

Study Report on status of Relief

after two weeks of the fire

at Garib Nagar



Study done by: Shwetank Mishra, Team Leader, Sahaj

Study commissioned and conducted for Bombay Urban Industrial League for development (BUILD), Mumbai

1. INTRODUCTION

A disastrous fire broke out on the evening of 4th March, by morning there was nothing left of Garib Nagar. It has been two weeks since the fire at Garib Nagar destroyed nearly 2000 huts rendering people homeless. A lot of relief flowed in immediately in the next couple of days. This study was conducted over a period of 3 days from 18 March to 20 March to assess the needs and the gaps remaining in the process and possible interventions if needed in the relief work before rehabilitation begins.

The report is broken in to 6 sections. Section 2 deals with objective of the study. Section three details out the methodology. Section 4 the findings from Area mapping. Section 5 covers the findings from the personal interviews and FGDs. It has two subsections 5.a deals with students and findings associated with them. Section 5.b deals with findings from families. Section 5 covers the analysis of the survey data split in to sections according to various areas of relief. Section 6 presents conclusions from the study and recommendations for possible future interventions. Most of the analysis also touches upon the possible interventions that is needed but are separated out in section 6. The following section deals with the objective of the study.

2. OBJECTIVE

The objective of the study was:

1. The impact of fire on the students
2. To assess status and the gaps in the relief process after two weeks
3. Assess Response of the government and NGOs currently
4. Identify advocacy intervention to redress the gaps visible in the process.

3. METHODOLOGY

In order to zero down on the methodology and techniques a reconnaissance survey was done on 17th March to understand the structure and situation on the ground. Based on it the design has been formulated.

An **area resource mapping** was done to list out the number and type facilities being provided to the affected people. It was intended to capture information on the following areas:

- a. Number of relief camps still running and the facilities in them
- b. Number of community kitchens
- c. Drinking water sources
- d. Health facilities

- e. Lighting source
- f. Toilets
- g. Any other services / facilities

Individual questionnaires were addressed to understand the various facilities, services and material provided to individuals and the effectiveness of the services. It has been reported in the newspapers that the tenants are in a more difficult situation. The questionnaires were a mix of quantitative and qualitative information. The questionnaires were addressed to the head of the family or anyone having the knowledge to answer the required questions.

A separate questionnaire were prepared and administered to students to bring out the impact on them especially on their studies and psychological impact. Due to time and scope constraints psychological impact has not been assessed but only collected responses that indicate trauma as difficulty in sleeping, fear of being alone etc.

4 Focus Group Discussions were conducted, 2 with families and 2 with students to understand community processes and services that have been provided. The expectation was that the FGD will be able to reveal the fears the community is experiencing and possible suggestion for rehabilitation that is expected. It was also expected to reveal macro issues in the relief efforts.

Sample

The entire Garib Nagar was divided in to two parts, one to the North of the burnt railway Bridge and other to the south of it. Both sections were approximately of the same size in terms of the current geographical spread as visible. 15 questionnaires were administered in each section. The same methodology was followed with students.

A proportional stratified random sample of 30 respondents each was taken for families and students and personal questionnaires administered to them. Thus a total of 60 people were spoken to.

4 FGDs were conducted, one each with families and students and in each section of the area.

The next two sections presents the findings and analysis from the area mapping, the data collection and the FGDs.

4. FINDINGS OF AREA MAPPING

The immediate area around Garib Nagar was mapped to find out the existing facilities and services or those set up after the fire for Garib Nagar.

Drinking water

Post the fire the government provided one Tap water connection towards the south of Garib Nagar on the road of Bandra east station near the temporary exit made for railway passengers. This was the only water connection provided. There was one tap water connection that survived the fire in the colony on the North side near the Masjid. Apart from these there was no water source provided. On March 18 when the personal interviews were begun, people reported that the water connection started after the fire has been stopped since that morning. On the 21st march we were informed that the people went and met BMC officials and protested against the disconnection of water supply and requested them to restart it. As a result the water supply was restored. The connection was working when we last visited the locality on 24th March.

However, these two connections have been insufficient to cater to the large numbers. People have been using hotels around the area and also public tap connection in localities around like Behrampada and one on the express highway to get water. Women during the FGDs shared the difficulty of getting drinking water and the long queues they have to bear to collect water. Earlier most homes had piped connections and did not face water shortage.

Relief camps

The largest and the still functioning relief camp is the Ghas Bazar committee relief camp run by association of shop keepers of Ghas Bazar. It is situated on the North-east of Garib Nagar opposite the Road across the Masjid. The Ghas Bazar camp provided a trunk to each family immediately after the fire containing all basic household items from Rations to utensils, stove and mats. They also provided basic building materials like bamboo and plastic to construct the shelters. Rahul bhai, the person overseeing the operations told us that the committee has a three pronged approach. First, was to provide material so that the families could re-start their lives. The second, was to help students and third, was to see how to support businesses lost in the fire. His wisdom was that people should start earning as soon as possible or else become dependent. According to him, "*Log bahut din tak baith ke khate hai to bhikhari ho jaate hain.*"

Ummeed a collective of NGOS is running a shelter at the south end of the area. We could not meet any functionary at the time we went, but were informed by people that some persons come daily to enquire with them.

Community Kitchens

There are two community kitchens providing food to people. One run by the Daar-e-arqam trust provides food to people twice a day- lunch and dinner. They said they were providing food to around 1500-2000 people daily. They also provided water and clothes immediately after the fire.

The second Kitchen is being run by the Awami Relief camp. They however, provide food only once at night. This is run by youth from the Garib Nagar community itself. Its genesis was in the need felt by the youth for nutritional support after the initial support of food stopped after a few days. According to Abdul Razzaq, the person supervising the task, "when there was no need people provided 5 times, now we need food but there is no help now."

