart.

Under the President-ship of Mr. Saryu Rai, the Implementation Committee had observed that previous Enquiry Committees had given its report in favour of Manhart, just only to provide profit to someone special and because of this the enquiry was not revealed in detail. They had kept their scope of enquiry confined to technical and financial matters only whereas the whole issues were concerned with Manhart’s ability or efficiency, which was totally ignored knowingly. It is clear from the clauses 3.1.3 of the tender documents that if any consultant doesn’t fulfills the terms and conditions, on that situation there was no need of evaluating the tenders papers.

On 9\textsuperscript{th} April 2008, the five member’s parliamentary committee constituted with Mr. P.M. Toppo had said in its report that Manhart Firm was not competent for the work, even though the tender for the work was given to it.

\textit{Town development planning should have been brought at the grass-root much before:}

The Town Development Department itself accepts the fact that it is unable to provide basic amenities for the resident of town. There is a shortage of 2 lakhs houses in the slums (jhuggis) of town’s in Jharkhand. The reason for this shortage is lack of planning, as the time-period of ten years is not less. The two more other states, Chhattisgarh and Uttrakhand formed along with the state of Jharkhand, their capital towns Raipur and Dehradoon respectively are far better than the capital
town of Jharkhand, Ranchi. It is nothing, compared to these other capital towns i.e. Chhattisgarh and Dehradun. To bring in notice, the master plan of Ranchi was prepared during 1983 by the RRDA and Town & Country Planning Organizations. But, after it became capital town of Jharkhand suddenly the possibility of population increase has been multiplied tremendously. Considering it, there was an urgent need of new master plan and city development plan. But, it couldn’t happen in a decade. As a result, the web of narrow lanes and congested slums kept on spreading. Whereas the same-aged neighboring state, Chhattisgarh had not only initiated the systematic development approach but also implemented it at the grass root level, constituting its new City Development Authority at Raipur.

**Amount of Four Crore Rupees have been wasted:**

The government had not fulfilled the promise of providing residential houses to the poor of slums (*jhuggi-jhopdi*) in 10 years period. At the initial stage, the planning of habilitation in the three places of capital town Ranchi, crores of money has been expended but the result is zero. The planning to rehabilitate those slum people according to Balmiki Ambedkar Malin Basti Aawaas Yojana (VAMBAY) sponsored by the Central Government has failed in which @ Rs. 40,000 per unit cost 2498 houses was to be constructed.

This programme was started on August 2001, after the agreement between the Central and State Governments on 50:50 contributions and to make it successful Rs. 4.99 crore was sanctioned as the State’s contribution from the City Development Department. In the meantime, Rs. 4.99 crore has been sanctioned as the Central Government’s contribution. A coordination committee has been set up to monitor the implementation and progress of the plan on May 2005 for the desired success of the plan in time.

After the meeting of Coordination Committee in June 2005 it was decided that only the expenses on construction of residential units will be met by the fund of VAMBAY and for the other expenses like construction of basic infrastructures should be met by the VAMBAY. Thereafter, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Ranchi Municipal Corporation, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

According to this MOU, all the proposed 2498 residential units would have been completely constructed by March 2007. The Ranchi Municipal Corporation has given a sum of Rs. 5.63 crores. The HUDCO constructed 408 houses at Bargawan expending Rs. 1.63 crore and 882 houses in Boreya spending Rs. 2.51 crores, but this
attempt remained suspended due to unavailability of land at Lowadih. At Bargawan, the local people agitated for the alleged wrong selections of the beneficiaries and this also was the problem for Boreya and for these reasons these houses are still remained unoccupied.

**Welfare of 107 congested slums of Millennium Towns in Jharkhand Interrupted:**

The narrow and congested slums of the state’s ‘three millennium towns’- Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad could not have been renovated yet even after the launching of Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), a Central Government programme. The Town Development Department though had identified 107 slums in this category, but when does the construction of residences for the inhabitants of these slums around 11,893 BPL families will be completed, it is difficult to say, for which a sum of Rs. 22,351.69 is required.

Among the identified 107 narrow and congested slums, 19 of them are situated in government land, 61 in private land, 20 at other places and remaining 7 are under controversy. In the process of developing basic infrastructure in these slums a sum of Rs. 11433.58 lakhs is expected to be spent on this particular activity, the district wise budgeted amount in Ranchi, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur are Rs. 5842.34, 4882.94 and 708.30 lakhs respectively. But, if we evaluate the performance and outcome of 10 years on the basis of budgeted amount and expenditure, a question mark (?) will remain continued on the success of the government and respective department’s success.

*The following towns have to get benefits:*

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<thead>
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<th>S. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of congested Basties</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Amounts (in lakh Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>8603</td>
<td>15445.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2954</td>
<td>5469.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Jamshedpur</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>437.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>107</td>
<td>11893</td>
<td>21351.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The department was unable to spend the allotted budget:*

After the formation of Jharkhand, the Town Development Department could not utilize the budgeted amount every financial year. They have been surrendering a large percentage of amounts without expending. The question arises here, whether the relevant departments and agencies of the government were serious about the development of capital town and other important towns. Seeing this, one come to
the conclusion and evaluate that the various departments of government had no proper coordination between themselves.

Budget and Expenditure Statement of Town Development Department for the ten years (in lakh Rs.) is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Budgeted Amount</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>% of Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>19000</td>
<td>9968.00</td>
<td>54.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>4190.00</td>
<td>46.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>11250</td>
<td>8487.99</td>
<td>75.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>12250</td>
<td>11800.00</td>
<td>96.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>15200</td>
<td>13668.00</td>
<td>89.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>34500</td>
<td>20658.20</td>
<td>59.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>35134</td>
<td>34092.00</td>
<td>97.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>34200</td>
<td>27675.00</td>
<td>80.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>170534</strong></td>
<td><strong>130538.20</strong></td>
<td><strong>76.54</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The 8.87 % of the total revenue of the state are spent on Town Development and Public Health.*

**Slum Poor made to suffer and Rich got facilities:**

The 1/3rd population of the total population of Ranchi town resides in slums. They are recognized as urban poor. They do not have the minimum amenities of life. These sections of people were among the most affected due to anti-encroachment drive. There is a plan of constructing 12,224 houses under BSUP for the rehabilitation of the displaced people in Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad. Under the programme G-3 buildings will have to be constructed at Rugrigerha and Madhukam slums, in 4.5 and 4 acres of land respectively, in Ranchi. But, people were not only uprooted of their houses but also their livelihood has been affected. For the rehabilitation, it will take one year time for its implementation and construction of the houses. During this time, the displaced person will have to fight the summer, monsoon and winter season at the camps.
Why the process of eviction is started from their bastis of poor’s? - The displaced allegedly admits, whereas many private buildings and institutions of capitalists and many government buildings were also identified as unlawful. When their turn came, the laws were enacted to safeguard their interests. Many knowledgeable persons are looking the factors behind this, as the interests of the real-estate boom and builders hatched out conspiracy in the towns in which the aim to vacate the valuable lands with the support of laws was on the process. So that, tenders of crores of money for the construction works can be given for these vacated government places and so on, the big contractors can construct unlawful buildings and make a good profit, and disappear after some period of time. It may be remembered that the government have no information about the builders and real estate developers, whether they are registered or not. Around 1765 apartments in capital town, Ranchi are under CBI investigation. The allegation against these apartments is that they neither have completion certificates nor no-objection certificate from the fire extinguisher departments. Most of the buildings do not have water harvesting systems. Whether the multi-storied buildings are constructed according to approved maps or not, it is not known. The RRDA, the Municipal Corporation and the District Administrations have not done any arrangements for their physical verification as well.

Struggle for the breads or violation of laws:

The encroachment is obviously the violation of laws but, behind this activity the prevailing horrible poverty and problem of livelihood in the state is responsible to what extent, this is a matter of concern. The major public-support in favor of these displaced or uprooted persons put the state administration into the dock itself. There have not any attempts to search out possibilities for employment in the local level in the big industrial state like Jharkhand. Every government has failed and found insensitive to provide the basic needs to the citizens like food, clothes and shelter. Considering all this, it may be said that the struggle for the livelihood has got preference against the violation of encroachment law, for which people find themselves ready to be shot-dead by police. According to the estimation, about twenty thousand family’s livelihood depends of the petty businesses established in and around the encroached lands in Ranchi alone. Among them, the unemployed youth who had to flee away from the rural and naxal affected areas of the state in search of their livelihood. Now, the evictions from their livelihood and huts (Jhuggis) have put them with no option other than joining naxal movement.

The rehabilitation of displaced:
The displaced persons have legal right to be rehabilitated and therefore eviction from the residential areas of encroachers required the rehabilitation policy to be implemented. There is no doubt the government can take its responsibility of welfare state in rehabilitating those dispossessed people who were poor and unable, by pursing its moral responsibility. The rehabilitation policy 2008 basically was framed for land acquisition drive. To implement rehabilitation programmes in this relation is difficult. The ongoing rehabilitation programmes in urban areas for its development could be effectively materialized among them BSUP, IHSDP, RAY are there.

The tragic picture of jhuggi Bastis:

Jharkhand is a poor state; one can easily get the glimpses of this in capital town itself. Ranchi being overarched and surrounded with jhuggi basti and other towns of the state present a sordid picture of the prevailing serious poverty, unemployment and inferior life standard. At present about 34 % of total population of Ranchi resides in juggies which is quite amazing. In the year 2006 Ranchi Municipal Corporation (RMC) had conducted a sample survey of 6000 slum families and that presented the data and status of the slum area population of various wards. It was amazing to see that the total 14 wards have been recorded more than 50% slum population, as per the sample survey conducted. In ward no. 25 and 29 more than 90% persons were recorded as living in juggies. At that time, RMC had only 37 wards, among these 30 wards had been surveyed. In these juggies, every standard of life has been found to be inferior. Neither the government has tried to make these people available with basic amenities nor life standard of these people have been tried to be upgraded at the grassroots during these past years. Maximum projects for the urban poor are found to be castle in air. Anti-encroachment drive has affected these poor people most. After demolishing their houses, the government and the administration has shown its interest and taken initiatives of rehabilitation but, the same should have been launched prior to demolition. If these initiatives would have been taken under effort beforehand the situation would not have been so tragic. The survey report submitted by Municipal Corporations admits that the slum dwellers have not been given the minimum basic facilities to the inhabitants of slums.

Every standard of lives has failed:

- 78% were kuccha houses
- 11% houses are dilapidated
- Water supply- 03% only
- Drainage system - less than 50%.
- Lack of solid waste management system
- Primary Education Facility - 37% only
- Availability of health care facilities 16% only
- Lack of Livelihood assistance (94% engaged in daily wage, rickshaw pulling, maid serving etc.)
- Around 58% of populations are living in encroached lands

The settlement of slums - social and economic process:

The population settlements in slum pockets (jhuggis) Ranchi are emerged out of the intrusion of the population from other places of the state in search of their means of livelihood and to sustain their life. A large portion of population strength and settlement of slum dwellers is evolved out of old tribal bastis and villages situated in Ranchi. Majority of the old tribal agglomerations are not illegal and encroached areas. But, after Ranchi became the capital town the employment opportunities have multiplied. A sudden boom of real estates and constructions of new buildings have offered employment opportunities to daily wage earners. A large number of people as labours, security guards, rickshaw pullers and those who work in this category continued to come over to Ranchi and settled. The situation of governmental inactiveness and administration absence had lead them reside after fearless encroachment. People being helpless with problems of food and other basic needs of life, their foremost priorities were food and housing, in front of which all considerable limitations of laws were meaningless; they even encroached on government lands. The Ranchi Municipal Corporation had admitted in its report that Ranchi has 58% of people residing in encroached lands.

Hell like life in Jhuggi basties:

These inhabitants of slums are far behind from the standard of living considering their socio-economic standards and they are struggling helplessly for their bread. Those who are politically aware they had some better state for them. They got some benefits from government programmes as well as amenities from urban programmes. But, majority of the families are suffering a hell-like life. 94% of these families run their kitchen by daily-wage earning, rickshaw-pulling and working as maid-servant. 3% people have their livelihood from their petty businesses at the roadsides and streets. 3% families’ means of livelihood are the jobs of guard and driver. Out of total families only 23 % of the families have their Red-Cards.

The suffocating life:
Only 42% of the families in the slums have got their own lands that also belong to tribal communities in majority and remaining 58% families reside in government land. The average size of these families in slums is 5.32% that means each family have got more than 5 persons in an average. Maximum of the houses have two rooms in an average in which kitchen, bathroom and toilet room are included. Only 3% of the families have separate kitchen for cooking, less than 1% have got their own bathroom facilities at their houses and only 5.5% have got their toilets, and among them only 2% have got their septic tanks and the rest 4.5% toilets have got their outlets through open drainage system. 5% of the slum population of Ranchi depends upon corporation constructed toilets. Rest 89% slum families do not have facilities of toilets. They go for open areas for sanitary disposal. In many places, the community toilets have been constructed, but only 11% urban poor have access to avail these facilities.

**Absence of Electricity and Water:**

Only 7% houses have got legal electric connections, only 3 % houses of slum agglomeration have legal water connection, 37% of the families obtain water from public taps, 6% families get water from tanker and 54% poor families get their water from where, that is unknown. Most probably, they may be getting water from public wells, rivers of natural resources. In recent years, the underground water table has gone down, during summer the well, the ponds and the rivers get dry. Under those conditions the *jhuggi basti* residents depends on corporation water tanker or public taps, we can find them fighting for water in those areas. They are found making queues for taking water near the public taps early in the morning- ‘got the water, won the battle’.

