

Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers: A Sociological Study of Selected Areas of Lucknow City

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED TO
BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY
(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)
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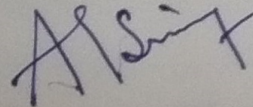
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2020

DECLARATION

I, AKHAND PRATAP SINGH, declare that the work embodied in the Dissertation entitled "Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers: A Sociological Study of Selected Areas of Lucknow City" has been carried out by me, under the supervision of DR. JAYA SHRIVASTAVA, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (A Central University), Lucknow.

The work included in this Dissertation has not been submitted for any other degree and unless otherwise stated, is all original. I have duly acknowledged all the sources used by me in the preparation of this Dissertation. I also declare that the M. Phil. Dissertation is essentially free from all kinds of plagiarism.



Place: Lucknow

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the M.Phil. Dissertation titled "Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers: A Sociological Study of Selected Areas of Lucknow City" submitted by Mr. Akhand Pratap Singh is an original research work and has not been previously submitted in part or full for the award of any other degree or diploma to this or any other University.

The M.Phil. Dissertation submitted to Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (A Central University), Lucknow satisfies all the requirements as stipulated in the *Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) / Doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) regulations amended in 2017* and it is fit for submission and evaluation for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy of the University.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHIP-	Affordable Housing in Partnership
APY -	Atal Pension Yojna
BSUP-	Basic Services for Urban Poor
BPL-	Below Poverty Line
DUDA-	District Urban Development Authority
GDP-	Gross Domestic Product
HDI-	Human Development Index
IHSDP-	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Program
JNNURM-	Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission
LMC -	Lucknow Municipal Corporation
LPG -	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MDM -	Mid Day Meal Scheme
NBFS-	National Family Benefit Scheme
NGOs-	Non-Government Organizations
NMBS-	National Maternity Benefit Scheme
NOAPS-	National Old Pension Schemes
NSSO -	National Sample Survey Organization
OBCs-	Other Backward Class
PMAY (U) -	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (URBAN)
PMBJK-	Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra
PMJDY-	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna
PMJJBY-	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti BimaYojna
PMKVY-	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna
PMMVY-	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna
PPP -	Public-Private Partnership
PMSBY-	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna
PMUY-	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna
QoL -	Quality of Life
RAY-	Rajiv Awas Yojna
RCUES-	Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies
Rs./ (₹) -	Rupee Symbol of India currency
SCs-	Scheduled Castes
SJSRY-	Swarna Jayanthi Shehari Rojgar Yojna

SPARC-	Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centers
SPSS-	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SRS-	Slum Rehabilitation Scheme
SSY -	Sukanya Samridhi Yojna
STs-	Scheduled Tribes
UJALA-	Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All
UN-	United Nation
WHO -	World Health Organization

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In the era of urbanization, the concept ‘Quality of Life’ emerged as a necessary tool to get the idea of life situation, life chances, life satisfaction, and happiness of a person. Side by side, Slums started to grow at a faster pace. Both ‘slums’ and ‘Quality of Life’ have their origin different. Though both have different origins, they started to merge in themselves because they have a common focal point that is society. Here, slum dwellers are a part of society, and Quality of Life has been addressing and focusing on specific population groups of society such as children, women, immigrants, young or handicapped people, and the elderly. Quality of Life is a very broad concept covering all spheres of life of society. Many times, it includes socio-economic factors which are essential to describe the life situation of slum dwellers. For quite a long time, a sense of wealth and increased opportunities were found to be traditionally associated with urban areas. The ‘Quality of Life’ is considered an important element for the development of the urban area. It explores the perception of slum dwellers regarding the various aspects that contribute to their Quality of Life.

In urban areas, there are various benefits, opportunities, equipment to cope with the problem of life and a lot of freedoms to share the thought with the world, etc. are available to the slum dwellers. Due to intact size or resource in a particular urban region, the distribution pattern and cost of the product changed with the arrival of people into the region. Migration and poverty have been causing factors in the development of slum which exerts pressure on the urban land and its resources. The formation of slums showed unauthorized access to land. Land scarcity is the major problem of the Government. It also pressurizes the government to remove slum dwellers from these lands which were occupied by them via unauthorized manner. Later on, many vices, crimes, bad stigma, etc. have been seen in and attached to the slum. These unwanted things create panic in the urban environment. Earlier, the approaches of government were destructive somewhere. As time moves forward, the government shifted its approach in a constructive direction. Slum Dwellers living in the urban area have the same rights as compare to the urban dwellers. At some level, proper management and implementation of government schemes fail to provide services to the slum dwellers. Therefore, the non-state actors play an active role to

uplift the situation of slum dwellers. The overall life of slum dweller moves on with the accessibility of basic services they avail of and the role of other institutional intervention.