These two kitchens are insufficient to support the entire population. Besides the quantity provided was not sufficient for entire families. This has come out both during individual interviews and in the FGDs. The support of rations from Ghas Bazar has been much appreciated as many families have managed to start cooking again. Though still benefit from the kitchen.

Health and Hygiene

No doctors or medical facilities were present now. According to the people a medical van was provided by the government for two days after the fire.

One moving Toilet has been stationed on the road outside the Bandra railway ticket counter on the burnt out bridge. However, this is very dirty and no provision for water in it, so most people are not using it.

There are two permanent community toilets on the road going to bandra terminus, one on the north near the masjid and one on the south at the bend going toward western highway. These are the only facilities being used. But, with the facility inside Garib Nagar burnt, this jhas been overburdened and people have to wait hours to use it. Men are using the open spaces near railway tracks but great difficulty is being faced by women.

Fumigation

People reported that fumigation was being done almost everyday. However, it was turning out to be ineffective on mosquitoes due to large open spaces and stagnant water that collected in efforts to douse the fire.

Light

Two halogen light connections were installed near the temporary exit made for railway passengers. This too was apparently for benefit of passengers rather than Garib Nagar. People had started making temporary connections from nearby street lights and drawing in their shelters. By the third day of the data collection almost a 6th of homes had electricity light.

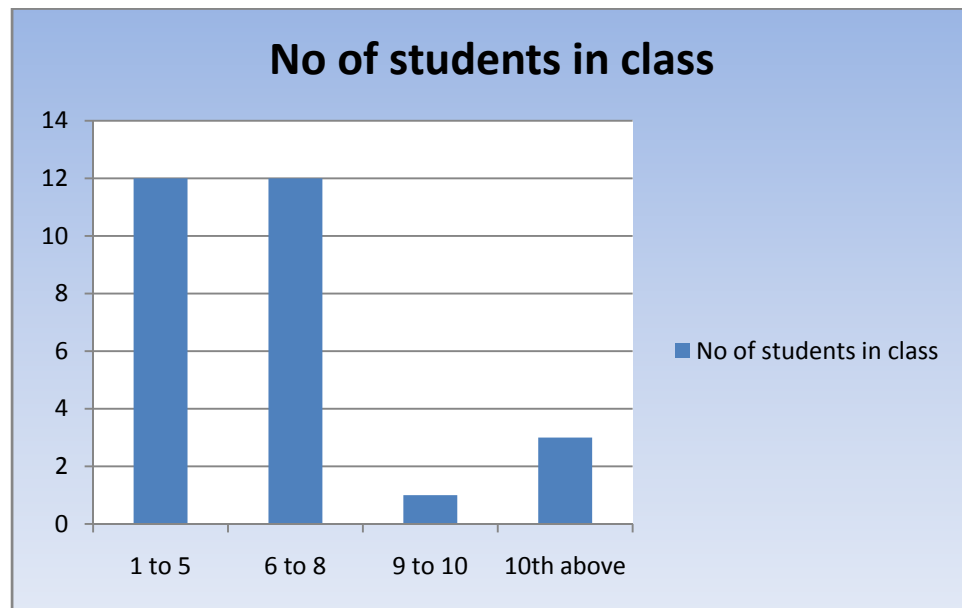
5. ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM INTERVIEWS AND FGDS

This section presents the data collected from the individual interviews and its analysis. The analysis also includes insights and responses that emerged from the focus group discussions. There were separate questionnaires for students and families. There were also conducted separate FGDs with students and families.

5. a. Analysis of Students Interviews and FGDs

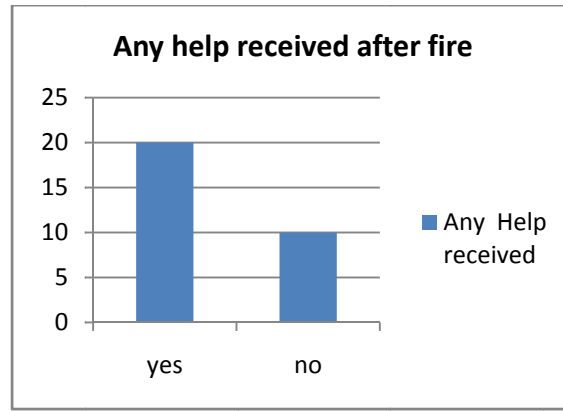
Age and class distribution

A total of 30 students were interviewed and 2 FGDs conducted. 21 out of these were females and 9 males. 24 out of the 30 students (80%) were studying in class 8th or below. 40% were in class 1 to 5 and rest 40% between class 6 to 8. 23 students were between the ages of 10 to 15. Maximum being of the age 11 (8 students)

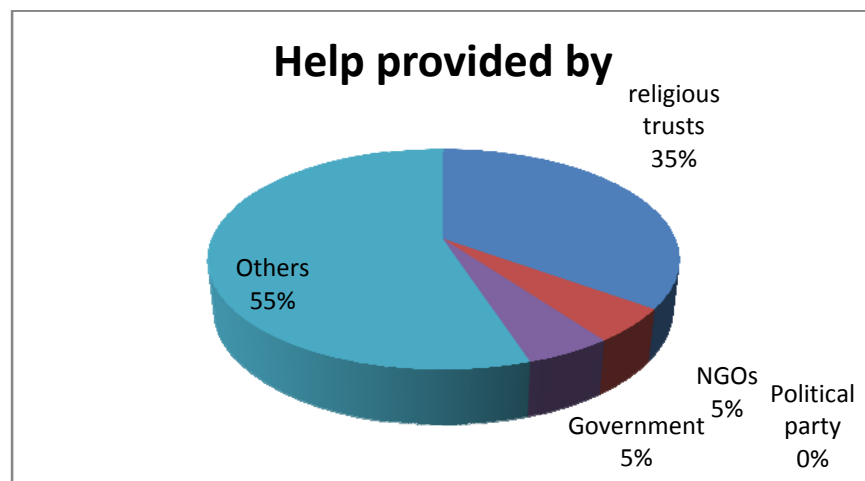


Relief support received

20 (63%) students said they have received support with regard to studies after the fire. While 10 (33%) said they have not received any support as yet.