**Garbage and solid waste together:**

Only 5% of the slum dwellers have got the facilities of drainage system in slums (*jhuggi bastis*). However, more than 40% slums (*jhuggi bastis*) have got *pucca* street roads, but the dirty water flows on the roads in the absence of proper drainage system. The rest of the slum people are destined to live in unjust streets and unhealthy conditions where there is possibilities of epidemic diseases etc. because no drainage system of water is provided, there is a serious problem of water-loggning. During rainy season, the *basti* roads are filled up with nasty water for many days. In last few years, Ranchi has witnessed occurrences of floods also. Mosquitoes get flourishes and the slum dwellers being attacked by malaria get overcrowded at RIMS and *Sadar* hospitals in large numbers for treatment.
Because of lack of facilities of Solid Waste Management the waste materials are being thrown in the open spaces (in and around) of the slums, the corporation has negligible functions for solid waste disposal facilities. There are waste baskets put at some of the slums but they are insufficient in number and the wastes are found accumulating on the streets. These wastes are scattered through the animals like dogs, cows, goats, pigs and air also act as mode of transporting these materials to the whole of mohalla. With estimation, around 125 metric tons of solid wastes in the slums are accumulated every day, but there is negligible mechanism to dispose the same.

**The dark streets, no schools, no hospitals:**

The 40 Percent of the streets in slums are concrete (*pucca*) but their average width are only of 2 to 3 meters. The streets between the houses and the roadsides are used ordinarily as drains. Only 16 % of the slums have street-lights, only 16 % of the slum areas have got primary health facilities and the rest of the people have to walk for more than 1-2 kilometers to avail these facilities. The 39% of slum dwellers get facilities for schools within one KM radius.

The situation of the slums development schemes under JNNURM Projects:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Additional Central contribution</th>
<th>Expenses (in crore Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSUP</td>
<td>351.09</td>
<td>251.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHSDP</td>
<td>136.00</td>
<td>110.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>487.09</td>
<td>361.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Jharkhand Economic Survey)

Two states of the same year, BJP Government but why so much of differences:

**Slums of Raipur and Ranchi:**

Chhattisgarh and Ranchi almost have the same period of origin. In the conditions of these, with regards to social and economics there is hardly any difference. Both of them have majority of scheduled tribes (*Janjati*) Populations, but Jharkhand has more reserves of natural resources and mines minerals than that of Chhattisgarh. With regards to allowances to ministers, infrastructural facilities and development budgets the state of ours is much ahead than Chhattisgarh. But, this state is much behind in providing the basic infrastructures and amenities to its inhabitants. The comparative status of the slum conditions in these states are well known to
everyone. Whereas Raipur has much less number of slum (basti) population but the
government has arranged adequate urban facilities to the people, with regards to legal connections of electricity, Raigarh is 63% much ahead than Ranchi, and with regards to water supply or solid waste removal (management) in the slums (jhuggis) Raipur is found much ahead to that of Ranchi.

**The comparative situations of Slums in Raipur and Ranchi:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Raipur</th>
<th>Ranchi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>1,59,120</td>
<td>4,08,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water supply</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste collection</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Connection</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Sources: City Development Plan, Raipur, Ranchi Municipal Corporation, Manhart Project Report, JNNURM Report.)

**The Ideal amenities in slum areas of Raipur city:-**

- Public toilets: 100
- Street lights: 1875
- Water stand post: 160
- Community centre: 37
- Schools: 27

All the facilities from toilets to schools and street lights are available in the slums of Raipur. In Raipur, there are 100 community toilets for the slum inhabitants whereas in Ranchi it is only 55. In the context of facilities of community centre’s and schools, Ranchi is very far behind to Raipur. At Ranchi if street lights are found on the main-roads, it will be great achievement, what to say about the street lights in slums.

**Jharkhand Ordinance- 2011:**

In the Jharkhand Ordinance of 2011 there were special provisions made to regularize the illegal constructions but the environment concern was not taken care of. There
were orders for demolition of the illegal constructions in Green Lands, and this was an urgent need for keeping the natural entity of Ranchi. According to Municipal Corporation there are more than 8,000 open spaces in Ranchi, but during the past years it had been encroached by the unlawful persons. For that reason, the greenery of Ranchi destroyed, at the same time the water reservoir areas got shrieked. There are 10 such wards in Ranchi, where there are more than 300 Green lands identified by RRDA. But, these areas have remained half today by going on decreasing, and the places where the construction works were more, there the area of the green-lands have lessened. Whatever green-lands remained in the densely populated areas; its natural entity got affected badly. These open spaces are now being used for disposal of waste.

Problem is that the slum areas in Ranchi, where sufficient greenery was there proportionate to the population of tribal communities. Now, it has been converted in to slums or they are now hidden in between high rising buildings. By inducing and exploiting these tribal peoples with money or by threatening them, they have been evacuated and the traditional agglomerations have been forced to disappear or migrate somewhere else. The living examples of these are Hatma, Chadri, Khorhatoli, Kokar, Namkum etc. In these places of Ranchi two different types of socio-economic developments can be seen at a same time or place, simultaneously e.g. in between the luxurious apartments and buildings, a dilapidated tile-roofed houses with courtyards of guava trees.

The question is that the expansion of capital has taken place but how much according to the constitutional provisions or without violation of natural laws. The suffocation because of pollution, the nasty smell from the drainage, the heap of solid wastes, blocked river ways, destruction of greeneries, scenario look like the standard of civilization and health has disappeared from the earth.

According to the government statistics, 58 wards in Ranchi have got more than 3000 bastis. In which about 80% slum dwellers resides without having any minimum basic facilities such as electricity, water, road, sanitation, health, protection, school etc, which doesn’t meet the standards of developed agglomeration. In the year 1985, there was 133 sq. kilometers area for agriculture use that comes to 3/4th (77%) out of the total land areas of Ranchi i.e. 172 sq. kilometers. That reflects the rate of increase in density of population in open space was three times more. In the year 2004, the town area got only 94 sq. km area under agriculture land and in the year 2010, only 80 sq. km of land remained as agriculture land. The capital, Ranchi is
suffering from acute water scarcity and the underground water-table getting down day by day, this could be understood through the above reasons.

The rule and regulations are kept aside:

If Ranchi is looked at standard of Rules and Regulations (Manuals) of RRDA and Municipal Corporation, many of its new mohallas are not up to mark on its standard. These mohallas are not even having any proper road connectivity and being no connection with main roads they spread through many kilometers inside, where there is only common way, to and fro. The spaces for the drainage in narrow lanes have not been left. Due to which, the water outlet have become a serious problem in capital town, Ranchi in past few years. The municipal corporation has not arranged any street light facilities in 90% of the mohallas. As a matter of fact that neither Municipal corporation nor RRDA have any knowledge or information how many new legal or illegal mohallas have been established in Ranchi in last 10 years. The illegal mohallas could be seen at two different angles. Firstly, those mohallas which are categorized to be situated in the encroached lands of the government and the other category is, mohallas which have been constructed having no standard or obedience of rules and regulations of Municipal Corporation. Adding these two categories of mohallas with the RRDA’s unlawful events, it will surpass the percentage of 90 illegal agglomerations. Neither the standard of facilities of fire protection, protection from electric wires and poles, water outlets, water conservation, sufficient width of the roads nor the houses and buildings constructed adequately fit into the standards. These are the examples of unplanned expansion of mohallas, the command area of the Municipal Corporation area i.e. 175.12 sq. km. Today the capital town, Ranchi has expanded to the area of about 275 sq. km. (satellite picture). Only 100 sq. km. area of urban area is excluded from the Municipal Corporation area, but that also is the part of capital town. There are neither any rule-regulations nor the inhabitants seemed to obey municipal corporation law in the mohallas situated at the nearby parts of bordering area. There would have been attempts and efforts for urgent planning and controlled methods to settle the in-flow of crowd towards the capital, after the formation of new state. Ranchi would have been saved from destruction immediately after that, with immediate necessary changes on its master plan. The result of which is the ugly face of the sufferings and the administration’s inability to manage are before us.

During 1869, Ranchi was limited to only an area of 6 sq. km. In the year 1871, the population of Ranchi was only 12,000. In the last years of the decade of 90s the migration of population towards Ranchi has increased tremendously.
The Trend of Ranchi Geographical Area Increment (satellite mapping):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area (in sq. km)</th>
<th>Growth rate (in sq. km / year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>55.44</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>97.18</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>212.29</td>
<td>6.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>273.23</td>
<td>10.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the year 1972, the market area of Ranchi was only 34.52 sq. km. which has increased to 103.58 sq. km in the year 2010. Now, these days the total road length is 683.73 km (metal and un-metal road) which was only 196.43 km in 1972.

*Unplanned Expansion had created problem:*

Larger no. of apartment situated in ward no. 47, 4, 19, 45 and 22

Population 81,536

Open space 899

In Ward no. 4, Morhabadi and Bariatu areas are situated. These areas were included among the areas of largely covered with greenery. Because of vacate places; this ward became easy target of builders for construction. In Ward no. 19, areas from Tharpakhana to East Jail Road and middle part of Circular Road areas are situated. These areas were densely populated even before the basties in these areas have been situated without any standard. In Ward no. 22, Albert Ekka Chowk, Kachhery Chowk, Rajbhawan, Naga Baba Khatal are situated. This ward is situated in the heart of capital town which has witnessed most of the commercial constructions. In Ward no. 45, *muhallas* in and around Hinoo main road areas situated. Turning inside to the *muhallas* from Hinoo main road one can definitely see, how RRDA and District Administration have been working. In Ward no. 47, where Doranda main road, MECON, Office Para Colony are situated, here the MECON colony only is established in planned way. The RRDA and Municipal Corporation could learn from these. All these wards are in central areas of Ranchi, where the rules and regulation have been
kept aside for unlawful constructions. These areas are commercially very valuable and therefore open spaces of these areas have been encroached. RRDA had identified around 900 open spaces in these five wards, but according to the satellite pictures very less signs of these open spaces are visualized. The Ward no. 22 is most polluted with regards to the air and sound pollution.

**More areas are on the path of destruction:**

Max. number of Multistoried buildings are under construction in these Wards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward nos.</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Open space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29, 54, 25, 08 and 34.</td>
<td>80,158</td>
<td>1,457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ward no. 29, Harmu, AG Colony, and Ashok Vihar all these areas are there. These are included in the pause areas of capital city Ranchi. Here, in the lands of Housing Board, many illegal constructions are in progress without any interference. In the coming days, maximum multistoried buildings are expected to be established as many vacant places are there. Because of land *mafias*, property dealers, agents, promoters, the political leaders and the bureaucrats have been attracted by these open spaces therefore continuous construction works are going on without any obedience to rules and regulations. In Ward no. 54, the *muhallas* existing beside Khunti road in the outskirt sof the Ranchi drops. Here, large no. of constructions of apartments is going on. Under Ward no. 25, *bastis* of Hindpiri area are situated which is one the very congested and hazardous area. Scattered narrow streets in Hindpirhi throughout its length it lacks any modern urban facilities. In Ward no. 8, Bariatu and Kokar are situated in which the tribal *bastis* were in majority in which adequate open space, grounds, agricultural lands and ponds were there. But now, unlawfully big constructions are going on. Ward no. 34 is the outer area of main town Ranchi so there is a possibility of expansion. But, the expansion is too uncontrolled and unplanned.

**Tribal basti and the greeneries of Ranchi:**

The wards having maximum no. of basties Ward nos. 2, 3, 53 and 55.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Open space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83,322</td>
<td>1567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wards no 2 is having largest concentrations of slums in the capital. Here, ‘Hatma’ is the largest basti owned by tribal, in which the residence of Chief Minister, President of Legislative Assembly and Chief Justice are situated. The maximum open spaces are still found safe in largely populated slums. That proves the fact that the capable urban city dwellers have violated the rules and regulations more in comparison to urban poor. In Ward no. 3, areas like Morhabadi, Tagore Hill, Buti More falls. In these areas too open spaces are remain as it is. Ward nos. 53, 54 and 55 are situated in the South-Eastern bordering part of Ranchi in which slums of displaced population from HEC are existing. These areas are also having tribal population in majority. Here, also the open spaces and greeneries are still protected. But, the builders and land encroachers have interfered in the area as well. Agricultural lands, rivers and streams all have been sold out. In the coming days, huge buildings are likely to be seen in Ward no. 54. But, this fact is visible that the natural entity of Ranchi is being remained protected and safe in its natural condition in these bastis to a large extent. The maximum lands belong to tribal had been grabbed with temptation and cheating. The evacuation of tribal peoples from their lands and the destruction of original natural condition should be visualized together.

**The green lands are on the target:**

The wards having more open space    Ward nos. 8, 36, 4, 54 and 29.

Total population                  80,825

Total open space                  2,584

The Wards in which, maximum no. of open spaces with barren and vacant areas are there, included under open spaces of the capital city. But, encroachment in these areas is being done continuously without any interference. Ward 8 has got adequate open space therefore it is considered to be areas with naturally balanced environment. Now, the underground water-table has gone very deep. Likewise, the RRDA had identified maximum areas under green lands; mostly these areas are situated at the surrounding areas of Morhabadi area, Harmu river bank, Itki road, Harmu by-pass and the areas beside Ranchi-Khunti road. But these open spaces have been looted through the process of encroachment and uncontrolled expansion of the capital.

**Plan of BSUP (Basic Services for Urban Poor) has flopped:**

- JNNURM is responsible to work for the growth of urban poor.
- Not a project has been completed.
- Rupees 263 crores have to be spent for the completion of work till 2012.
- 60 slum areas of Ranchi have been the acceptance for the work.