QUALITY OF LIFE

‘Quality of Life’ is a necessary tool for the prosperity and welfare of any nation and its people. It enhances the rate of economic productivity, social effectiveness; personal survival, etc. Quality of Life is concerned not only with psychological factors but also with social, economic, cultural factors (Aggarwal S., 2016). The Quality of Life is commonly viewed as scaling terminology having vast, abstract, universal concept which varies according to context belongs to social, economic, political, spiritual, aesthetical, cultural, institutional level, etc.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1993 defined Quality of Life¹ as “an individual’s perception of their position in life in the context of culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards, and concerns”. Quality of Life is not an isolated phenomenon means it is a multi-dimensional concept in which the various dimensions are well connected.

The Quality of Life parameter identified by the World Health Organization as “WHOQOL-BREF” in 1996 is a short form of Quality of Life assessments contains 4 domains and 24 facets of its domain. WHOQOL-BREF used by 18 countries and 26 questions related to the different theme has emerged as a standard format. According to the European Union (2017), an online report is published with the theme “GDP and beyond” providing recent statistics on the Quality of Life² in the European Union (EU).

The publication presents a detailed analysis of 8+1 dimensions which can be measured statistically to represent the different complementary aspects of Quality of Life, complementing the indicator traditionally used as the measure of economic and social development, gross domestic product (GDP). Eight of these dimensions concern the functional capabilities citizens should have available to effectively pursue their self-defined well-being, according to their values and priorities. The last dimension refers to the personal achievement of life satisfaction and well-being.

¹ <https://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/whoqol-qualityoflife/en/> (accessed on 11.02.2019)

² <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/gdp-and-beyond/quality-of-life> (accessed on 11.02.2019)

To measure and monitor the Quality of Life, there is a theory behind it that works for a good life. Sen (1993) formulated an approach 'Capabilities'. Ahead, the Capability approach is based on the view of living as a combination of various 'doing' and 'beings', with Quality of Life to be assessed in terms of the capability to achieve valuable functionings. Here Functionings represent parts of the state of a person- in particular the various things that he or she manages to do or be in leading a life. ... some functioning is very elementary, such as being adequately nourished, being in good health, etc. ... others may be more complex, but still widely valued, such as achieving self-respect or being socially integrated. (Sen, 1993, p.31)

According to Campbell (1972), the "common man himself" is considered to be the best expert to evaluate his Quality of Life in terms of subjective well-being. The most important indicators of subjective well being used are measures of satisfaction and happiness. (Noll, 2004, p.157)

According to the dominating utilitarian or need-based approaches, "Quality of Life involves the satisfaction of the desires of the individuals and the good society is defined as one that provides the maximum satisfaction or positive experiences for its citizens" (Cobb, 2000) (Noll, 2004, p.160).

In India and other nations, many indexes get utilized to assess the Quality of Life of its people such as the Human Development Index, Social Progress Index, Quality of Life index, etc. Based on indexes, different nations manifested their report card of development associated with their people. These report cards ultimately directed towards Quality of life. The Human Development Index (HDI) is considered the best one to get the Quality of Life of an individual and society. Whereas the Physical Quality of life obtains score of the population not for family or individual (Ley, 2005).

SLUM DWELLERS

The word 'Slum dwellers' came into the limelight first in the west and then followed by other countries of the world. Slum Dwellers are not only the problem but also a challenge for human rights in all contemporary civilization. In the present time, "slum dwellers" are those who lived in overcrowding, have mud structure or dilapidated dwelling units, having poor social security, absence of affordable housing facility,

poor access to clean water, inadequate basic necessities of life, deprived of education and health care services, lack of decent standard of living and improper social support from other institutions and lot more. The different terminology used for the slums such as informal settlements, squatter, shantytown, or ghetto. Across the globe, there are many synonyms of slums like ‘morro’ in Brazil, ‘ghetto’ in American English, ‘trushchobi’ in Russia, or ‘mabanda’ in some states of the Africa continent. “A slum is a contiguous settlement where the inhabitants are characterized as having inadequate housing and basic services. A slum is often not recognized and addressed by the public authorities as an integral or equal part of the city. The operational definition of Slum given by the United Nations Expert Group Meeting held in Nairobi defines slum have following characteristics: Inadequate access to safe water; inadequate access to sanitation and other infrastructure; Poor structural quality of housing; Overcrowding; Insecure residential status. The United Nations has targeted fix to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.” (UN-Habitat, 2004)