The majority of support was provided by other sources and religious trusts. The others includes Ghas bazaar committee, individuals, and schools of some students. This support was only in the form of note books and stationery. It did not include uniforms and books. One student during the FGD mentioned that some of the teachers in her school helped the students. “Teachers are giving us all the things we do not have”



Restarted going to School

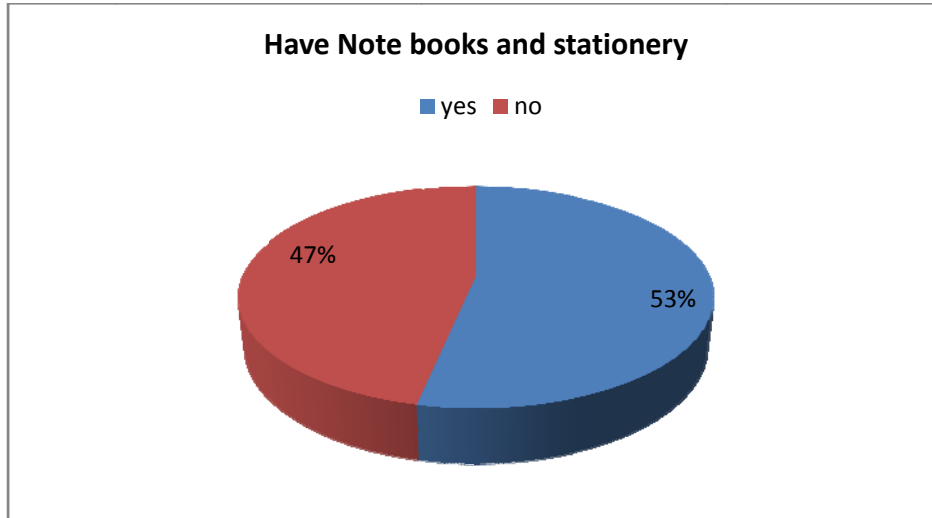
All 30 students interviewed said they had started going to school. However, during the FGDs students said that they were not able to go to school due to needs of taking care of belongings and meeting other needs of families like arranging for food and water.

Even among those who had started going they said that they were not regular as they did not have uniforms, or could not take a bath in the morning. Interestingly one student said that the school has allowed her to come to school and take a bath as she was facing difficulty in taking bath on time and was getting late for school as a result. But most importantly the students said they found it difficult to wake up in the morning as they could not sleep all night due to mosquitoes.

Difficulties faced after the fire

The fire burnt away everything leaving nothing. It hardly allowed people to even extricate basic documents. All the students spoken to said they had lost all their books and stationery after the fire. However, they were provided note books and stationery during the relief. During the days when the students were interviewed 53% students had received note books and stationery.

The support was provided by different sections, Ghas Bazar committee, NGOs, Individuals and some schools.



However, none of this support included text books. Some students did mention in the FGD that the school has said they will be given books, bags and uniform.

No text books, time, space and light to study

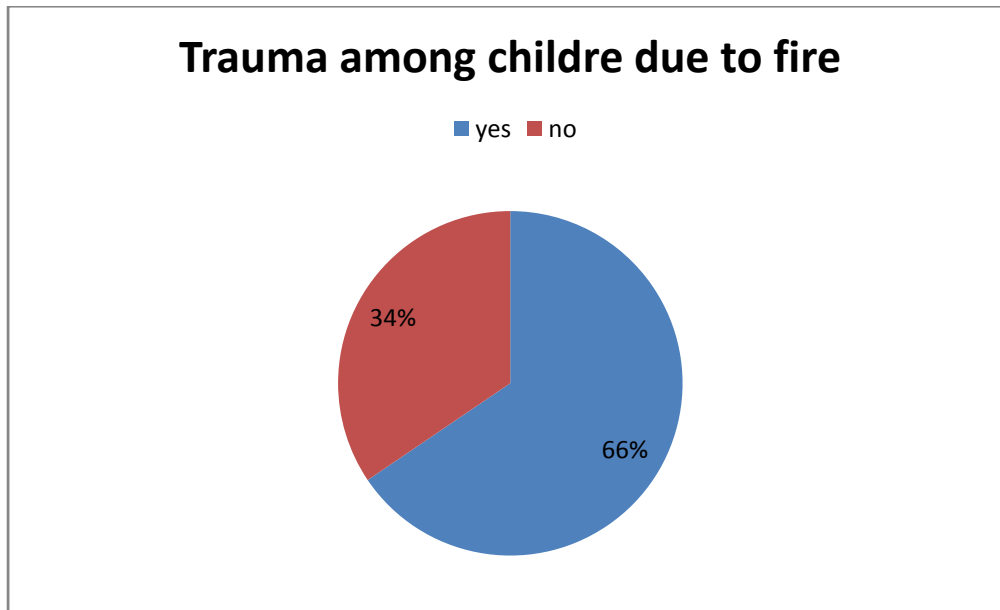
Since, the students do not have text books they are not able to study. While framing the questionnaire we hoped to find space and light as important causes preventing students from study. But lack of text books, so elementary but extremely logical reason turned out to be the most important reason for not being able to study after the fire. 15 (50%) students said they do not have a space to study. 15 (50%) students said they have a space to study now. Of these 12 said they now study in the shelters space built after the fire. 3 said they study under the street light. Lack of light was an important reason for not able to study at night.