Among the important, the BSUP project of the Central Government is running for the integrated development of urban poor, which seems to be flop. Not a single project in Ranchi under the banner of JNNURM of the Ranchi Municipal Corporation would have been completed. For that reason, the Ranchi urban poor development has been blocked. Interesting fact is that the department has to complete it by 2012. But, the ground work has not been started yet. Only three slum areas have been witnessing the tender publication by the concerned department and those tender are also under the consideration of the Municipal Corporation. The officers of the concerned departments are found to be incapable of transforming the project into reality.

**What is this BSUP project?**

BSUP is an important scheme of the Central Government, which includes the construction of houses, roads, drains, toilets, community-centers etc for the integrated development and growth of urban poor. This programme was started during 2005-06, which was said to be completed within 7 years i.e. by the year ending 2012 in all the states where this has been enacted.

**263 crores of rupees are allotted for 60 slums:**

Under this project, JNNURM has selected 101 slums of the Ranchi Municipal Corporation, out of which the work has to be done in 88 slums. The remaining 13 slums will have been included in this 88 slums selected for the work. DPR (detailed project report) prepared for the development of 60 slums has been passed by the Government and it has been sanctioned already the amount of Rs. 263 crores. With that amount the department should have to construct buildings for houses for the selected slums and provide it to urban poor with all the basic amenities or facilities.

**The Digital Survey has not been conducted for the shopkeepers at foot-path:**

The digital survey of the shopkeepers at the road and roadside (footpath) of Ranchi town could not been conducted and their rehabilitation case still remained incomplete. The Supreme Court had also declared in its order that the shopkeepers of footpath should not be evacuated until their rehabilitation arrangements are not done before. The Indian Government’s Ministry of Housing and Urban Poor Upliftment has declared on the formation year 2004-2009 in its National Policy that if the hawkers has to be removed then their rehabilitation arrangements should be
made first. The Supreme Court has directed on October 2010 that all the state governments should implement the National Policy related to footpath shopkeepers till June 2011. The Jharkhand High Court also has directed and ordered the Administrative Officers and Ranchi Municipality Corporation to constitute Hawker’s Committee within 5 months. Due to carelessness of the Administration the committee has not been formed.

*The development is interrupted because of inactive administration and inefficient officers:*

When we talk about the commitment and honesty of the administrative mechanism, it is compared and matched with the problems of the people and solutions to it. In the corrupt state, like Jharkhand what is the relationship between the failure of the governance in the state and sufferings of common people, this is not difficult to understand. If the discussion happens on the effective governance and social decorum, then administrative responsibility and their effort towards honesty for the implementation of public welfare schemes becomes a big issue. In our state neither the administration has such capacity nor are the people getting its results. The whole Jharkhand is undergoing with social anarchy, the violence at every level, Jharkhand has broken down socially. Then the question arises how the development should be achieved and how the social decorum should be maintained. In democracy, this is the responsibility of public welfare government that it should facilitate the people with maximum level of facilities and basic fundamental rights. When the Indian constitution was framed and the fundamental rights were discussed, the country was not in the position to implement economically about these rights and to provide all the fundamental rights to every citizen of the nation. This is enshrined in article 12-36 where it has been said that the people of India residing in any of the states has got minimum life sustenance right and right of food. Whereas Jharkhand has got 53 % of its people below poverty line and 83 % of people live on agriculture and allied activities. Why then industrial development is stressed is still beyond understanding. To understand this state of affair we have to understand to know who those are at whelms of affairs politically. In the year 1983, UNESCO had prepared a report showing its worries in relation to the developing countries and the control of the external forces on them. It was discussed on the report that generally in the poor and backward countries, the public welfare plans and programmes are controlled by the external capital forces. Therefore, the projects made for the development are having definite interference by the socio-economically prosperous persons.
There is no other explanation in the context of towns in Jharkhand. **After the anti-encroachment movement this fact came into light that the poor gets bullet and the rich one gets ordinance.** The government has to explain for this, why the animal and human-being are drinking water from the same ditches. Who is responsible for this? The state will have to take responsibility for providing sustenance earning to the people in the state. Those who were badly affected by *naxalism* came to Ranchi and put their footpath hawker-earning of 20-30 rupees per day. And these people’s huts (the base) have been bulldozed by the government and their right to life has been snatched away. In this situation of anarchy this types of tragedy are not unnatural.

*People are in trouble for drinking water:*

There was a hope for a good monsoon last year, but after it passed July it rained only four days. The continuous two years had already witnessed draught and the underground water- table has gone down at the depth. This year too, there is no good sign of happiness. In Ranchi, the condition is going to be more critical. The ground level water has been used extensively. The underground water level going down and the common people are suffering from scarcity of water. Those who are capable, they are getting deep- boring water but this is not possible for every person. The other alternative is government water supply. Only 25,000 have got water connection out of 13 lakhs of peoples in Ranchi, this itself insufficient to such a good no. of population. Those who are having connection are unhappy for the irregular water-supply, especially the poor persons are totally dependent on government water-supply. The proverb- ‘where, there is water, there is life’ how much will be truthfully be materialized in case of Ranchi. The underground water has been utilized but empty spaces have not been filled up with recharge methods. The encroachment and unplanned constructions have stopped or shrieked the space for recharging underground water. The water scarcity is result of this. The water problem is more important among other problems of human life because, it is the foremost priority of the human-being. The roads, electricity, sanitation etc. are related to better life amenities but life is impossible without water. Then, why are we struggling for development by passing the principles of nature. The way, the green lands of Ranchi gets destroyed and colonies were settled on the open spaces that affected the required necessities of man- neither drinking water nor fresh air to inhale. In these conditions, we should see, think, manage and give priority to the required necessities, which are needed for sustenance of life.

*There is no fresh air to inhale:*
The vehicles running (about five lakhs) on the roads of the town every day, they throw fumes causing poison in the air, in the midst of breathing problem, the life of people also getting suffocated. Ranchi people are getting hypertensions with lungs and hearts related diseases. People are also facing serious problems of skin diseases and eye-sights. There was a time, when Ranchi was the favorite tourist palace for ‘Bengalis’ but presently the natural conditions of Ranchi has totally changed. The vehicles have caused air pollution and urban waste and drain water has polluted the source of drinking water. Sound pollution is causing various other problems. The greeneries have been destroyed and air of the town could not recharge with oxygen. According to the Pollution Control Board in Ranchi, the SPM (Statistical Parametric Mapping) and RSPM (Reparable Suspended Particulate Matter) have come to a danger level and this is not good for healthy living.

This is easy to avoid this situation; many people have suggested there should be plantation of trees in larger scale. There is no calculation for that the way the trees have been cut down, but the people are facing its ill-effects. The coming days of Ranchi would be more tragic, and it is required we should be prepared prior to that condition.

44% of the slum populations at Ranchi comprise tribal people:

Ranchi has got 44% of slum population as tribal (adivasi) people. Two decades before, the areas having population of 70% tribal (adivasi) community now their population scaled down, there one can count their houses in finger. This is the most unfortunate part of Jharkhand (which came into existence for the tribal’s political interest). Chadri, Morhabadi, Kantatoli, Kokar etc. areas had got 80% of tribal houses. Right from Albert Ekka Chowk, the Chadri Basti is almost disappeared and shadowed down between the big and high rising buildings. The tribal communities are disappearing with the pace of time after the existence of Ranchi as a capital city. Their population is increasingly decreasing. After formation capital town at Ranchi, the population explosions from other areas of the state have destroyed the tribal habitats and their cultural dignity. The increasing demands for residence have given golden opportunities to the builders to flourish. Now, big buildings are standing on the non-transferable lands of tribal and tribal are continued to be disappeared from their origin. Some puts their views that the tribal population has not fallen down, but the outsider’s population has been hiked. In this way, the tribal are becoming less due to less percentage. Anyway, it is clear from the direct observation that the most of tribal bastis has shrieked and disappeared. The slum survey data of 1993 conducted in Ranchi is totally different from the slum survey data of 2006-07. 34% of
the populations of Ranchi have been considered as urban poor and their habitats have been identified as urban slums. In the International Tribal Day, it is pathetic to know that half of the slum dwellers are tribal in Ranchi. Sudden Real Estate Boom has made tribal \textit{(adivasi)} people of Ranchi as daily wage earners or labour. Because of the lust of money one tribal \textit{(adivasi)} is expelling other tribal \textit{(adivasi)} by selling his land and deceiving him, Hatma, Chadri, Morhabadi, Kantatoli, Siromtoli, Kokar, Hinoo, Tupudana are their witnesses.

\textbf{The pitiable and pathetic condition of children:}

The future of millions of children are being shattered and lost in the darkness. The children in urban slums are living in unsafe social, economic, cultural and political atmosphere due to forcible eviction, displacement and anti-social policies. Following facts and findings reveals the status of children in Jharkhand is so pitiable and pathetic even after the 11 years of the formation of Jharkhand State and 65 years of freedom of the nation:

- 64 lacs children in Jharkhand live in Below Poverty Line (BPL).
- Every second child in Jharkhand is victim of malnourishment and hunger.
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 69, only 9 % are completely immunized and only 18 % children are taking birth through skilled hands.
- Children of 15\% of the families have access to safe drinking water and health-hygiene.
- More than 50\% children (6-14 years) are not able to go to school.
- About 50 thousand children die before celebrating their first birthday.
- More than half of the total disabled children living in uttering hardships with their families.
- More than 1 lac \textit{Jharkhandi} girls compelled to work as housemaids and similar domestic activities in Delhi and other metropolitan cities who are supposed to face the physical, mental and sexual exploitation.
- The rate of child labour is increasing enormously and unexpectedly.

\textbf{The survey conducted by CREJ in the following Bastis (August, 2011):}

\begin{table}[h]
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{S. No.} & \textbf{District} & \textbf{Basti} \\
\hline
01. & Jamshedpur & Ramjanam Singh Bhatta Basti, Toll Bridge. \\
 & & Roopnagar  \\
 & & Green Park (Ramnagar river meet basti) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
Sarjomhatu, Domuhani, Sonari (formerly, Daroga Basti)
Bage Basti, Kadma, Near Marine Drive.
Shyam Nagar.

02. Ranchi
Islamnagar
Alinagar
Millat Colony
Basti situated in Hatia
Rugrigarha

03. Dhanbad
Chhaigada (near Rly. Stn. Platform no.7)
Tetultola
Sriramnagar

04. Bokaro
Dompara, Dundibagh
Sector- II B, GT Road Jhopdi (Bahlalao)
Circus Maidan
Birs Basa
Lakrakhanda, Sector- II

The recognized Basti by government in Jamshedpur (they are having their khata number, plot number, and other government facilities) were given notice through paper publications (media):

1. Sarjomhatu
2. Rupnagar
3. Shyamnagar
4. Green Park (Ramnagar, river-meet basti)
5. Bage Basti
6. Pandey Itta Bhatta Basti
7. Pratima Nagar

District-wise, the survey team comprised of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Jamshedpur</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Kumar Sanjay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td>J. J. Kujur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Abhay Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>04</td>
<td>Rakesh Roshan Kido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>Mahavir Kumar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>Usha Mahto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>06</td>
<td>Lakhi Das</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>07</td>
<td>Julie Kumari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Maheshwar Thakur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Kumar Sanjay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td>J. J. Kujur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In-depth discussions were made with the following important persons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>The slum dwellers (women and children)</td>
<td>Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Bokaro and Dhanbad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>Himani Pandey</td>
<td>Deputy Commissioner, East Singhbhum District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Banna Gupta</td>
<td>MLA, Jamshedpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>Goutam Bose</td>
<td>Jharkhand Krantikari Union, Jamshedpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>R.L. Pandit</td>
<td>Secretary, Jhuggi Jhopdi Khatal Haat Bazaar, Phut Path Dukan Bachao Sangarsh Morcha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.</td>
<td>Ashok Prasad</td>
<td>Coordinator, Jhuggi Jhopdi Khatal Haat Bazaar, Phut Path Dukan Bachao Sangarsh Morcha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.</td>
<td>Pradip</td>
<td>Treasurer, Jhuggi Jhopdi Khatal Haat Bazaar, Phut Path Dukan Bachao Sangarsh Morcha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.</td>
<td>Jeevan Jagannath</td>
<td>Secretary, Dhara, Bokaro</td>
</tr>
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<td>09.</td>
<td>Deepak Sawal</td>
<td>Journalist, Bokaro</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Jogi Purti</td>
<td>Asra Vidyalaya, Bokaro</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Rawale Leyangi</td>
<td>Former Mukhiya, Birsabasa, Bokaro</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Chandan Kumar</td>
<td>Secretary, Jharkhand Rajya Rajak Kalyan Samiti, Bokaro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Saibal Baroi</td>
<td>CRY, Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Dr. Neeraj Mishra</td>
<td>Sathi, Godda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Faisal Anurag</td>
<td>Senior Journalist, Ranchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Vasvi</td>
<td>Member, Jharkhand Mahila Ayog, Ranchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Arun Anurag</td>
<td>Swaraj Foundation, Hazaribagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Rupak</td>
<td>Journalist, Dainik Jagran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Rajkumar Gorai</td>
<td>Janbadi Visthpit Mahapanchayat, Bokaro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Samresh Singh</td>
<td>MLA, Bokaro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Ramesh Sharan</td>
<td>Economist, Ranchi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Jeb Akhtar</td>
<td>Senior Journalist, Dainik Bhaskar, Dhanbad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Dinesh Bodra</td>
<td>Mukhiya, Birsabasa, Bokaro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Maheshwar Thakur</td>
<td>Coordinator, Joint Basti Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Lakhi Das</td>
<td>General Secretary, NAFRE, New Delhi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Prabha Jayaswal</td>
<td>Secretary, ASES, JSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Vinoy Bhushan</td>
<td>Senior Editor, Prabhat Khabar, Ranchi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- According to estimation the affected families by the forced eviction are around 25000 (8000 houses)
- Affected children are in number around 8000
A brief Report on Forced Eviction done in Urban Slums:-