In India, the Census of India 2011 defines the slum³ as ‘the residential areas where dwellings are unfit for human habitation because of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and design of such building, narrowness or faulty arrangements of the street, lack of ventilation, light, or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to the safety and health’. The Census of India identifies slums as notified slums, recognized slums, identified slums. In India, slums are known as ‘jhuggis’ in the northern parts of the country; at district level such as ‘ahatas’ in Kanpur; ‘cheries’ in Chennai; ‘bustees’ in Kolkata, ‘jhoparpatties’, ‘chawls’, or ‘patrachawls’ in Mumbai and Ahmedabad. By the constitution of India, some provisions compulsory mandated for the government to provide equity-based welfare to their people. Hence, the welfare services are absorbed primarily by the rich and upper-middle classes who ultimately undermine the Quality of Life of slum dwellers directly and indirectly. Lots of works, initiatives, schemes, and programs have been organized by the corresponding stakeholder to improve the condition of

³ http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-Documents/On_Slums-2011Final.ppt *(accessed on 03.04.2019)

slum dwellers over the last six decades in an independent India. From starting, a five-year plan had been contributing to the slum clearance management and providing valuable inputs necessary for the Quality of Life of the slum dweller. Here more focus was given after the 2nd five-year plan because industrialization started occurs from around this period more.

Despite all these attempts, greater proliferation and expansion of slums are being seen along with fast pace development of the society and yet slum dwellers continue to remain count as the most vulnerable section of Indian society.

Policies and Programme for Slum Dwellers in India

The Government of India announced the National Housing Policy (NHP) in 1988 and other programme or rehabilitation policies mainly implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (Government of India, 2010) are

- Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM): Basic Services For Urban Poor (BSUP) & Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
- Swarna Jayanthi Shehari Rojgar Yojna (SJSRY)
- Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHIP)
- Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SRS),
- The vision of Slum Free India: Launch of Rajiv Awas Yojna (RAY)

The State Odisha has given Land Rights⁴ according to The Odisha Land Rights Slum Dwellers Act, 2017 which ensures slum dwellers living in small towns rights over up to 600 sq (56 sq mt.) of land, while in the cities they will get rights over up to 450 sq ft. An act⁵ provides for assigning land rights to identified slum dwellers, for redevelopment, rehabilitation, and up-gradation of slums, and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Earlier the Supreme Court gave the verdict in Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation (1985) that they must prior inform slum dwellers before eviction from their living place as the right to life includes the right to livelihood also. Hence, it did not provide specific reliefs to them. In another case, Sudama Singh v. Gov. of Delhi, the Delhi High Court had prescribed the rules and

⁴ <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/05/a-million-slum-dwellers-to-benefit-as-indian-state-gives-away-titles>

⁵ <https://govtpress.odisha.gov.in/pdf/2017/1652.pdf>

regulations to the government agencies to be followed before the removal of jhuggis/slums. Slum Dwellers must have rights to rehabilitation or prior notice.

The entire above act becomes somewhat base for further verdict given by judiciary institution. Like the High Court⁶ gave the verdict on slum dwellers of Delhi that slum dwellers considered as a citizen not secondary citizen, encroachers, and illegal occupants. The high court held the Slum dwellers are not only limited to a right to housing. They have a bundle of rights like the right to livelihood, right to freedom to live anywhere, right to health, right to education and right to food, including the right to clean drinking water, sewerage and transport facilities which are available in the city same as rest of all. The judgment had shown some principles of natural justice and constitutional provisions which are mandatory to have by all of us. If slum dwellers are found to be illegal occupants who occupying land not owned by them, then in such case, any forced unannounced eviction of slum dwellers is not permitted.