13 (43%) students said they do not find time to study. Most common reason was to help family in getting food and water.

Reasons for not being able to study
Involved in bringing food & water, washing clothes & dishes
has to wait in queue in bringing food & water
Due to work
There is no light to study
Has to help mother with work
No books or place to study
Textbooks burnt out so not studying
Not studying because text books are not there & no place
No place to study
Its dirty around
Its very dirty around, no light

Trauma

66% of respondents reported some form of trauma after the fire. Fear of going to bathroom alone, Can't Sleep at night and extreme anxiousness and worried about studies were the most common responses. In one of the FGD it was shared that one child was so traumatized after the fire that he did not speak for couple of days. It is only now that he has started speaking again.



Despite 66% percent children saying they were impacted by the fire and a number of them saying difficulty ion sleep, yet as of now no one especially the schools have provided any counseling to the affected children.

Affect of fire on children (the varied responses received)
Scared

Was very scared.
Was scared when the fire occurred & cried at the time
Scared of going to the bathroom alone
Scared of studying
Scared of exams
Scared about studies, scared about where they will live now
Scared to go to the bathroom
What will I do if the fire happens again?
Has nightmares, can't sleep at night
Cries at night
Feel bad
Can't sleep at night
Anxious and worried about exams

Suggestions from students

The students were very clear that the first thing they need is a house. This came out very clearly in the FGDs. Though they have started going to school during the day, at night they are not able to study. Because they are a lot of mosquitoes, besides, they could not study in the open with so much of noise and disturbance.

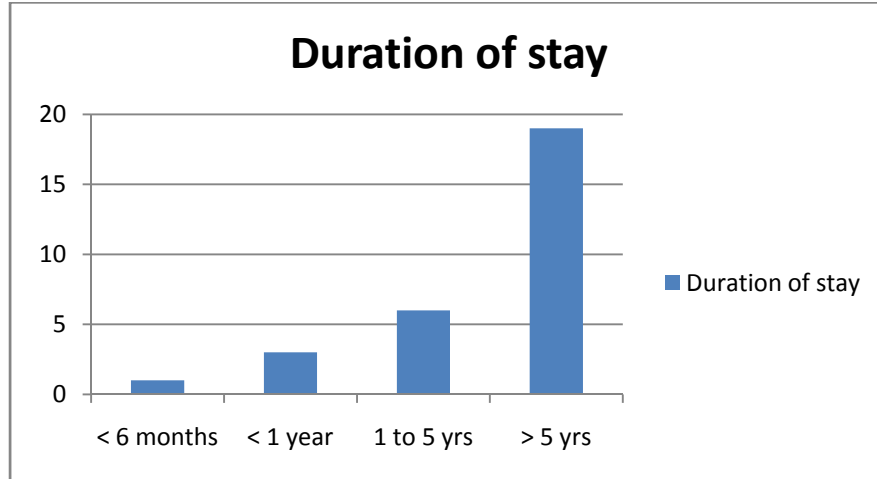
The primary worry of the students was that of the coming exams. Exams of most students were to begin in the coming two weeks. Almost all students both in personal interviews suggested that text books should be provided to them, which is the greatest need being faced by them.

Suggestions for support by students
Light to study, place to study, homes
should get a house soon & a place to study, school uniforms, bag, copy, help with studies
Compass box, books, Clothes, bag
House, books, shoes
Book, light
School uniform, shoes & socks, books
Notebooks, textbooks
School teachers need to be better. There is too much focus on PT, singing & drawing.
Clothes, electricity
Books & stationary, toys, electricity
School bag
Get a shelter, books
Light, shelter, textbooks
Books, stationary
Study material
Books, bag, stationary
Books, pen, place to study
Textbook, uniform
Books & stationary, uniform & shoes, bag
Space to study, books for study
Needs books

5.b Analysis of family interviews and FGDs

Profile of respondent families

Of the total 30 respondents 12 were tenants and 18 landlords. 19 respondents (63%) have been living in Garib Nagar for more than 5 years. Among these 10 have been living here for more than 10 years and 7 for more than 15 years. Most of those living for more than 5 years are landlords. 10 of the 12 tenants have been living for less than 5 years at this place.



POST FIRE RELIEF

Shelter and other support

26 families said they built the shelter themselves with materials provided to them. Only 4 families said the shelter was built and given to them.

Besides shelter materials to build the current temporary homes various sources have provided help right

Sr No.	Relief support
A	sheets
B	plastic and bamboo
C	clothes
D	utensils
E	kerosene
F	stove
G	financial help
H	Others (Food rations etc)

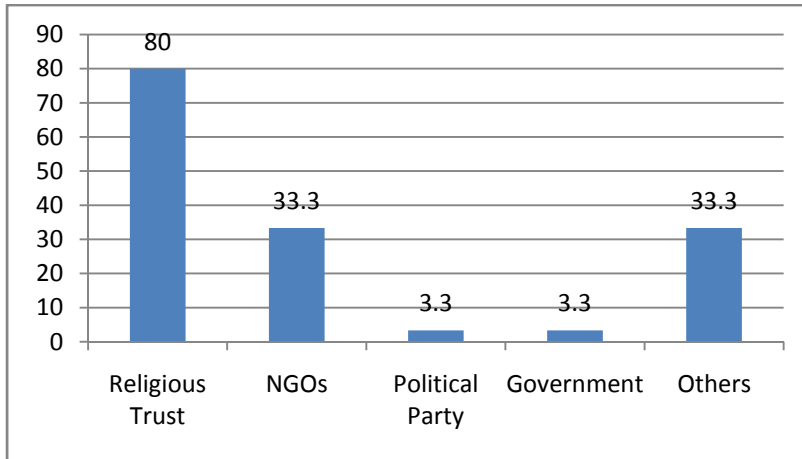
from clothes, food rations, utensils, mats, stove, boxes, school bags and stationery.