|-------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.    | Bage Basti near Marine Drive | 18th July, 2011 | 114 | 350 | Published in News Paper | • Inhuman Atrocities by Police, they were beaten and behaved indecently  
• During anti encroachment drive a 3 month baby crushed to death. | • The Anganbadi centers also was destroyed  
• 40 children of anganbadi were badly affected  
• About half of the children left their schooling  
• People evicted whereas they have Voter ID Cards, Ration Cards, Electricity Connection and BPL Cards  
• Many of the family are under malnutrition and affected by diseases  
• The feelings of | • Almost all the family have lost their livelihood and faced difficulty due to it  
• People have reached a state of hunger.  
• About 15 families have fled away in search of livelihood; there is no trace of them.  
• The houses were demolished without rehabilitation which has caused people to be displaced of their culture and social | There is no proper arrangement for rehabilitation. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Event Details</th>
<th>Social Insecurity</th>
<th>Dignity of Living</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ram Janam Singh</td>
<td>31\textsuperscript{st} March, 2011</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>It was not been properly noticed.</td>
<td>All the children of the Basti lost schooling and students to appear at Matric examination failed to appear.</td>
<td>Families residing since 40 years have lost their livelihood.</td>
<td>There is no rehabilitation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|     | Basti             |                   |        | • State police and Rapid Action Force had misbehaved, for controlling the crowd the tear gas and water shells were thrown  
  • Those who protested were beaten, even women.  
  • Both filed FIR. | • Especially the women and children health conditions affected badly.  
  • Bal Sangathan instituted by children has been scattered. | For survival they are facing tremendous difficulties. They are entrapped in the nets of poverty. |                                                                     |
| 3.  | Roopnagar         | 23\textsuperscript{rd} July, 2011 | 8      | Notice was issued but People could not be properly Informed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | • Inhuman Atrocities by the Police and the People Protested against the Administration. | For Medical Treatment and for Sustenance lot of Money are being spent which has caused Hardship. | No Alternative Arrangements for Rehabilitation was done by the Government. |
|     |                   |                   |        | • At the time of eviction people protested which were met with brute force demolition of basti has caused loss of income sources. | • The Bal Sangathan strengthened by the Children got destroyed.  
  • Children deprived of their schooling. | With total carelessness the relief camps were installed but |                                                                     |
| 4.  | Green Park        | 18\textsuperscript{th} July, 2011 (for the second time). | 76     | Notice was issued but people could not know the eviction | • There were pregnant women who had to deliver children in open sky due to the | | |
real implication.

force causing injuries to them.

demolition of their houses.

- Children and especially girls are facing insecurity and are at risk.
- More than half of the children of Basti are facing hunger and malnutrition.
- And they have lost schooling.
- Basti People have been deprived of the social security schemes/benefits.

labour in inhuman condition for survival.

- The livelihood of the evicted has been lost.
- The local people are still not allowing them to stay over there.
- The temporary relief camps are unjust.

| 5. | Sarjomhatu (Daroga Basti) | 22nd July, 2011. | 26 | 70 | Basti resident had no information about issuance of any notice against them. | Police brute against people.
- The children, women and old-aged were indecently behaved. | Half of the basti children deprived of their schooling.
- The health of the children and women affected badly.
- Adivasi children’s physical and mental growth has been blocked.
- The social-cultural, traditional fabrics
- All sources of earnings and livelihood have been destroyed.
- The physical property earned within 40 years has been destroyed.

Nothing for rehabilitation was done.
of the family have been destroyed by the forced eviction.
- The children and women are totally unprotected socially, administratively and politically.

<p>|   | Shyamnagar | 20th and 22nd July 2011. | 142 | 270 | Notice was served | Administration had behaved cruelly | the people were threatened | The BAL Sangathan organizer by children was scattered. | Negative impact on the children’s educated and health and their overall development vanished. | Women and children had to face hunger. | All the schemes of government badly gone away which were meant for women and children. | Evicted Basti residents are roaming for livelihood helplessly. | Because of economic crisis they have to face hunger. | Those who were hawkers and stall sellers are jobless and their families are suffering miseries. | Nothing for rehabilitation for them was done. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Notice Served</th>
<th>Police Behaved</th>
<th>Basti Children</th>
<th>Women's Dignity</th>
<th>Economic Crisis</th>
<th>Rehabilitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Pratimanagar</td>
<td>15th July 2011</td>
<td>11 30</td>
<td>Notice was served</td>
<td>Police behaved brutally and administratively</td>
<td>Basti children were forced to go for child labour. Women are not having life of dignity and they are helpless of live on severe condition. Due to heavy rains during eviction the health women, children and the aged especially are dwindling.</td>
<td>Women are not having life of dignity and they are helpless of live on severe condition.</td>
<td>Due to heavy rains during eviction the health women, children and the aged especially are dwindling.</td>
<td>No arrangement for rehabilitation by the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kusum Vihar</td>
<td>15th July 2011</td>
<td>11 25</td>
<td>Notice was served</td>
<td>Police behaved with brute force and administration indecency.</td>
<td>All those were aged, weak, women and children in most cases fall sick. All school children lost educational activities. Adverse impact on the children’s health.</td>
<td>All school children lost educational activities. Adverse impact on the children’s health.</td>
<td>Due to total economic insecurity the basti people are unprotected they are struggling for the survival.</td>
<td>There is no rehabilitation at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>BCCL Colony Matkuria</td>
<td>27th April 2011</td>
<td>NA  NA</td>
<td>Notice served</td>
<td>4 shot dead (Dinesh Handi, Vikash Singh)</td>
<td>The status of education, health and overall growth.</td>
<td>The status of education, health and overall growth.</td>
<td>More than half of the family’s livelihoods got</td>
<td>No rehabilitation at all.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and 2 others) and 25 injured in police firing. The people were protesting against the forced eviction.
- One died by heart attack hearing the notice of the eviction.
- The children scaled down drastically.
- Hurdles in living a life with dignity.
- Rise in expenses for secured life in the society.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Area Name</th>
<th>Expected to be Evicted</th>
<th>Notice</th>
<th>Notice already received</th>
<th>Expected</th>
<th>The Basti people socially unprotected.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Sunder Bi-pass</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Expected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Rajendra Sarovar(Bekar Bandh)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>expected</td>
<td></td>
<td>The poor basti people especially women and children become insecure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Sriram nagar</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>expected</td>
<td></td>
<td>The children will be abandoned of their income govt. as</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no arrangement for rehabilitation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Chaigada (near platform no. 7)</td>
<td>Evicted</td>
<td>9th, 14th, and 19th April 2011</td>
<td>The dalit people residing in this Basti shall lose anganwadi, school and their livelihood. Bal Sangathan shall be finished. People will become disintegrated. There is no arrangement for rehabilitation. People will economically shatter and lose their livelihood. People will lose their shelters. The already organized Bal Samooh (children’s association) will be scattered. The dalit People will lose their shelters. All the sources of income the inhabitants got shattered. People’s cultural heritage, animal wealth and natural environment got well as non-govt., all get vanished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Circus Maidan</td>
<td>Evicted</td>
<td>9th, 14th, and 19th April 2011</td>
<td>Children got sick. Pregnant women are facing immense problems. Expected marriage of girls’ cancelled. Due to enforced eviction, the expected marriage of girls’ cancelled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Females in the families are insecure and they are being physically and mentally exploited by the anti-social elements.

- Situation of becoming sex-workers due to insecurity.
- People become victim of hunger.
- Primary Schools and Anganwadi Centres destroyed.
- Due to demolition of anganbadi, the provisions of health and nutrition finished.
- Children are facing great difficulties in going to schools.
- The expenses of families on education and health have increased.
- Their food security and livelihood affected. They are at risk and survival become difficult.
- The poorest families are facing No rehabilitation at all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Lakrakanda</td>
<td>27th July, 2011</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Notice served</td>
<td>Police Atrocities</td>
<td>There is no rehabilitation at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dompada, Dundibagh</td>
<td>25th July, 2011</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Notice served</td>
<td>No violence</td>
<td>No rehabilitation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 17. | Sector- II B,G-Road Jhopdi(Bahalalav) | 12 and 19 May, 2011. | 31 | 32 | Notice not properly served. | No violence. | • All the children, especially female children got indisposed.  
• The conditions become adverse for the children’s nutrition and growth.  
• Women are facing problems in living a dignified life. | • Families had to spend more on health and treatment.  
• The economic status of the tribal and dalits become miserable. | No rehabilitation. |
<p>| 18. | Adhkunwari &amp; Kashmir Basti | 8th and 9th April, 2011. | 446 | 1338 | Notice served. | No violence. | • Adverse impact on health and education, growth and security of the children and women. | • The livelihood of the minorities shattered. | No rehabilitation. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notice served</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Islamnagar, Alinagar, Millat Colony</td>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;, 5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; and 6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; April, 2011</td>
<td>1000 2000</td>
<td>Notice was served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Notice Served</td>
<td>Indecent Behavior by Administration on Women, Children and Old Aged People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Rugdigarha, Ratu Road.</td>
<td>13th and 14th May 2011</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Notice served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Pahari Tola, Pahadi Mandir</td>
<td>May 2011</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Notice served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Notice Served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Harmu Basti</td>
<td>April 11</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Notice served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Satellite Colony Basti</td>
<td>April 2011</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Notice served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children’s better future could only be secured in a healthy and decent society with the pro-people governance. In a suitable child-friendly environment through the child-centered government policies and provisions, children’s overall integrated development in terms of better education, health and participation can be ensured. But with the anti-social policies, provisions and irresponsible government machineries and structures, the challenges for better future of the children are being crushed which is against their overall development, the childhood of the children are at risk.

The sweet smiles from the face of the little children have vanished, all the possibilities of their development and conditions of opportunities gone away, from the state where a child’s overall growth can take a start and can flourish because of the neo-colonial development policies and programmes of the government. The result is open to all, the well-to-do and abundant with resources the State’s half of the population are living below the poverty line. 69 out of 100 children, couldn’t celebrate their 2nd
birthday, 54% of the children are under serious malnutrition. Even though after the implementation of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and sky rocking promises of the government for growth, only half of the population are educated and even after the National as well as International Funds are in-flowing massively and expenditures, the Anganwadi Centres are not working properly, only the 9% children are completely immunized, only 18 children are born out of the skilled hands. This is one of the facts that there are only 817 educational institutions for one lakh 6-18 age group and only 34% complete their education up to primary level.

Even after all these failures, the state government has shown its inhuman behavior attempting Forced Eviction against the urban poor children which is a direct violation of the Child Rights.

### Impact of Forced Eviction on Child Right

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators of Child Rights</th>
<th>Present condition of children due to the forcible demolition drive</th>
<th>The violation of child rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Right to Survival, Nutrition and Health.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Provisional arrangement for proper, secured and adequate housing to children.</td>
<td>- Many children become the victim of hunger and malnutrition and fell ill.</td>
<td>- The violation of right to social, economic and cultural norms and values (International Contract 1966, Section 2, 7, 11, 12, 13.5, 15).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Universalization of services to all the 0-5, malnourished and under grown children at the initial stage, such as Immunization and</td>
<td>- The ICDS Centres get closed.</td>
<td>- The violation of the Indian Constitution Para- 39, 1, 39.5, 47 and 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The anganbadi established by government have been demolished.</td>
<td>- The Rights of Children Gazetteer 2004 has been side tracked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nutrition with special focus on baby-girls’.

- Provisional arrangements for the basic requirements for the positive growth of the children at the initial stage of growth (3-6 years) giving stress on health, nutrition and overall development.
- Ensure 100% registration of birth, death, marriage and pre and postnatal care of pregnant mothers (till 2010).
- Reduce Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate (to arrange safe drinking water facility, Health and Hygiene, Sanitation, Immunization and Nutrition).
- Achieve the target set for the universalization of the Integrated Child Development Project under 11th Five Year Plan.
- Arrangement of healthy growth and empowerment of 0-18 year’s

- Adverse effect on health and growth of the anganwadi children.
- Nutrition programme get closed.
- Lack of Immunization.
- Interruption of Pre-school Education.
- Lack of Health Check-up.
- Lack of Growth Monitoring of the children.
- Many of the children and families are becoming the prey of hunger and they are falling sick.
- The pregnant women had to deliver their babies under the open sky.
- The adolescent girls find their health deteriorating.
- The health of children and women especially got affected badly.
- The Infant Mortality Rate of the Infants increased and the children’s health get affected on other standards.