Some yojana had been made for slum dwellers like Annapurna Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Targeted Public Distribution System, Mid Day Meal Scheme which ensures the right to food. Some social assistance programmes like National Old Pension Schemes (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NBFS), National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) are somewhere help financially. Various Articles of the Indian Constitution are not for specific to a particular one, it is general for all. Article 19(e) of the constitution provides to all Indian citizen the fundamental right to travel, settle down and reside in any part of the country India including Jammu and Kashmir (On 5th February 2019, the Government of India revoked the special status to Jammu and Kashmir granted under Article 370) and none have right to prevent their settlement. Article 38, 29, 46 mandates that the state provides socio-economic justice to marginalized people and make their life worth living with dignity and have equality of status. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution assured everyone the Right to Life as a fundamental right.

Some international conventions, declaration, resolution, and covenant are presented also such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Right (1966), United Nations

⁶ <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/their-right-to-the-city-delhi-high-court-slums-basti-5647797/>

Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization on Race and Racial Prejudice (1978), Declaration on the Right to Development (1986), Agenda 21 of United Nations World Conference on Environment and Development (1992). The entire National and international provision provides enough rights to all without any biases. Article 25 (1) Of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that to attain good health and well-being for himself and his family, everyone must have the right to a standard of living that comprises food, clothing, housing, medical care, and social services. Article 11(1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights lay down that State parties to the covenant recognize that everyone has the right to a standard of living including food, clothing, housing, and living conditions (Tabussum, 2011; pp.274).

From time to time, committees are developed to determine the poor and their status. Various statutory bodies for SCs and STs have been developed. To designate the people as 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs), a Mandal committee was established. The Mandal commission⁷ made several provisions regarding the Other Backward classes. One such provision is OBCs will get 27% reservation in the job and education sector. To know the Social, Economic, and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India, the Sachar committee⁸ was institutionalized, and a report was published in the year 2006. Here in Uttar Pradesh, No separate quota is allocated to Muslims. The total population of the Muslim community was 18.5% and Nearly 30 Muslim groups included in the OBCs list out of a total of 82 Muslim groups are included in the OBC list by the Mandal commission. In the case of the Poverty line⁹, the Rangarajan committee sketched a new Poverty Line in India. This new poverty line should be ₹ 32/ day in rural areas and ₹ 47/ day in urban areas, earlier by Tendulkar committee Poverty Line was ₹ 27/ day in rural areas and ₹ 33/ day in urban areas. Likewise, the government enacted the rule for Economic Weaker Section in the general category. 10% reservation can be avail by EWS sub-category in general

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<http://www.ncbc.nic.in/Writereaddata/Mandal%20Commission%20Report%20of%20the%201st%20Part%20English635228715105764974.pdf>

⁸ http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/sachar_comm.pdf(assessed on 28.07.2020)

⁹ <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/new-poverty-line-rs-32-for-rural-india-rs-47-for-urban-india-45134> (assessed on 28.07.2020)

category in the field of higher education and government job all over India after 1 February 2019. Here EWS sub-category is formed not only through annual income but also property they possess. Thus the intention of the reservation to various sections of society has been brought to channelize the marginal one into the mainstream. Any kind of government whether center or state level, rules and regulations made by various Indian committees (or say governments) applicable to whole India or specifically to a particular group. On that basis, slum dwellers changed the situation of themselves and become part of a mainstream section.

Inter-linkage between ‘Quality of Life’ and ‘Life chances’

Life chances refer to the opportunities that make life systematic for themselves and their families. Here opportunity can be the extent of accessing the resources. Each Society provides opportunities to an individual who falls under certain specific criteria. Each individual does some work for their livelihood. For gaining the advancement in the livelihood condition of an individual, the person moves through different life chances in their different stages of life which can be through the education, health, economic class of an individual, living condition, etc. The term ‘Life Chances’ was introduced by the German sociologist Max Weber, in the year 1920s. Since then this topic was in academic text. It was believed that Life Chances are the combination of many things which one can do and what the society offers to the individual where it is mostly decided by the destiny which one can get.