80% people in the sample interviewed said they received material support from religious trusts/ Jamaat. This in most cases referred to Ghas Bazar committee who provided materials for setting up the temporary shelters. They also provided each family with a trunk filled with essentials for setting up a house, right from a 25kgs of rice, wheat, stove, mats, and utensils. This has been the biggest and most

organized relief effort. The Ghas bazaar was included in religious trust as their activities were supported from money donated as jaqaat (Muslims are supposed to keep a part of their income to support needy – this is called jaqaat). The ration support provided has helped number of people to start cooking

themselves. Most respondent also said that this ration will last them a couple of months. However, many people received support from other sources as NGOs and individuals as well.

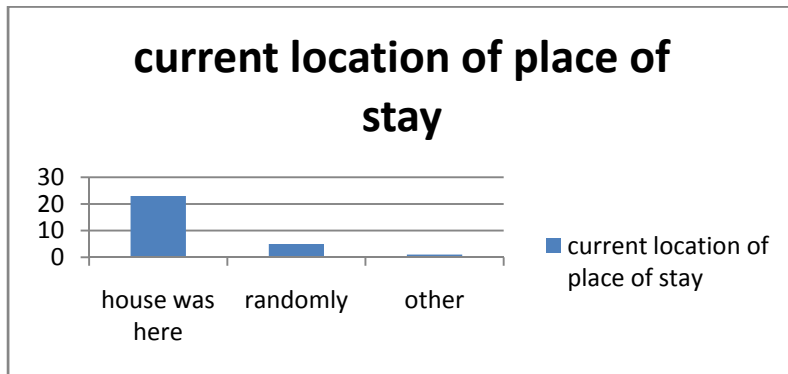
Figure 1 material help provided by



Location of current shelter

23 (76%) people have squatted back at the place where their homes stood. 3 people in the sample used the shelter set up by Ummeed, run by NGOs collective. One person is on the streets as his landlord refused to identify and give place near his place. Most landlords have allowed their tenants space with them.

The rooms are so small only four people can sleep inside and there is no light or any kind of amenities for the people. It is always dark there and the people are facing many difficulties to prepare food and do other work etc in the dark.



Financial Support

Financial relief has been provided only by the government. 50% of tenants have not received any financial compensation. According to information by residents there, around 80% of the population of Garib Nagar is of tenants.

People in the FGDs have credited the financial help from government has been timely and beneficial. It has protected people from getting depended on others and indebted.

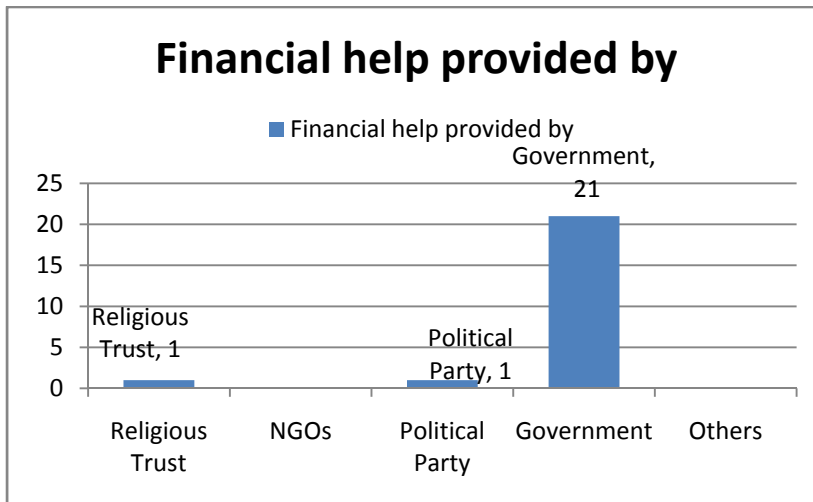
Support by Government

No material relief has been provided by the government. One moving toilet has been installed. One public tap connection was set up and a medical van provided. The toilet is not being used now due to lack of water and cleanliness in it. The public taps had been disconnected on the day we started the interviews. But after protests and requests with BMC the tap was reconnected two days later.

Financial relief, processes and problems

Only financial help provided has been by the Government. On the second day of the interview we came to know that Mumbra congress (not verified) distributed Rs. 1000 to about 200 people. 1 person who had received it by then was also interviewed subsequently.

The Rs 1000 per head up to maximum of Rs 5000 per family provided by the collector's office has been received by people. This was easy to receive. The collector's office verified landlords and tenants using the recent census house listing records and issued these people receipts. This receipt along with testimony of neighbor or landlord was needed for getting this relief. All landlords have received it.



The Rs 25000 relief being provided by state government per family is being given on production of at least one document from a. ration card, b. voter id, c. pan card d. electricity bill e. rent agreement. Besides verification by neighbours, the landlords have to verify for tenants.

For those who have managed to get this compensation, they are not able to use it as it is being paid as account payee cheque. A large number of people said they do not have bank accounts. It is a problem also for landlords as some of them also do not have bank accounts. One of the respondents in the FGD suggested that the government should have given demand drafts if giving cash was a problem.