- The National Policy of the Nation 1974 has been violated.
- Violation of UNO Charters of 1989 articles 7, 8, 24 and 27.
- Failure of National Health Mission.
- Failure of the 11th five year plan of 2007-12.
- The violation of Human Rights Declaration 1948.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children.</th>
<th>The health of the old aged, women and children affected in very bad way.</th>
<th>The children are dying at hunger.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than half of the Basti children are sick and malnourished.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The children are being deprived of their education.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The physical and mental growth of the tribal children got interrupted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children are facing difficulty in availing free and compulsory education.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The dropout rate increased.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The children are boycotted by the education and education facilities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Right to Development, Education and Care

- Access to equitable and quality Education facilities.
- Universalization of elementary education and free and compulsory education to all children.
- Compulsory Education to all the children in systematic way.
- 100% enrolment, attendance and retention.
- Enrolment of all children by 2005.
- Retention of all the children at the schools by 2010.
- Gender equity in elementary education by 2007 and
- Basti children have lost their education due to the forced eviction
- The children are being deprived of their education.
- The physical and mental growth of the tribal children got interrupted.
- Children are facing difficulty in availing free and compulsory education.
- The dropout rate increased.
- The children are boycotted by the education and education facilities.
- Absolute violation of the constitutional mandates of articles15,16,17.19,21,A,29,30,41,45,47,342.
- The National Policy of the Nation 1974 has been violated.
- Failure of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan.
- The failure of promises done in 10th five year plan.
- The failure of promises done in 11th five year plan.
- Violations of RTI act 2009.
- UNO Conventional Policy towards Child Rights Charter Articles 3, 6, 18, 23, 28.1, 29, 30 have
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elementary education to all the children by 2010.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A primary school within a radius of 1 km and upper primary school within a radius of 3 kms. Buildings, toilets, safe drinking water, electricity, playground and other teaching and learning (TLM) aids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 5th standard schooling for all the children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 8th standard and retention of all children at school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolment of all the children in the schools by 2003.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce the dropout rate by 10% among the students of 6th to 7th standard till 2007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce the dropout rate to ‘0’ level by 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free and Compulsory Education to all the 6-14 years children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25% reservation of poor and deprived children at the private schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete education for child in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>been ignored.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Covenants of 1966 towards Social and Cultural Rights Article 13.1 have been ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rights of Children Gazetteer 2004 has been side tracked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The World Summit Resolution for Right to Education (Education to all) and Right to Equity has been ignored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
special need and disabled children.

- Development of infrastructures at the school e.g. safe drinking water, health, toilets etc.
- Reduce socio-economic discrimination and to make provisional arrangements for the security of the children.

**The Right to protection against exploitation and Security.**

- At the entire situation the child must remain protected from exploitation and connivance.
- Strengthening of programmes and facilities towards the health and growth of children of 0-6 and disabled children in the initial stage.
- To develop and strengthen the new laws, instruments and provision of laws against exploitation (including sexual exploitation).
- Elimination of Child Labour,

- The forced eviction has given rise to the feelings of social insecurity.
- The residences, health centres, anganwadi centres and schools of the children in *dalit* slums. The women had to face miseries.
- The risk of social security among children and especially girls created.
- The slum inhabitants especially women and children are completely insecure socially,

- Violation of Constitutional rights enshrined in Articles 15.3, 24.
- Complete violation of constitutional provisions given under articles 23, 39.5,39.6, and 39.
- Violation of UN Charters of 1989 articles11,12,13,14,15,16.1,19,21,25,31,32,33,34,35, and 36.
- Violation of ILO Convention 138.
- Ignorance of the declaration of UNO General Assembly “A world fit for children 2002-15”.
- Violation of Child Labour Act 1984 provisions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Elimination of Children against physical exploitation and hazardous work, Eradication of the Child Labour at every effort by 2007.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Administratively and politically.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ignorance of Immoral Trafficking Act 1986.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase Investment on children to reduce poverty and backwardness so that the children can live a life of dignity and security.</td>
<td>All the government facilities have been snatched away from the children, women and deprived section of the society.</td>
<td>Ignorance of Juvenile Justice Act and provisions 2000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The States must have commission for the protection of Child Rights in the same way as the nation has got the National Commission on Protection of Child Rights.</td>
<td>The children of the slums compelled for child labour.</td>
<td>The Protection Commission on Children Rights 2005 has been unseen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Right to Participation and Expression</strong></td>
<td><strong>Indian Factories Act 1948 has been ignored.</strong></td>
<td>Indian Factories Act 1948 has been ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ensure Participation of the children in the process of overall development of the children.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Violation of National Rehabilitation Policy 2006.</strong></td>
<td>Violation of National Rehabilitation Policy 2006.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>UN Habitat Agenda 1996 (Para 94) has been violated.</strong></td>
<td>UN Habitat Agenda 1996 (Para 94) has been violated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>The Protection Commission on Children Rights 2005 has been unseen.</strong></td>
<td>The Rights of Children Gazetteer 2004 has been side tracked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>The National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights has been ignored.</strong></td>
<td>Violation of the SC/ST and Untouchable Prevention Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>The National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 have been totally ignored.</strong></td>
<td>The National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights has been ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>The violation of National Policy 1974 for children.</strong></td>
<td><strong>UN Charter for Child Rights 1989 articles 12,13,14,15,16,17,23,28,29,31,37,40 have been violated</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affected the children adversely.</td>
<td>Constitution of India articles 19, 25, 26, 27, 28 have been totally violated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights of Children gazetteer 2004 has been side tracked.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most important issues for consideration:

Prior to eviction:

1. **The lack of information, participation and counseling**
   A survey conducted by CREJ team in the towns of Jharkhand where the encroachments were removed shows that the local administration had neither contacted the natives of the place to exchange the information nor consulted and involved them in counseling with regard to encroachment prior to eviction. There was lack of people’s participation as well.

2. **Lack of proper dissemination of Notice:**
   In the cities where eviction took place, the team of CREJ could not find in most cases any notice served to the victims prior to their eviction. There was lack of proper information system. At places where notices were served those were of such a short duration that it was almost impossible for the victims to get alternative residential arrangements. For example, Bage Basti, Green Park, Shyamnagar, Sarjomhatu (Jamshedpur), Dompara, Circus Maidan, Lakadkhada (Bokaro) and IslamNagar, Rugdigarha, Millat Colony (Ranchi), these are the slums (bastis) where notices served but due to lack of time, they could not comply the same.

At the time of eviction:-

1. **The Presence of Huge Armed Security Forces:**
   The process through which the administration wanted to evict, the victims or the Basti inhabitants had no option than to resort to protest, having this apprehension the administration had arranged for para-military force along with police personnel in large number among them women police persons were also there. They were deployed in such a large number that never such number of force was seen to be deployed. Inhabitants informed that the whole area was spanned by police vehicles and buses.

2. **The physical injuries and deaths:**
   At the time of eviction the police and other Para military forces were barbaric in their use of force against the victims; there were lathi charge and tear gas in all these four towns. In Dhanbad and also in Ranchi gun fires were also resorted to. In these firings 4 persons in Matkuria, Dhanbad and 2 persons in Islamnagar Ranchi died. Due to demolition in Jamshedpur in heaps of bricks one child of 3 months was crushed to death. In this way, above all 7 persons died in the process of forcible
eviction. Many were injured badly during the lathi charge by the police, there no. is very high.

After the Eviction:

1. No rehabilitation and no compensation:
The administration had not taken care for the evicted person’s rehabilitation and compensation after the eviction. In Jamshedpur, when the eviction was conducted heavy rains prevailed, there was a promise that the evicted victim families would be provided plastic or tirpal for making roofs over-head but that was also not given, hence they had to arrange the same of their own and had to stay at any places they found comfortable. Very lately, the administration had started to arrange for a relief-camp at Ram janam Nagar Maidan but it was too slow and there were space for only a few families and there were no support facilities provided for them therefore no body went to those camps. In Ranchi, at Rugdigarha there a relief-camp was erected which had the same problem. At Bokaro and Dhanbad, the administration had not even thought about these arrangements and the victims were left helpless. The government failed totally for rehabilitation and compensation to the victims.

2. The Violation of Health and Sanitation Rights:
There were various problems emerged out in relation to health of the victims at places where the evictions were carried out. People were forced to stay here and there, they had no systemic balanced food and water because of those things they had to suffer from diseases, the continuous heavy rain had added to those problems more to them. As this fact is transparent to all that the victims had no rehabilitations, people had to live on open spaces in unhygienic conditions, and this led to possibilities of spread of diseases. So, the victims had suffered on accounts of their health, for example we have seen in Jamshedpur an epidemic of Chikungunia had affected lakhs of people.

3. Death due to Eviction and Violation of Right to Live.
As a result of this forced eviction many slum dwellers have victimized to death as there is no authentic data available in relation to that because the media didn’t publish the incidents in detail. The survey unit has information that the children of the slum areas have been victims of the eviction most because after this destructive eviction health related problems occurred and it caused several death cases.

Those Bastis, where the eviction drive had taken place the dwellers of those Basti were ordinary people engaged in such economic activities through which they hardly meet their family requirements. They were mainly working as casual labour, rickshaw-pullers, and sellers on foot-paths, coolie, maid-servants etc. Due to this eviction they were directly attacked on their means of livelihood. They had made their huts by immense difficulty and hard earning which have been demolished. Thus, their first priority was how to stand a house for them. Their saved capitals and everything they had gone away during the destruction. Many of them getting shocked could not go to their works anxiously and in this way they were deprived of their earnings and works too. This situation remains prevailed for a long period of time and neither the government nor the administration had any way helping them in this regard.

5. **Violation of Women’s Right and Adolescent’s Right:**
This process had resulted in a situation where the roofs over-head had been taken away from the women and girls and they had compelled to stay in the open sky. The things which are necessary for life, they were deprived of the same. For example food, shelter, water, clinical facilities etc. apart from these the privacy and security which were needed for them had been lost. This had made them feel insecure in the society.

6. **Violation of Child Right:**
The survey team has investigated giving special focus on the issues in relation to the kinds of the rights of children were violated. The team had interrogated the children of all evicted towns under which the facts and findings emerged out, are as follows:
- Most of the children could not appear at their examinations as the examinations were going on at that time.
- Many of them have left their schooling since the situations emerged out of the eviction didn’t allow them to go to schools.
- As the *Anganbadi Centres* too were destroyed, those children who were attending the classes at the centres could not go there.
- The children clutched under epidemics and suffered various diseases.
- The children got shocked mentally on seeing all the destructive incidents.
- The children become deprived of the basic needs which are necessary for sustenance of life such as food, water, healthy environment.

7. **Violation of Rights to be Compensated:**
The people and families who were made victims of demolition, they had certain rights to get various compensations. At the first instance, if they had been ousted from their place of residence they had the rights to be compensated towards their rehabilitation. The force which were used by the police and other armed forces that had caused them physical injuries they had the rights to get compensation for the same, but in ground reality the inhabitants were not provided any kind of rehabilitation and compensation on that base.

**Recommendation:**

1. The Jharkhand Government ought immediately to do immediate arrangements for those families who were evicted at places where there should be proper environment with adequate space for them.
2. Those places which were vacated still they are vacant the government should rehabilitate the evicted families there again. They should be given residential houses at the standard which are standardized by International Human Right.
3. Those who couldn’t come or couldn’t be brought back they should be given the needful rehabilitation and applicable compensation according to the International Human Rights Standards and according to the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development Based Eviction and Displacement (2007).
4. In the lines of the decisions of Government of Delhi as laid down in the case “Sudama Singh and others v. Delhi Government”, the Jharkhand Government should arrange for the requisite rehabilitation of the evicted and displaced one.
5. There should be a time-frame outlined for the rehabilitation of the victims of eviction or displaced.
6. There should be determination of policy for the women and children according to the standards of UNCRC 1989 declaration and International Human Rights Charters.
7. Against those officers who have subjected to the victim’s torture in violation of human rights they should be brought under prosecution according to national and international laws.
8. The National Policy on children (1974) should be amended and brought under enactment with proper expansion, and the states should frame special ‘Child Policy’ for the state and this policy should be in lines of UN Child Rights Guidelines. The Child Rights rendered to the children should be materialized at the grass-roots so that the children should be protected from forced eviction.
9. The Policies should be institutionalized for the children and they must be given legal rights at the state level. With regard to this, a state level child commission
should be constituted to enable them for their integrated security and development.

**Conclusion:**

The survey and investigation team have come to this conclusion that a large portion of urban population resides over slums (*jhuggi-jhopdis*) in Jharkhand, who play a vital role in the development and sustenance of urban areas because major strength of huge potential and labor force (of urban human resource) depends on them. Hence, their existence is very important, their strength of population is contributory to the public relation (public good and welfare) and productive activities. If they have been ousted and displaced then it may possible that the urban development will suffer and hinder to far extent. Now, question arises here is what were the aims and reasons behind evicting the poor people? Those lands that were got vacated after forcible eviction, are still remained vacant. The negative impact of eviction affected badly women and children most. So, there is a need to rethink and decide that these incidents shouldn’t be repeated in future and if the situation arises, then in such situation policies should be framed out prior to eviction that first of all there will rehabilitation and compensatory arrangements for resettlement made available to the evicted ones so that the rights of women and children should not be violated under any circumstances and they can lead a sustained glorious and harmonious life.

The details of the affected children who have been interviewed after the forced eviction:

**Bokaro Steel City.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN.</th>
<th>Names of children</th>
<th>Age (in years)</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manisha Kumari Minz</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dundibad Sweepers colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Neha Kumari Kerketta</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dundibag Sweeper Colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Parvati Kumari</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dundibag Sweepers Colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Anita Kumari</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Behind Lakdakhada School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.N.</td>
<td>Name of the child</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sumit kalindi</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>Behind Lakdakhada School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shankuntala Kumari</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Behind Lakdakhanda School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Arati kumari</td>
<td></td>
<td>Behind Lakdakhanda School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rahul Kumar</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sector 2 B basti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kusum Kumari</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sector 2 b Basti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Suman Kumari</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sector 2 B Basti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Baijanti Kumari</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Circus maidan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sunita Hansada</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Birsa Basa</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Jamshedpur

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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>09</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lokesh Kumar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shayam Nagar Kadma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Vikash Kumar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shyam nagar kadma</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rohit Kumar</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Kamla sardar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Green Park kadma</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Usha Mukhi</td>
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<td>Shanti Bodra</td>
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<td>Sarjomhatu B Sonari</td>
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<td>Ray Singh Purty</td>
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<td>Sarjomh Basti b Sonari</td>
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<td>Manju Purty</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Monica Sundi</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sarjom Basti B Sonari</td>
</tr>
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</table>
The International Laws and Provisions on Housing Right.