“In capitalism, the market determines the life chances of an individual. A market is a playground for the society where all form of social action for their existence depends upon other sorts of social action, such as a certain kind of legal order. The full focus of the market is to maintain the source of inequalities in life chances. In the market, 4 major social classes can be identified. These 4 social classes have frequent social mobility within themselves and between which infrequent or difficult mobility. Such distinct classes are formed according to kind of property and kind of services that can be offered in the market”. These 4 classes are the ‘entrepreneurial and propertied groups’, ‘the petty bourgeoisie’, ‘middle class’, and ‘labour class’. Max Weber (as cited in Haralambos et. al., 2013) defined a class as a group of individuals who share a similar position in a market economy. Individuals with a similar class situation also share similar life chances. The economic position of an individual affects their chances of obtaining those things or services defined as desirable in their society, for

example, access to higher education and good-quality housing (P.33). Class, Status, Party saw as an important aspect of the distribution of power in society. The distinction between Class, Status, and Party is based on the different resources that can influence the access level and distribution of life chances. “Different life chances associated with social class membership do not themselves give birth to ‘class action’. Here only class action occurs in the case of real conditions and the results of the class situation” (Breen, 2001). Breen (2001) noted, “class situation is one in which there is a shared typical probability of procuring goods, gaining a position in life, and finding inner satisfaction”; in other words, members of a class share common life chances (Weber, 1978:302)”.

Many factors decreased the Life Chances of an individual. One of the structural factors which are responsible for the lower life chances of the people is “Poverty”. Life Chances can be broken down sometimes as risk and resilience, so some things improve your chances and others make them worse. Formation of personality or character of an individual is a mixture of ‘ability to overcome challenges’, ‘resilience character’, ‘environment insurance’, ‘opportunity occurrence’, etc. Life chances are not just dependent on the initial years of an individual rather than it also depends on later stages of life and can be modified too. At each stage of life, people are affected by their experiences too. This can bring changes in the life Chances of the people. Good experience brings better life chances to archive good quality of life whereas the bad experiences bring the lower quality of life in the coming years for an individual.

In this modern world, when countries doing invention or technological advancement in every sector of life at one side. The other side has a bad impression picture too which are unseen able. The Basic necessity of life brings a survival factor for those who need this. The Basic necessity of life such as food, shelter, and clothing is just a basic need considered by many thinkers, philanthropists, sociologists, philosophers, or academicians. Slum Dwellers have been classified based on need and opportunity as permanent necessitations, temporary necessitation, permanent opportunist, temporary opportune (Seeley, 1959).

Quality of Life enjoyed by different groups are observable in a range of indicators such as housing condition, infrastructural status, health situation, education level, the likelihood of being a victim of crime, etc. It varies with socioeconomic status or social

class, ethnic group, gender, location (where the slum dweller lives). Jankowska (2014) stated that “the scope of understanding of the category of the ‘Quality of Life’ is very wide: from understanding it as the welfare (good state of mind), through the prosperity, to the states of personal satisfaction, satisfaction coming from the consumption, the use of the natural environment, the social position (Ostasiewicz, 2004)” (p.6).

It is well known that each person has an equal opportunity to access everything. People have the right to access health services, education, freedoms, and many more. To provide these services, all society does its utmost work. One of the most important characteristics of society is a stratification system which makes the changes within the boundary of society. According to Haralambos et.al (2013) notes “Social stratification refers to the presence of distinct social group which is ranked one above the other in terms of factors such as prestige and wealth. Again authors discussed those who belong to a particular group or stratum will have some awareness of common interests and a common identity. Thus, they will share a similar lifestyle at the same strata and also face different lifestyles from the members of other social strata” (P. 21). The stratified group ensures to their individual that all the opportunity to access goods and services distributed in a systematically and efficiently manner. Weber has its model of stratification system which is based on class, status, party. Today somehow, many development theorists consider and claim that development can occur based on exploitation. Thereafter, urbanization within the country comes after the development process and economic changes take place. It can be seen that citizens in that nation getting the status of the higher class, middle class, and lower class. Same way, the other factors such as class inequality, division of labour prevailing in the stratified group bring an abrupt scenario in the life of an individual. Therefore, class, status, and party may enhance or reduce the chances of obtaining those basic services defined as necessary for the development of an individual. Hence, the Social position observed by the parameter of Life chances is class and status which tend to attain the Quality of Life of an individual. Thus, ‘Life chances’ fulfill the demand for Quality of Life as it is directly linked with class, status.