50% of tenants have not received any financial compensation as yet. For most tenants none of their documents remain after the fire. So they are not able to get it. Most people suggested that the process used for giving the 5000 help should be followed and relief given in cash. Out of the people who have received financial help everyone received them from government. There are instances of landlord getting their relatives to pose as Tenants and getting relief and the original tenant not getting any benefits. This comes out more in the FGDs. It was shared by many tenants that the house owners want 50% share from that money only then are they willing to testify them as their tenants.

With no documents remaining and not knowing how to get duplicate documents made, opening of bank account is the single biggest problem being faced to be able to utilize the money.

Health, hygiene and Nutrition status

Questions were asked about sources of drinking water, toilet and bath and about their sufficiency. More than 90% people used public sources for Drinking water, toilet and bathing. Drinking water was availed from the public tap set up after the fire.

As shared in the FGDs, before the fire most people had bathroom in their homes and common latrine outside the homes. Elderly people are especially facing difficulty as they cannot go that far for latrine or a bath.

All respondents said they use public toilet for bathing and relieving themselves, at the same time they also mentioned that it is the biggest problem being faced by them. Since there are only two public toilets there and they have to stand in queue for hours to use it. Besides they charge 20 rupees for a bucket of water so are not able to take a bath regularly. Women are specially facing this difficulty.

There is a need of more toilets and space for bathing.

There is lot of water-logging and problem of mosquitoes despite fumigation being done. No provision is being made for drainage of water. Water from homes and drains is getting stagnated and becoming breeding ground for diseases.

People's **health** has been affected by the fire. Most people complained of breathing problems after the fire. Some reported getting cough and cold due to exposure. There is heat during the day and cold at night. Children are getting affected. There was one case of chicken pox reported after the fire in a child.

There is **no nutritional support** being provided **for infants and young children**. The balwadi of the community also got burnt has not yet started functioning.

People shared in the FGD that their Children are sitting in the neighbour's house or they are sending them to stay in the relatives homes and from there itself they are going to school. There are some children who have not been able to attend school so due to these problems. The children don't have any facility to sleep and everything is dirty around then the children are not able to get up in time and go to school due to all these problems.

Families shared in the FGD that there wasn't a great mosquito menace in Garib Nagar before the fire. But after the fire there is a lot of accumulation of water and there is a major mosquito menace. People are falling ill with fevers and body ache.

There is no medical facility available now at Garib Nagar. Only medical facility is Private doctors and Bhabha hospital in Bandra. It is needed that some medical relief be continued for some more time since most people do not have the money to go to a private doctor or travel to government hospital. So illness is being ignored to save the relief money for other basic needs. Basic medical services should be provided at the site at least for a couple of hours. This will also help check the spread of communicable diseases if they break out whose possibility is high due to stagnant water and unhygienic conditions prevailing.

50% of people were getting the food from the two **community kitchens** providing food. 30% people have started self cooking. 16% people also reported eating at hotels. Another 16% said they also got food from individuals who distribute cooked food. Most people are still dependent on relief for food.

People reported a glut of food in the initial days of the relief with food rotting away. Now, there is very little food provided. The ones providing is not sufficient for the entire family. People still need nutritional support till they start earning, Or firewood or kerosene is provided. Very few People have been able to buy kerosene and start cooking.

Rebuilding of houses

When the interviews started, till then no one had offered help in re-building houses. However, on the third day of data collection, it was known that the Garib Nagar society has decided to re-build houses on its own. Each landlord was to contribute Rs 15000 per house. The decision is to build pucca two storey structures.