According to ICSR Adequate Residential Rights Para 4:

If your country is one of those 119 who had signed on the social, economic and cultural covenant, then committee’s following principles are straight way related to your government.

On 12 December 1991, all the state members of UNO in its resolution on socio-economic-cultural rights in its Para 4 has passed by majority votes the rights to adequate shelters. This committee was handed down to observe to what extent initiatives have been taken for implementation of these rights by state members of their given commitment in the paper, in which the right to shelter is inclusive.

This comment is the authentic international observation in its own way with regards to the rights of shelter defining the concept of this right. In which all the articles and paragraphs are devoted which are enforceable in all the member states in this or that way. For all those who are working against the evictions by force and also those

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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Roshan Kumar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ward 23 Sri Ram nagar</td>
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who are engaged in movements against such evictions get benefit out of these comments and its various provisions.

They can compare situations prevailing in their countries. To enable them to understand whether their government is working in this relation, according to the set principles given on the commitment paper in which they have signed.

We should look at Para 18 of the comments along with the Para 4 which we give the extracts:

**General Comment Serial No. 4 Clause:**

With reference to right to residence adequately defined concepts by words are important, because they determine the factors defined which are important at the time of evaluation, at the time of taking a decision whether this residence was the residence as defined in the paper. Whether the residence is adequate or not, the individual nations own conditions, the seasons, the environment, economic, cultural situations are fully included but the committee has belief that under whatever situation this is possible to signify the right’s different aspects. These different aspects might be of these kinds:

A) Some kinds of rights are included, such as the rights under the tenancy (either from the private person or from the government) or as according to the cooperative house taken as lease or as the owner’s status, residence at time of crisis or taken non-formal arrangements or through the terms of land holding. There might be any kind of the terms but everyone has got the rights to reside. And that right must remain protected, there should be guarantee of not being any way harassed, not be evacuated forcefully, and not be subjected to any type of threatening and all these acts and omission be safeguarded by the provisions of laws. Those who do not have place of residence either individually or as community wise, there should be steps taken after discussion with them by the government to provide them residential accommodation immediately.

B) For an adequate housing facility, there are included the facilities of health, food, protection and security. The beneficiaries of adequate housing facilities must have public and natural resources availability for the present and future too amongst them drinking water for cooking fuel, food, light, cleanliness, cloth washing facilities, storage of food grains, waste management facilities, the drainage system and emergency services are included in the same.

C. Durability
The residential facilities must include itself with the sources of expenses of the individual or the family with such a standard that never the basic needs are unfulfilled and there might not be any compromises. The State should determine that the expenses of the residents must remain on the level of the income. Those whose are not having the resources for a durable arrangements to run their house, state should provide subsidy for them and also to see that at all level of their expenses they be guaranteed to enable them to have minimum so their basic necessities fulfilled.

In a situation of adequate housing facilities it is included that the rent amount should be at par with the income of the tenants, and the increments in rents should be controlled for adequate housing facility. The state should arrange for natural articles of house building where they are available.

**Habitable accommodation:** There should be residence with adequate space it means there should be adequate space to live, and there should be protection from cold, heat rains and wind and that place should be healthy, infections free environment. This committee recommends what has been policy framed by WHO towards ‘residential health related principle’ and it recommends to get the same implemented under this concept the residence has been considered as one of the factor of environment protection, this relates to the causes of diseases arising out of the living conditions, because inadequate residential accommodation and life situations relate themselves for higher mortality rate.

**Availability:** Those who have rights to get, the residential accommodation should be made available to them. Deprived community should get permanent and adequate housing facilities, such as those who are ill, disabled physically, old infirmed, suffering chronically, terminally ill, HIV/AIDS patients mentally diseased, etc. Those who have been victims of natural calamities, and those who live on the regions of natural calamities they should get priority at the time of consideration for housing. The state members should make central policy to provide land for house accommodation to those who are landless and poor in the society.

The government should be rationally responsible so that residential rights should be forcefully established by laws which would enable them to reside there with peace and dignity having their legal rights over the land and the house.

**Place selection:** The adequate house should have to be situated where the habitants might get opportunity of alternative livelihood, health centers, schools, nurseries and other social facilities easily. These arrangements must be available in urban and
rural areas too from where the traveling to work places might not be expensive to avoid more burdens on the poor families. The houses should not be constructed at places of pollution which might be hazardous for the health of the residents.

**Adequate with regards to cultural activities:** The construction materials of the houses and policy for construction should be done in a way which should give the adequate expression distinct to the cultural life style of the particular community. In the areas of house establishment care should have to be taken about the modern development which would not anyway in compromises on the different dimensions of the cultural tenets of the community with the assimilation of the modern facilities.

As has been stated above the right to housing could not be seen apart from the other human rights in this regard it has been fully stated above about the human dignity and the principles of equality.

This is a truth that every individual (being a tenant or as a community unit) has got right to select his own residence of his choice as he has the rights to freedom of expression or participation. This is also true that the right to housing should be accepted by all the communities and it should be implemented as well. It is also very important fact that in this background in no way the residents or families or the communities rights to privacy be violated.

The state parties in their activities should give priorities to those who are living in otherwise state of residences. The laws and the principles are not resolved against the unprivileged community in favour of the rich people.

This committee has got indications that the rights of housing and in their continuous reformation there has been undue influence by the external factors and during 1980s there has been in many states this rights of adequate housing has been badly affected, but as has been already stated in Para 2 the committee believes that the adequacy of the houses be determined accordingly. The committee therefore feels that there has been degradation in the environment of habitability standard and because only for the state’s own policy and laws are responsible for the same under these circumstances the responsibilities in lines of giving sufficient compensation policies are not framed as according to the commitment papers.

The Committee accepts that the factors as declared by it are not in consonance with the local or state provisions of laws for solutions of its issues but these could be assimilated in the particular system of laws and policy hence it does not put any time frame for its implementation.
The order issued by any court for eviction, or demolition may have provisions for restraining in appellate court.

There may be legal procedures to demand compensation after being evicted wrongfully.

There may be provisions to file complaint, against any move at the instigation by the land lord (Individual or public) about the maintenance of the house or for any other disputes.

At the time of availability of house or at the time of its distribution if any discrimination takes place.

The complaint against the land owner towards unhealthy living condition or inadequate situation of residence. There may be consideration for making provisions for class action suit to be filed at the circumstances when there comes the problem in gravity of unavailability of residential space

The Committee at the first glance considers the forcible eviction as to be inconsistent with the commitment paper signed by the state members, this situation might be held justified on special and emergent conditions as to be justified by the standard of the international laws.

The General Assembly in the year 2000 has adopted a universal strategy, in its declaration and commitment in 43/101 it has accepted this would be primary responsibility of the state (The Government) that they should make better living condition to the residents and never should demolish their abode.

According to agenda 21 people should be protected from eviction from their houses, and from their lands for wrongful evacuation, and on those conditions they must have protecting legal provisions.

According to the Habitat Agenda the states have given commitments against such forcible eviction which had happened against law all those evicted shall be given legal protection in keeping with the principles of Human Rights. And also where the eviction becomes necessary there also the rightful alternative arrangement should have to be made.

The governments should avoid forceful eviction. And they should make provisions to prosecute those parties or agents who have done so.

*Social Organization’s Provisions to complain to ICESCR:*
Those countries who have taken oath under ICESCR and have assented on the commitment papers they time to time send such reports to it in which they should describe their actions taken under those situations regarding eviction and about the standardized rights under the same and their efforts to fulfill the same attaching progress reports.

There has been constituted a committee of economic, social, cultural rights which would evaluate the reports received by them. Such reports will have to be sent within two years of the signing of the commitment papers by the nations and the reports after that might be sent after every five years. India had sent its report in the year 1988 now it is pertinent that the government of India should report with regards to the force evictions in the international forum.

1. When such reports are sent by the country, those reports are transmitted by the secretariat to the non-government organizations of those countries inviting representations by them.
2. The secretariat then opens the files in which reports of the country government and the representatives of the non-governmental organizations together.
3. The secretariat prepares country profile (country's situation outline).
4. The non-governmental organizations can exchange views with the precision groups by attending their meetings.
   A. The NGO may send written representation to this group.
   B. The NGO can attend at the first meeting participates with the working group discussion and also can raise special issues by inviting their attention orally.
5. A. The NGO can send parallel report individually or in a group.
   B. It also can send its written reports through any counseling committee of the country government.
   C. These NGO can attend the meeting at the first day of its holding and can participate in the same and invite attention on special issues.
   D. These NGO as observers can participate in the meetings which are conducted between the committee members and the state representatives which would enable them to know and understand the real facts which they may relate back to their own parent body.
6. The state member’s commitments and materializations of the same might be supervised by the NGO with regards to the conclusions and evaluations made by the Committee.
Case study 1

‘Nobody listens to the poor.’

Name of the Respondent : Debu Karmakar
Father’s Name : Makum Karmakar
Wife’s Name : Meena Karmakar
Age : 26 years
Family Member’s : Father, wife, a son (8 years) and a daughter (2.5 years)
Occupation : Civil Works Construction / Contractual Labour
Residence : Bage Basti, Kadma, Jamshedpur

On 15th of July 2011, the administration arrived with bull-dozer without any prior notice. I had not gone to my daily work on that day. My house was demolished in front of me. I was stunning helplessly on all these happenings. I ran over to take out the household goods from the house, I couldn’t remove all from the devastation hurriedly and whatever remained all went under the heap of the destroyed house of mine.

My son is studying in Kerala Public school in the std. I. He couldn’t go to school after 15th of July. His examinations were at hand on that time.

He couldn’t write his examinations due to this devastation. I am in great sorrow and not going to my work. I am laboring hard on removing sands and somehow making our lives by dying. My daughter is too little now; my wife too is not going for her work of housemaid as we became houseless.

I am worried and not in able to make out, what shall I do? God knows, the Government will take decision in favour of us or not. I feel, nobody listens to the poor, like us. I will do work nearby so that I can look after my family. Now, we are living under the plastic over-head. In this way, we are facing immense miseries in this rainy season.

Debu Karmakar
Case study 2

‘Mother lost her baby’

Name of the Respondent : Maya Devi
Husband’s Name : Ganesh Prasad
Family Member’s : Husband, son and a daughter.
Occupation : Housemaid
Resident : Bage Basti, Kadma, Jamshedpur

I was residing in Ghodababa basti before coming to this basti because I had to leave the hired house as there was a marriage ceremony in the owner’s family. We are residing over here for the last six-seven months. We had to pay Rs. 700/= per month as house rent.

My husband is disabled person and is not able to do any work. I have three children, one son and two daughters (son is 8 years old and daughters are 7 and 2 years old respectively).

I am helping out in domestic works in nearby houses as my husband is disabled, and thus I am looking after my family. I went to my work on 15th July. There I came to know the whole basti is being demolished under anti encroachment drive. I informed this news to my madam and took leave for my house I came around 10.30 am. I saw our house is being ruined. In hurry, I started taking out all the commodities from the house. During this devastation, I found my son dead who was just 3 months old. I left him sleeping at home before going to my work. During demolition a piece of brick fallen over him, he was hit by the piece of brick and dead on the spot.

Maya Devi
Case study 3
‘Phir bhi skool jayenge’

Name : Sangita Murmu
Age : 10 years.
Father’s Name : Late Uday Murmu
Class : IVth
Family Members : Mother, elder brother, uncle-aunt
Residence : Bage Basti, Kadma, Jamshedpur

15th July 2011, I came to know that our basti is also identified for demolition. I didn’t go to school on that day because I had to remove our household goods from the house. On removing all the commodities of the house, I also took out my books and note-books. My family members and I had to spend beneath the open sky after this demolition for 4 to 5 days. Thereafter, we shifted to live in a rented house and we are staying on the same house at present. I couldn’t go to school for 7 days after the demolition of our house.

Since my father is no more, my elder brother and mother goes to work, and with their little earnings all the household expenditures are met. Our economic condition is very painful. I want to study and willing to continue my further studies. My mother and family members say that though our economic condition is very bad we will make you study.

Sangita Murmu
Case study 4

‘Without shoes, we are not allowed to enter into school compound.’

Name : Rohit Sardar
Age : 9 years.
Father’s Name : Ravi sardar
Mother’s Name : Rani Sardar
Class : IVth (Kerala Public School)
Resident : Bage Basti, Kadma, Jamshedpur

Since last month, I am unable to go to school because I have lost my shoes under the heap of demolished house, which I couldn’t find. On 15th July 2011 my house was forcibly demolished. Without shoes, we are not allowed to enter into the school compound.

My mother works at Anganwadi Centre. I will not go to school till my father will not buy a new pair of shoes for me.

Rohit Sardar
Case study 5

‘My daughter deprived of the opportunity to study.’

Name : Uday Karmakar
Age : 31 years.
Father’s Name : Mukund Karmakar
Family Members : wife, two sons and a daughter
Resident : Bage Basti, Kadma, Jamshedpur

On the day of 15th July, when our basti was demolished, we the residents of our basti heard that Ramjanamnagar basti will be demolished. But, the anti-encroachment drive in our basti has started in a sudden. I went for work as I wasn’t aware of the demolition on that day and I was unknown of all about happenings at the basti. When, I returned back from my work at between 5.30-5.45 pm, I saw that our house has been destroyed badly. Thus, all the household items got damaged and some of them were safe. I took out the remaining goods with difficulty. I spent a night with my family under a tree. Now, I am living near my ruined house in a plastic cover overhead. From that day, I have left my work and still not going for work. I managed my family by taking out sand from river-bed for few days, which hardly meets the family expenses as sand is not sold out every day.