Quality of Life and Life chances of slum dwellers in India

The 'Quality of Life' and 'Life chances' of slum dwellers are almost common at the national and international levels. It is quietly depicted as lower class, lower status, very poor, even count as the bottom part of society. In India, Slum dwellers lived in intolerable housing conditions with land insecurity and a lack of basic services, especially water and sanitation. Slum Dwellers bear the life of poverty with high concentrations and of social and economic deprivation etc. Slum Dwellers suffer from water-borne diseases such as typhoid, cholera, malaria, etc. Overall, it is not fit for habitation and also detrimental to health. In economically strategic cities, the slum population has already exceeded the non-slum population (as it Mumbai) or it may reach that level soon (as in Delhi) (Sharma R.N. and Sita K., 2000). Slum Dwellers lived in those areas where it is generally believed to a place for a high incidence of crime. Due to the strong social order and control of many nations, the Crime rate under control within the slum. Anti – Social activities are found in the slums, but they are not significantly higher than their incidence in other upper-class areas where the problem is not of bare survival. Slum Dwellers play an important role in the functioning of the city's economy and not superlative to say that the economy of the city may come on the footpath if the slum dwellers are completely removed. The economic weakness of the slum dwellers and its population-wise strength make the slum dwellers a significant place in urban society. Though, it has some positive depiction. The place where slum dwellers are lived often treated as the first stopping point for immigrants who penetrate urban society for a job. Even somewhere slum dwellers make their place to stay for the pilgrims. The livelihood situation of maximum slum dwellers in developing country's cities are from the informal sector and these informal sector activities are located nearby the slum or remote one. Slum Dwellers develop economically viable and innovative shelter solutions for themselves. However, these few positive characteristics are weighted less in comparison to negative characteristics which creates demand for research to address this issue. Hence all the characteristics of slum dwellers make it a problematic issue that needs special commitment by many stakeholders to improve the Quality of Life and Life chances of the slum dwellers. The present study aims at providing a sociological analysis of the Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers of selected areas of Lucknow city.

1.2. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Health, Education, and Environment are the chiefly important sources to bring a profound effect on the life of the individual and its development. In the Human Development Index, 3 indicators like health, education, and income are considered important ones to derive the Quality of Life of a nation. With the intention of welfare, strategies of the government and the other organization are followed towards slum dwellers about the Quality of Life going to fail with fewer marks which are mandated by themselves in the given time framework. Besides this, there is 17 sustainable development goal originated by the United Nation Development Program adopted by many countries. These 17 goals have a connection with the Quality of Life of slum dwellers, poor people, urban dwellers, etc. Here all these goals have to be achieved in the scheduled time of the United Nation Development Program. Social, economic, and environmental stress is embedded in urban areas mostly where there are slum dwellers. Statistics show that ‘one-third of the global population do not live in adequate conditions and lack access to safe water or sanitation’ (UN-HABITAT, 2003: 5). Due to all programs, goals, schemes, policies, changes occurred in the system which brings variation in status quo among slum dwellers toward an updated direction in modern society. Variation in the status quo leads to current status. Some rational thought is prevailing in the society that Quality of Life depends on the availability and accessibility of basic services. Moreover higher attainment of education helps to get better employment and better employment makes life qualitative. For this, the description of the Quality of Life for slum dwellers needs to be followed. Hence, descriptions are based on the study of availability and accessibility of basic services. The study worked based on a conceptual theoretical framework that determines the Quality of Life of slum dwellers. To provide better living condition to the slum dwellers, their Quality of Life need to understand thoroughly.

As the external factors have their importance in determining the shape of QOL. The government welfare scheme is made in such a way that no one gets become backward in their way of life. Maximum ground coverage ensures by the government side itself. Still, the gap is found in the role of government intervention which is fulfilled by non-state actors. Herein non-state actors include as NGOs, community and individual participation, religious groups, media, etc. have some influence to change

the downward scenario into upward and it is also independent of government or state factors. Hence, there is a greater need to study the role of Government interventions and NGOs in the improvement of the Quality of Life of slum dwellers of Lucknow city.

1.3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The 'Quality of Life' is a debatable issue. As the traditional model of QOL mainly focused on the availability factor only. It does not include the non-available factor which has a greater influence on QOL. Hence weightage is given to those available factors which create only circumstances of 'yes' availability. More than that several researchers have been trying to formulate its indicators. They have not come up with the standard format of Quality of Life. So it creates a question mark on the Quality of Life. Therefore, assessing the quality of life of slum dwellers is a highly challenging task.

As we know, the level of science and technology shows the path of development, economic progress and contributes to the solution of many problems arising in the life of the human. The things which appear in dreams become true in some way or other. These things have improved the life of a human being. Such things have been utilized to arrive at a better understanding of the quality of life.