Availability of documents

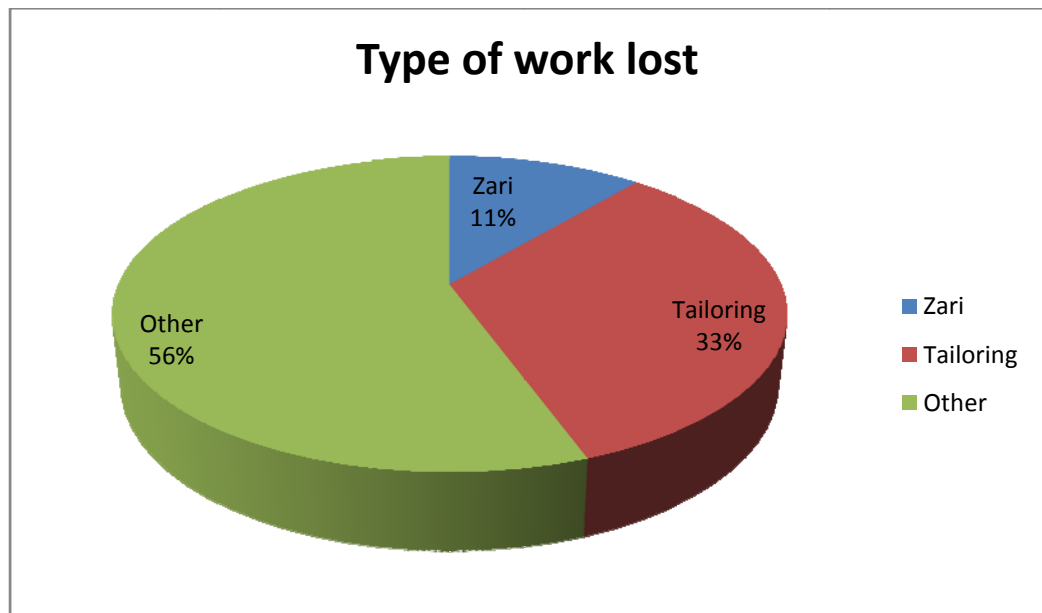
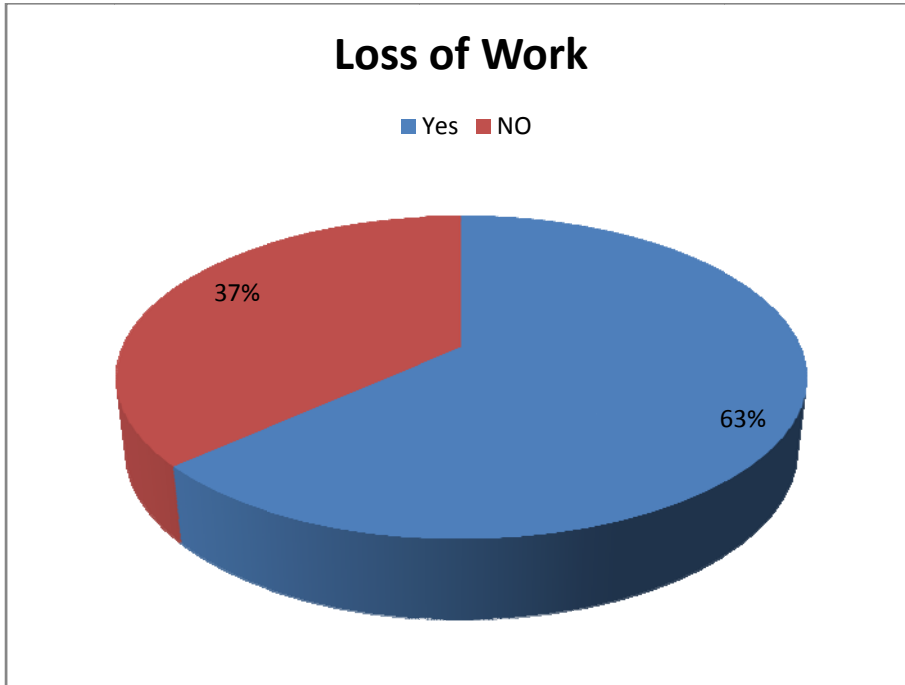
Only 2 families in the sample did not have any form of documents before the fire. Rest 28 families had more than one type of documents before the fires. After the fire 60% families have lost all documents. 17 of the 28 families do not have any documents left with them now. Only 11 people were able to manage some documents, mostly Xerox copies of their documents kept elsewhere or in their wallets and purses. Very few of the tenants have any form of documentary identification left after the fire. 4 families reported as having started efforts to get duplicate documents.

Documents before fire	No of people (28)	Documents remaining After Fire	No of people (11)
Ration card	22	ration card	5
bank pass book	13	bank pass book	3
Pan Card	17	Pan Card	7
Voter card	20	Voter card	9
Others	11	Others	3

Of the 28 people having documents most people had more than one document. Ration card and voting card were the most predominant document available with more than 75% of the people.

Livelihood

19 (63%) people reported to have lost their work as a fire. Of the 30 interviewed 22 said they had stopped working and were still not working, primarily because they lost money or have fallen sick or to collect relief. Of those who lost work in the fire, 2 people reported doing Zari work, 6 people tailoring work and 10 people other work.



Equipment and materials destroyed in the fire	Work Lost in fire of respondents
Bags and raw material stock.	Gajra making & Bag repairing
Fruits, carry bag	Fruit stall
All stock of bangles, necklaces, etc. burnt	Sold jewellery
Zari Samples	Zari work
Zari work Raw material (cloth, thread, machine, frames)	Supplying artificial jewellery
Tailoring Raw material (cloth, machine)	Tailoring
Masala, dry fruits stock	Supplier of masala, dry-fruits, etc.
Chocolate supply Stock burnt	Sell chocolates
tubs, clothes, dye, chemicals	Cloth-dyeing
Carpenter equipment	Carpenter
Artificial jewellery stock	

Though the place has a large number of Zari workshops and tailoring units, people living here were involved in other work as well. Some people go out to work in Zari units some people do work in the homes itself. There are a lot of kirana shops also in this area. Some were self employed and others worked in unorganized sector work.

All work has closed down. Tailoring work has come to a stand still because all the workshops with machinery have been destroyed. There were lot of workshops in this area and most of them were doing tailoring job work. The workshop owners have faced huge losses and the Chief Minister made announcement of 25,000/- relief only for the homes that were destroyed not for the workshops. Workshops used to have 2-3 machines and the workers used to work on them, it was more like a family oriented business.

Most people are looking at some form of financial support to be able to buy raw materials and machinery to start work. People who have not yet started work are managing from the financial compensation received. Those who have not received have been forced to take a loan or help from friend sand relatives.

Concerns of people

The main concern of people is about the rebuilding of houses. Most people wanted a house as soon as possible at the same place and before the rains. Tenants are worried since their deposits are stuck with landlords who are not in a position to repay. So even if they want to they do not have the money to rent out a home at a different place.

The second biggest concern was about restarting work.

A third but a very pressing concern was to open a bank account to get the money received as financial compensation.

Concerns of people

Fear about being evicted. Want government to give alternative. Worrying about rains.
Worried about work, unemployment
Worried about children falling sick due to mosquito bites in the open.
Children are falling sick, what work will they do now? Where will they live? Children have stopped going to school.
There is no job, house.
There is no house, how far can we go with children when school & work is nearby?
Worried about house since monsoon will be here in two months
Need a shelter over our heads, everything else we will manage
Money to be able to start work
No kerosene available for cooking, Should get a house here itself before rains
A/c payee cheque given but no bank account. Don't have any documents for opening an account, worried about having a shelter
Want some financial help
Getting 25000 is difficult because of documentation requirement.