My 6 years old daughter, Rani Karmakar was attending the Anganwadi Centre of basti. Now, she is deprived of the opportunity to study because the said Anganwadi Centre has been demolished as well. Hence, I sent her to her maternal house and she is living with her grandparents. We are planning for enrolling her in the Anganwadi Centre over there.

Now, my family condition is very pathetic. The administration had promised to provide plastic covers but has simply shirked from its commitment. So, I have arranged it of my own. Now, I have the only option i.e. to go for work to re-establish the family condition.

Uday Karmakar
Case study 6

Name : Lokesh Kumar
Father : Saryu Prasad
Class : VIIth
School : Kerala Public School, Jamshedpur
Family Inmates : Father, Mother, and four brothers
Father’s Occupation : Gol-gappa Vendor
Resident : Shyamnagar, Kadma, Jamshedpur

While Green Park was being destroying, on that time we the Shyamnagar Basti people have kept outside all commodities and household goods after taking out from the houses. Then all people blocked the marine drive road near to Shyamnagar. We didn’t allow any vehicle to pass away from both sides. We pelted stones on the TISCO people. When all these were happening I was ill. Due to this I couldn’t go to school. On that time my examinations were going on and I couldn’t appear in the examinations. It past few days, that I started going to school.

My father used to sell gol-gappas on wheel-shop. This business of ours had also closed which was the only means of livelihood for the family. Now, we started the business again and selling gol-gappas from last three days by preparing it on small fire-stove. I demand from the government that it should provide us shelter at a good place and ask not to repeat the destructions anymore.

Lokesh Kumar
Case study 7

Name : Vikas Kumar
Age : 12 years.
Father : Sanjay Prasad
Mother : Rita Devi
Class : VIIth
School : Rajkiya Janata Vidyalaya, Sonari
Father’s Occupation : Golgappa Vendor
Family Inmates : Father Mother, one brother,and one sister
Resident : Shyam Nagar, kadma Jamshedpur

On dated 17.07.11 when our house was being demolished, I was at my home. My house had been demolished in front of me. All these were happening by DC’s order and under her supervision, we had broken the front glass of DC’s vehicle. We became homeless after demolition of our house and are living under a plastic shed. My father’s income is not enough that he could buy a plot and make a house. My father is telling if we get a house on low rent, then we will shift over there to live. After this incident, my studies have been stopped. I have not gone to my school for one month because all the items at home are scattered and misplaced.

Vikas Kumar
Case study 8

Name: Rohit Kumar
Age: 11 years.
Father: Sunil Prasad
Class: Vth
School: Bharat Seva Ashram Sangh School, Sonari
Father’s Occupation: Groceries shop at home.
Family Inmates: Father, Mother, one brother, and two sisters
Resident: Shyam Nagar, Kadma, Jamshedpur.

Our house was demolished forcibly by bull dozer on 17th July 2011. We took out all the household commodities of the house and placed all on the road. I kept my books and reading materials in those houses which were not affected by the demolition in the neighborhood. All were crying and I was also about to cry on seeing it. Now we are staying under plastic shed. Earlier I loved to be here but now I am fade up. I am facing many difficulties in my studies. There is no suitable place to study. My examinations are at hand, going to be held from 25th August. I am a member of Bal Sangathan also and our demand is that every person should have shelter/house to live and schools should also be opened for them.

Rohit Kumar
Case study 9

Name: Kamla Sardar
Age: 13 years.
Father: Selai Sardar
Class: VIth
School: DBMS Hindi Medium, Kadma
Father’s Occupation: Colie in transport vehicle
Family Inmates: Father, Mother, four sisters
Resident: Green Park, Kadma, Jamshedpur

My house had been destroyed on anti-encroachment drive. Now, we are staying under plastic shed. It is very difficult to live in basti after the demolition of houses in the basti. Now, in this rainy season the water flows inside the house. We, the girls of basti are facing many difficulties. My father works as a Colie in transport and I too work as a house-maid in some of the houses around. After my work is over, I go to school at 2.00 pm. If house will be made then I will join school again. My rest of the younger sisters go to anganwadi centre. At home parents are insisting me to rejoin the school.

Kamla Sardar
Case study 10

Name : Usha Mudi
Age : 15 years.
Father : Shibu Mudi
Class : VIIIth
School : DBMS Hindi Medium School, Kadma
Father’s Occupation : Contractual Labour
Family Inmates : Father, Mother, three brothers and one sister
Resident : Green Park, Kadma, Jamshedpur

Though, my house has not been demolished on anti-encroachment drive but I have seen the incident and pathetic conditions of evicted people. I was severely ill on that day. Whose houses had been destroyed, those persons are facing many problems. They are facing difficulties in living, eating and sleeping. Especially, the women and girls are facing immense problems. Diseases are also spreading.

My house has not been demolished, but this fear is always with me that one day our house might be destroyed. My basti residents tell that they will not go to that place where the government is giving them place for rehabilitation because there will be more difficulties on that new place.

Usha Mudi.
Case study 11

Name : Shanti Barda
Age : 12 years.
Father : Turam Barda
Class : VIth
School : Bharat Seva Ashram Sangh School, Sonari, Jamshedpur
Father’s Occupation : Contractual Labour
Family Inmates : Father, Mother, and two sisters
Resident : Sarjomhatu, Sonari, Domuhani, Jamshedpur.

Our house had been destroyed during anti-encroachment drive. My father was planning to make it *pucca*, but it had been ruined before. I felt helpless, what will we do now? Remembering that I feel like crying. Even, we couldn’t take out the goods from the house due to shortage of time. The doors and windows all have been damaged. Now, I feel that we are living in a beggar’s house.

I find difficulty in my study. My mother sells rice beer and the house is running with that business. My father doesn’t want to go for work. We think that we will make a house if we get a nice plot. We celebrate ‘Maghey’ and ‘Baha’ because there are all belongs to tribal community living in our basti. Now, our ‘akhara’ is no more. We will do prayer only and there will be no dance and songs.

I will caste no vote to anybody after maturity.

Shanti Barda
Case study 12

Name : Raisingh Purty
Age  : 9 years.
Father : Narsingh Purty
Mother : Lilmuni Purty
Class : IVth
Father’s Occupation : Contractor Labour
Family Inmates : Father, Mother, one brother, and two sisters
Resident : Sarjomhatu, Sonari, Domuhani, Jamshedpur

I was not at home. I had been to my school that day on which our house was being demolished on 19.07.11 (Tuesday). When I returned back from my school then saw that our house has been demolished. Our house has been destroyed partially.

After the destruction of our house we are facing all sorts of difficulties.

Raisingh Purty
Case study 13

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Manju Purty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Narsingh Purty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Lilmuni Purty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>I Com. 1st Year</td>
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<td>College</td>
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<td>Father’s Occupation</td>
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Our *basti* was demolished on 19.07.11 (Saturday). We have been told earlier that on the particular date the *basti* will be demolished. Hence, we removed all the household goods present in the house beforehand. I have seen the destruction of my house with my own eyes. Our house has been destroyed partially; one part of the house is also erected so we are staying on that partially damaged house and facing several problems. We all brother-sisters are also facing a lot of difficulties in studies. The *Bal Sangathan* is also not functioning.

Manju Purty
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name</strong></th>
<th>Monika Sundi</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Father</strong></td>
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<td>Jawani Sundi</td>
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<td><strong>Resident</strong></td>
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This is for the second time that our house had been demolished under anti-encroachment drive. On the first time, when our house was destroyed the government had constructed a house and provided it to us, the same was destroyed this time. Before this destruction, my father couldn’t go for his work with anxious. All the time he was thinking of the destruction of our house. We failed to take out the household goods from the house, when the house was demolished.

Now, we are staying under a shed made by us. But, when it rains the rainwater enters into house and in this way we are facing various problems.

Monika Sundi
Case study 15

Name : Rani Sinku

Age : 11.5 years.

Father : Gangaram Sinku

Mother : Jayanti Sinku

School : Carmel School, Sonari, Jamshedpur

Father’s Occupation : Contractor Labour

Family Inmates : Father, Mother and a brother.

Resident : Sarjomhatu, Sonari, Domuhani, Jamshedpur.

The administration intruded suddenly to destroy our basti and announced through mike. Police with large group also came and they were armed with rifles. We had asked two of them, why are you destroying our houses? They told, “The government has ordered them to destroy, so this is being done.” I got angry, as a little child what can be done.

I am unable to go to school after this destruction. Now, we are residing in a temporary shed. My father’s health doesn’t remain good. He can’t see clearly. I have a dream of becoming a teacher and I will teach children.

Rani Sinku
Case study 16

Name : Arun Kumar
Age : 12 years.
Father’s Name : Ramesh Paswan
Mother Name : Meena Devi
Class : Vth
School : Balak Madhya Vidyalaya, Chhaigada, Dhanbad
Father’s Occupation : Auto-rickshaw Driver
Family Inmates : Father, Mother, two brothers and two sisters
Resident : Chhaigada, Dhanbad

We have been informed that our basti houses will be demolished on 12-13 August, 2011 but it is not demolished till now. We demand from the government that it would provide house for every one of us beforehand and after that demolish the houses otherwise we will become homeless. When I heard of demolition of our houses then I fell in great sorrow because I have a fear of being loosened of my studies and separated from all the friends.

My father drives auto-rickshaw and my mother looks after household activities. I want to become a doctor pursuing my further studies.

Arun Kumar
Case study 17

Name : Arjun Kumar
Age : 10 years.
Father’s Name : Uday Paswan
Mother Name : Bimla Devi
Class : Ist
Father’s Occupation : Driver (own TATA Mouzic)
Family Inmates : Parents, grandmother, two brothers and one sister
Resident : Chhaigada, Dhanbad

Now, our house is not destroyed yet, but we have got the notice and also heard that within two-three months the house will be demolished. My grandmother sells vegetables and with her earnings my study and household expenses are met.

If we have been removed from here then I will lose my friends and my study will also be hampered. Though I do not go to school, but I am taking private tuition at home. A tutor comes to teach me at home. If I have to go elsewhere then the teacher couldn’t come. I want to become a policeman and want to teach the lessons to hooligans.

Arjun Kumar
Case study 18

Name : Gudia Kumari
Age : 15 years.
Father’s Name : Surendra Kumar Verma
Mother Name : Bimla Devi
Class : VIIth
School : Laxminarayan M Sch., Vidyamandir, Dhansar, Dhanbad
Father’s Occupation : Atta Chakki operator
Family Inmates : Father, Mother, one brother and three sisters
Resident : Ward No. 23, Sriram Nagar, Chandmari, Dhanbad

We have already got the notice to vacant the *basti*, we don’t want to leave away this place. If our *basti* will be demolished, my studies will be hampered and we will have to suffer a lot. The day, we got the notice, I felt a great fear. There is a government school in our *basti* up to class 5th. All my three sisters study there.

My brother is not at home he is working in a pen company in Gujarat. It passed 8 months he had been over there.

Now, I study in Class VIIth and want to study further. For that, I get encouragement from my parents. First of all, I want to complete my matriculation. If we will be displaced, my studies will be stopped.

Gudia Kumari
Case study 19

Name: Neha Kumari
Age: 13 years.
Father’s Name: Jairam Vishwakarma
Mother’s Name: Champa Devi
Class: VIIIth
School: Laxminarayan M Vid., Vidyamandir, Dhansar, Dhanbad
Father’s Occupation: Gate grill maker
Family Inmates: Father, Mother, two brothers and one sister
Resident: Ward No 23, Sriram Nagar, Chandmari, Dhanbad

We have got a notice to be displaced from here. My father is pursuing with the work of making grills for gates and my brother is also working with him. Now, I am studying in class VIIIth and want to continue my further studies. If we would have been displaced from here, then my dream to become a doctor would be shattered.

Neha Kumari
Case study 20

Name : Roshan Kumar
Age : 14 years.
Father’s Name : Manoj Prasad
Mother’s Name : Chinta Devi
Class : VIIIth
Father’s Occupation : Auto rickshaw driver
Family Inmates : Father, Mother, two brothers and three sisters
Resident : Ward No. 23, Sri Ram Nagar, Chandmari, Dhanbad

From the day I have heard that our houses would be demolished, my mental situation is not good. I am thinking if the houses will be demolished where do we go? If the government will displace us then it must rehabilitate us in such place where facilities of electricity, water, hospitals and schools are available. We will never go out of here we will protest and fight for this.

My father drives auto-rickshaw and my mother is a maidservant. From the day I have heard about the demolition I am upset and anxious. I find difficulties in my studies. If the house is destroyed then I will lose my studies. I will lose my friends too. What will happen to us?

I want to become a doctor so that I can give life to others.

Roshan Kumar
## Case study 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Manish Kumari (Minz)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>14 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Bhutu Oraon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Sabu Devi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Xth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>BSL +2 High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s Occupation</td>
<td>Meat Seller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Inmates</td>
<td>Father, Mother, two brothers and one sister.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On 25th June, 2011 when anti-encroachment drive held at our *basti*, at that time I was gone for my tuition classes. On that day, it was raining heavily. When I returned back from tuition I saw our house is being demolished. In this manner, many goods at the house got damaged. The grains at home too got destroyed after being drenched. No food was prepared at home for two days.

After this destruction, I couldn’t go to school for three-four weeks. On that time, our examinations were going on. I couldn’t appear for the examinations. There was an *Anganwadi Centre* at our *basti* that too was ruined. So, the children are not able to go the centre.

The water-pipeline for drinking purpose at the *basti* too was cut by the policemen, in this way we are not getting safe drinking water. Recently, on Monday (22.08.2011) police came at 11.00 am and thrown away the plastic over heads and threatened us to vacant the place immediately.