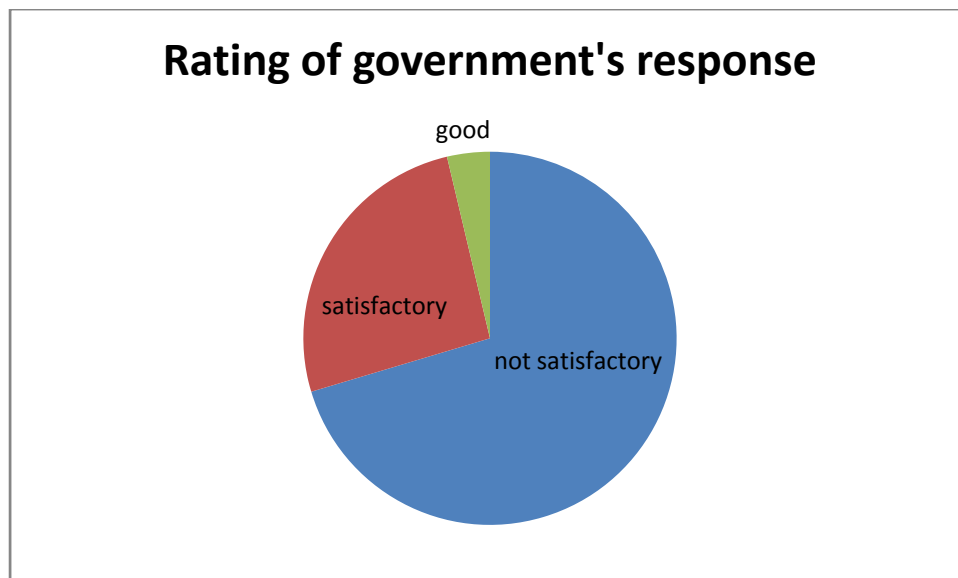
Response of various agencies

Majority of people spoken spoke highly of the efforts that poured immediately after the fire right from individuals to organizations- religious and non-religious to even foreign individuals and organizations. The efforts of these people was still visible after two weeks of the fire. However, the government was conspicuous by its absence. Government also did not declare this as a disaster officially despite nearly 2000 people getting affected and property and livelihoods worth crores destroyed.

The most criticized lot among them was the politicians. Everyone castigated them as only vote seekers. Even after two weeks except for the chief minister and some congress leaders as Priya dutt no other politician from other parties had visited them. No political party was seen providing any kind of support nor were they mentioned as having [provided anything. Only on the second day of data collection there was information of Mumbra congress having distributed Rs 1000 cash to some families.

Government actually seemed to be taking advantage of the situation and seemed waiting for it. After the fire the railway authorities immediately created a fence on the south side and hedged the community in a lesser area than earlier occupied. The government seemed more interested in welfare of the railway passenger than those affected by the fire. A temporary exit and path was created by filling in mud. All the cleared rubble and railway sleepers lying around were pushed towards garib nagar. People now often trip on them due to lack of lighting at night.

The government was rated as satisfactory by most people mainly because to the quick disbursement of the first round of cash compensation. The government's presence was practically non-existent in service delivery of nutrition, health, hygiene, basic day to day needs because of which the majority ranked government's response as not satisfactory.



6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There was substantial amount of all forms of relief provided to teh communities in the initial days. However, after two weeks it is very little and insufficient for the people. Basic services are yet to be able to cater to sufficiently to the entire population, especially those of water, toilets and hygiene. Health support at site needs to be provided for some more time till they start earning. Whereas, there was a glut of food in the initial days there are just two kitchens [providing food which is insufficient for the entire population.

While food rations for cooking ahs been provided in the absence capacity to buy of fuel wood and kerosene few people have been able to start cooking.

In conclusion however, the most important thing emerging from the study is that there are no plans for rehabilitation being made by anyone especially the government. There are no reports of government planning for rehabilitation of Garib Nagar. This lack of a plan for rehabilitation is the biggest worry. The single foremost concern at this point of time among the people is to save the space and build their homes as soon as possible and certainly before the monsoons. With no support coming from any side and with all work lost it is a challenge for them.

The Government's only substantial support was financial relief. All basic needs and other day to day support has been provided by civil society especially clothes, nutrition and materials to create the shelters and re-start their lives.

The Ekta welfare committee, the society of Garib Nagar residents, have decided to build their houses on their own with Rs 15000 per home coming from landlords.

The families have already started converting their sheds in to more permanent structures by covering them with wood and corrugated sheets.

Suggestions

The major gap in the current relief work is complete lack of counseling and psychological support to children to deal with trauma. Though the family and society has its ways of helping children overcome, but availability of professional support will be an important support.

The other area of support could in provisioning of text books to students and support during exams.

Health is a worry with coming monsoons and increasing number of people falling sick. It is needed that some medical relief be continued for some more time since most people do not have the money to go to a private doctor or travel to government hospital. So illness is being ignored to save the relief money for other basic needs. Basic medical services should be provided at the site at least for a couple of hours. This will also help check the spread of communicable diseases if they break out whose possibility is high due to stagnant water and unhygienic conditions prevailing.

Most people are looking at some form of financial support to be able to buy raw materials and machinery to start work.

For the families one of the major supports requested has been opening of bank accounts so that they can use the Rs. 25000 financial support provided by the government. This can also help them get loans for starting back their work as well.

Support also needs to be provided in getting duplicate documents issued to the families especially tenants.

There can be no support greater than in supporting them get back on their feet.