We are fired with great anger if the leaders will come to ask for votes then will not allow them to go back till they will be not ornamented with garlands of shoes and slippers. Our anger is that if they wanted to displace us, first of all they should have planned to rehabilitate us. We should fight for the justice and we will fight anyhow.

Manish Kumari (Minz)
Case study 22

Name : Neha Kumari (Kerketta)
Age : 14 years.
Father : Sambhu Oraon.
Mother : Kiran Devi
Class : (BSL +2 High School)
Father’s Occupation : Truck driver
Family Inmates : Father, Mother, two brothers and one sister.
Resident : Sweeper Colony (Dompara), Dundibagh, Bokaro

Our house was demolished on 25th June, that day it was raining heavily. I have seen the whole demolition of our house with my eyes. As our house was about to be destroyed, we hurriedly took out all the household goods from the house. I was weeping to see that incident.

Due to that destruction, I didn’t go to school for two weeks. After that gap, when I went to school my friends asked me the reason for that. I answered, “Our house has been demolished so I couldn’t come to school.”

If we will be displaced then where will we go? I will lose all my friends and studies. We had to face lots of difficulties due to this destruction. Because of continuous rain, there are diseases spread in our place.

Neha Kumari (Kerketta)
Case study 23

Name : Parvati Kumari  
Age : 14 years.  
Father : Ram Laddu Rai 
Class : VIIIth (BSL, + 2 High School)  
Family Inmates : Father, Mother, One brother and five sisters. 
Resident : Sweeper Colony (Dompara), Dundibagh, Bokaro

On 25th June, when our house was being demolished, I was in school. After returning from school, I saw that the house was being demolished. All the house hold articles went inside the heaps of brick and mud, my books and copies and uniform too pressed inside. On that day, it was raining continuously so all the remaining goods of the house got drenched. That day, we were helpless to remain awake for the whole night and couldn’t sleep. After this demolition, for two-three days we had not prepared any food to eat so we were intended to remain with hungry stomach.

When our house was being demolished we asked police, why our house is being destroyed? What is our fault? Why are you destroying our house, so in-humanly? Police answered, this is an order from higher authority. Our houses and family, everything had been destroyed. Not only that, the pipeline of water too was disconnected. With this incident, my heart filled with great pain and sorrow.

We are ready to sought anywhere for our rights. Not a single leader came to save us; they only come to greet at the time of voting. Now, if they will come we will welcome them with the garland of shoes. We will caste no vote to any leader.

Parvati Kumari
Case study 24

Name: Anita Kumari
Age: 8 years.
Father: Rajendra Singh
Mother: Bukhari Devi
Class: IIIrd (Rajkiya Madhya Vidyalaya, Sector-II)
Father’s Occupation: Coolie
Family Inmates: Father, Mother, one brother and two sisters.
Resident: Lakdakhada, Sector- II A Bokaro

When our house was demolished, I was there. The police came with bulldozer and destroyed everything in the house. Due to this destruction, we are facing various difficulties. I found difficulty in my study. If I would have a house, I might do well in my studies. I want to become a doctor.

Anita Kumari.
Case study 25

Name : Sumit Kalindi
Age : 7 years
Father’s Name : Palta Kalindi
Mother’s Name : Basanti Kalindi
Class : Anganwadi
Father’s Occupation : Mazdoori (Daily wage earner)
Family Inmates : Father, Mother and three brothers.
Resident : Lakdakhada, Sector- II A, Bokaro

Our house was destroyed on 21st June. Seeing it, I got shocked and fell in sorrow. Due to the destruction of house, food was not prepared and we remain hungry. That day, it was raining heavily so all the household goods got wet. My books and note-books also got wet and misplaced somewhere. Our Anganwadi Centre also was ruined. Now, we study in destroyed Anganwadi Centre.

Sumit Kalindi
Case study 26

Name : Sakuntala Kumari
Age : 18 years.
Father’s Name : Krishna Ram Nayak
Mother’s Name : Sita Devi
Class : I Sc. (Bokaro Women’s College, Bokaro)
Father’s Occupation : Mazdoori (Daily Wage Labourer)
Family Inmates : Father, Mother and three brothers.
Resident : Lakdakhada, Sector-II A, Bokaro

On 21st June, 2011, District Administration and Bokaro Steel People intruded our basti along with police force and bull dozer and started destroying the houses. Prior to the destruction of our house, we had carried our household articles to a safe place. When the house was being destroyed all the family members were weeping. All the basti was in loud lamentation. When my house was being destroyed, I was thinking that the house which was constructed by my parent’s whole life earning, is now destroyed in seconds, how ill humanly.

We could not eat anything. I was so angry that I felt killing those police persons.

After this destruction I find little interest in my studies. I want to be a teacher after my studies. Now, we are staying in the shed of plastic.

Shakuntala Kumari
Case study 27

Name: Arti Kumari
Age: 8 years.
Father’s Name: Lakshman Ram
Mother’s Name: Suman Devi
Class: III (Bihar Gold School)
Father’s Occupation: Cleaner in school bus
Family Inmates: Father, Mother, two brothers and one sister
Resident: Lakdakhada, Sector-II A, Bokaro

I had gone to my school on 21st June, the day on which our basti had been demolished. It was raining heavily. About 11.30 am, when I returned back from school I saw the house was half destroyed and my mother was carrying out the household goods from the house. So I also started helping out. I fell in great sorrow when my house was destroyed. Now the house is rebuilt somehow for living and I am feeling little bit relaxed.

After the demolition of house, I haven’t gone for school for a month though my parents push me to attend the classes. They want I should study. I want to become a doctor and want to treat the poor and needy people. I also want to earn lot of money so that a nice house might be constructed.

If government provides house for us here only then I would love to be live here.

Arti Kumari
Case study 28

Name : Rahul Kumar
Age : 11 years.
Father : Rajendra Prasad
Mother : Manju Devi
Class : 5th (Bokaro Ispat School)
Father’s Occupation : Labour.
Mother’s Occupation : Maid Servant
Resident : Sector- II B, Bokaro

On 12.05.11, the police came with bull dozer to demolish our basti, at that time I had gone to my school. After the school is over, when I came back to home and I saw that there was a great chaos and whole basti was in mourning state. My parents were busy in collecting household goods from the rubbles and keeping them in safe place. When the bull dozer destroyed our house lot of things at home were damaged and destroyed. A bed and an almirah also broke. My books and notebooks scattered and lost somewhere. Seeing, all the destruction, I fell into deep sorrow and thought where do we go now? On that day, it rained heavily with strong blows of storm due to which all the goods got wet and we too become drenched. On that day, we hadn’t meal. After the demolishment of our house, I couldn’t concentrate on studies. I also couldn’t find any interest to play with my friends. I want to become a doctor after being grown up.

Rahul Kumar
Case study 29

Name: Kusum Kumari
Age: 12 years.
Father: Binod Kumar Tantubai
Mother: Susari Devi
Class: Vth (Bokaro Ispat Vidyalaya, Sector-II)
Father’s Occupation: Rickshaw Puller
Family Inmates: Father, Mother, One brother and three sisters
Resident: Sector- II B, Bokaro

On 12.05.11, the administration demolished our basti and houses with full security. It was the daytime of 2.30 pm and I already returned back from my school. As our house was destroyed, we were helpless and stayed whole night beneath the open sky under a tree. On that night, there was no rain so prepared food and we had our dinner. Due to this incident, I become very frightened and I was thinking that what will happen now. Next day, I fell into ill. I continued going to school after the destruction of our house. But, I couldn’t get the suitable atmosphere which is required for doing well in the study because on the open space of roadside there was great chaos and the sounds of vehicles, which made me disturbed. I want to become a teacher after my study is over and I would like to teach the poor children of the society.

Kusum Kumari
Case study 30

Name : Suman Kumari
Age : 10 years.
Father : Sujit Singh
Mother : Mamta Devi
Class : Vth (Sourabh Shishu Mandir, Bokaro)
Mother’s Occupation : maid servant
Father’s Occupation : Cook
Family Inmates : Father, Mother, one brother and two sisters
Resident : Sector 2 B, Bokaro Steel City

I was at home on that day when my house was demolished because our school got over at 12.00 noon. Our house was destroyed around 3.00 pm. I cried loudly seeing the destruction of the house. Many other people of the basti were also crying. It was raining heavily. We saved our household goods and ourselves with help of plastic overhead. We always remain in fear because the place where we live now is just only build to stay somehow, which is not safe enough. Any time any miscreant might steal the things and cause harm to us. After the demolition, my father had not gone for work for many days. I have not attended my school for more than two weeks. I couldn’t concentrate on my studies as before, although I want to study. I want to become a teacher after my studies. I want to teach poor children after becoming a teacher.

If we would have been sent to other place with some alternative arrangements to reside over there, I am not willing prefer for it because I love to be here, and I am afraid of losing my school too.

Suman Kumari
Case study 31

Name : Baijanti Kumari
Age : 14 years.
Father : Rajdeo Ram
Mother : Laxmi Devi
Class : VIIth (Middle school, Lakadkhada)
Father’s Occupation : Labour
Family Inmates : Father, Mother, 4 brothers and 2 sisters
Resident : Circus Maidan, Bokaro Steel City

It was time between 12.00 noon to 1.00 pm, the day on which our house was destroyed. As I went to my school our house was already demolished and I was unknown of that. When I came back from school and saw the destructed house, I fell into great sorrow. Due to that destruction, we all family members were helpless to stay beneath the open sky whole night and we didn’t eat on that day. My examinations were at hand but I appeared in the examinations on that difficult situation. My half attention was on the scene of the destructed house.

Due to the destruction of the house, we are facing various problems. A threat always stands ahead which apprehends the heart that some untoward event would occur. I want to live here because I was born and brought up here. I also studied here. I want to become a teacher and want to prove that one can do something living in a hut. I believe that education is very important because everything can be achieved through education.

Baijanti Kumari
**Case study 32**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sunita Hansda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Intermediate (Ran Vijay Singh College, Bokaro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Inmates</td>
<td>Mother, two brothers and one sister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Birsabasa, Bokaro Steel City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>17 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Late Chetan Hansda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On 05.05.2011, we received notice in our *basti* that the *basti* will be removed. I fell into anxiety that if the house has been demolished where we will go because, we don’t have land and orchards in our village. Before notice, we thought that the house and land is ours. If the *basti* is demolished, then the school and *anganwadi centre* also will be destroyed, in that situation where do the children go to study.

After the notice, my anxiousness got doubled and I started thinking that how could I appear in the Intermediate Examinations? In this mental state, I am afraid that I might lose my studies. On these issues, meetings are being held in which children also participate. I want to be a doctor continuing my studies. Though my brother says, I should try for CA.

If we have to save the *basti* then all the *basti* people should fight together.

Sunita Hansda
Case study 33

Name : Sati Kumari
Age : 11 years.
Class : IVth (Drop-out)
Father’s Name : Prakash Mahali
Mother’s Name : Nilu Devi
Mother’s Occupation : Maid-Servant
Family Inmates : Mother, two brothers and two sisters.
Resident : Rugdigarha, Madhukam, Ranchi

On 14.05.11, I was crying when our house was destroyed. We managed to take out the household goods with a great difficulty. These goods remained outside on the same condition. We have not got space in the tents to reside so we were inclined to stay outside helplessly. After destruction of the house, many goods and books were pressed under the heap. After three days of stay outside, we went to a rented house. There were two rooms in the house.

Now, we came back to the same place and staying in a plastic hut. After this demolition, I have left schooling because my father is a TB patient and I have look after my father. My mother and elder sister, goes to work as housemaid and my brother too is working on petty jobs. If I would go to school then who will look after my father?

Sati Kumari
Case study 34

Name: Sumitra Kumari
Age: 11 years
Class: VIth (Drop-out)
Father’s Name: Arun Gope
Mother’s Name: Ritu Devii
Father’s Occupation: Labour in Factory
Family Inmates: Mother, Father, brother and sister.
Resident: Rugdigarha, Madhukam, Ranchi

While demolition of our house on 14.05.2011, I was gone for work. I use to go for serving some houses. When I returned back to home after finishing my job, I saw that the half of our basti is already demolished. Our house was not been demolished till that time. My brother was alone at that time. I called my mother immediately from her work and we all took out all the goods from house together. Though we could not get all the goods out of the house, the remaining things went under the heaps of the materials.

Our economic condition of the family is not good. After this event, our condition became worsened. The situation in front of me was such that I had to give up my studies so that to help out in shaping up my family condition.

Sumitra Kumari
# Case study 35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Chand Kumari.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s Name</td>
<td>Kali Nayak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s Name</td>
<td>Ganga Devii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Vth (Drop-out)</td>
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<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>Govt. Middle School, Madhukam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s Occupation</td>
<td>catering service (Patna)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Inmates</td>
<td>3 brothers and 5 sisters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Rugdi Garha, Madhukam, Ranchi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was an anti-encroachment drive in our basti on 14.05.11 at noon. At that time, I went to do domestic works in nearby houses. When I returned from my work, I saw that the basti houses are being destroyed, and my house is also about to be demolished. At that time, my mother too was gone for her work and no one was there at home. So, I ran and called my mother hurriedly. We collectively took out all the goods from the house and after that the house was destroyed.

After this tragedy, we managed to stay with great difficulty at the same place as we have not found space on relief tents. After this event, my father came from Patna and shocked to see the demolition of house and basti but he couldn’t do anything because his economic condition was very bad. After few days, he went back to Patna to do his job.

After this destruction, my study discontinued. I have left schooling. I want to study further but, the type of odd condition in front of me makes me feel that it is difficult for me to pursue my studies.

Chand Kumari