The problem of Slum Dwellers is also not new. Slum Dwellers are facing poverty, harmful environmental exposure, unequal treatment, harassment, poor remuneration, violence, get addicted to drug-taking, surrounded by debt situation and unemployment and lots more problem associated with slum dwellers which are extending with a greater level making this issue a problematic one.

Every nation wants to develop a safe and sustainable urban society and the nation needs labor-intensive work from its people so that the whole structures and function of the development may run/ work smoothly. According to resource availability, wealth structure, industrialization, commercialization, market forces, demographic profile, etc. of any nation, the lifestyle or behavior of its people get affected and somewhere all these are accountable to construct the Quality of Life of a people to a changed one. Here the Quality of Life of slum dwellers also gets changed as they are

the biggest contributor in the field of physical labor. Different nations are trying to enhance the Quality of Life of slum dwellers and still, their uplifted quality does not let them come out from the deprived situation of the slum. The Quality of Life of slum dwellers is making themselves a marginalized section of a society who is deprived of many benefits and opportunities of urbanization. Several civil movements are erupting in several parts of the country more specifically in high growth profile cities has drawn greater attention toward the human rights of slum dwellers. Right to live with dignity, house rights, gender issues, a campaign against domestic violence or atrocities on Slum Dweller belong to any caste are a few concerns of civil groups. Many NGOs are working for their 'empowerment' and 'capacity building' with great effort.

Still, such a critical issue needs greater attention. The purpose of the study will depend upon the variables used for the Quality of Life of slum dwellers that lived in selected areas of Lucknow city. These variables provide the correct scenario of how they live their lives in difficult situations. In what ways, the NGO plays an important part in uplifting the quality of life of slum dwellers and also what government scheme inhaling by the slum dwellers of Lucknow city in the name of Quality of Life, empowerment, development, etc.

The study will focus upon the various parameters of Quality of Life i.e., health, education, housing, household amenities, transport, communication, infrastructure services. Along with, availability of life chances which is required in defining the Quality of Life of slum dwellers in Lucknow city.

All these objectives are formulated in the following manner.

1.4. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the current status of Quality of Life of slum dwellers of Lucknow city on the basis of availability and accessibility of basic services such as health, education, housing, and household amenities; infrastructure, transport and communication facilities.
2. To establish the inter-linkage between Life Chances and Quality of Life of slum dwellers of Lucknow city.
3. To study the roles of government intervention and contribution of NGOs to improve the Quality of Life of slum dwellers.

1.5. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

1. The current status of Quality of Life of slum dwellers of Lucknow city are poor on the basis of availability and accessibility of basic services such as health, education, housing, and household amenities; infrastructure, transport, and communication facilities.
2. Life Chances and Quality of Life of slum dwellers of Lucknow city are strongly associated with each other.
3. The role of government interventions and contributions of NGOs are effective to improve the Quality of Life of slum dwellers.

1.6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLING

1.6.1. Methods and Methodology

The research methodology is wider than that of research methods. “Thus when we talk of research methodology we not only talk of the research methods but also consider the logic behind the methods we use in the context of our research study and explain why we are using particular methods or techniques and why we are not using others so that research results are capable of being evaluated either by researcher himself or by others”. (Kothari, 2004) It tells about the technique used by the researcher to understand the research problem. Thus, given the nature of this study “Quality of Life of slum dwellers: A sociological study of selected areas of Lucknow city” there is an urgent need to employ a Quantitative approach. Quantitative research is an approach for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables. These variables, in turn, can be measured, typically on instruments, so that numbered data can be analyzed using statistical procedures. (Creswell, 2014)

Quantitative research provides the objective study through statistical tools which are in a descriptive format. Such a study is known as a Descriptive Study. Here this descriptive study describes the situation, problem, phenomenon, service, program, and attitude of a community and also provides information about the surrounding under which the situation occurs. This study also deals with the deductive research strategy. Under the Deductive strategy, a test of generalization, hypothesis, a theory has to be done. In this deductive strategy, all the data produced during the study are used to test the hypothesis.

In the present study data collected through the primary source via Interview Schedule. Secondary sources are also used which are extracted from different NGOs,

Government offices, different reports published by the Census of India, and other research institutions in Lucknow city. Different journals and research papers are consulted to build the conceptual framework of the study.

Reasons for choosing samples from the Lucknow city for my study are due to a convenient factor as due to availability of time and money, it was viable to choose slums from the capital city of Uttar Pradesh.

1.6.2. Universe of the Study and Sampling technique

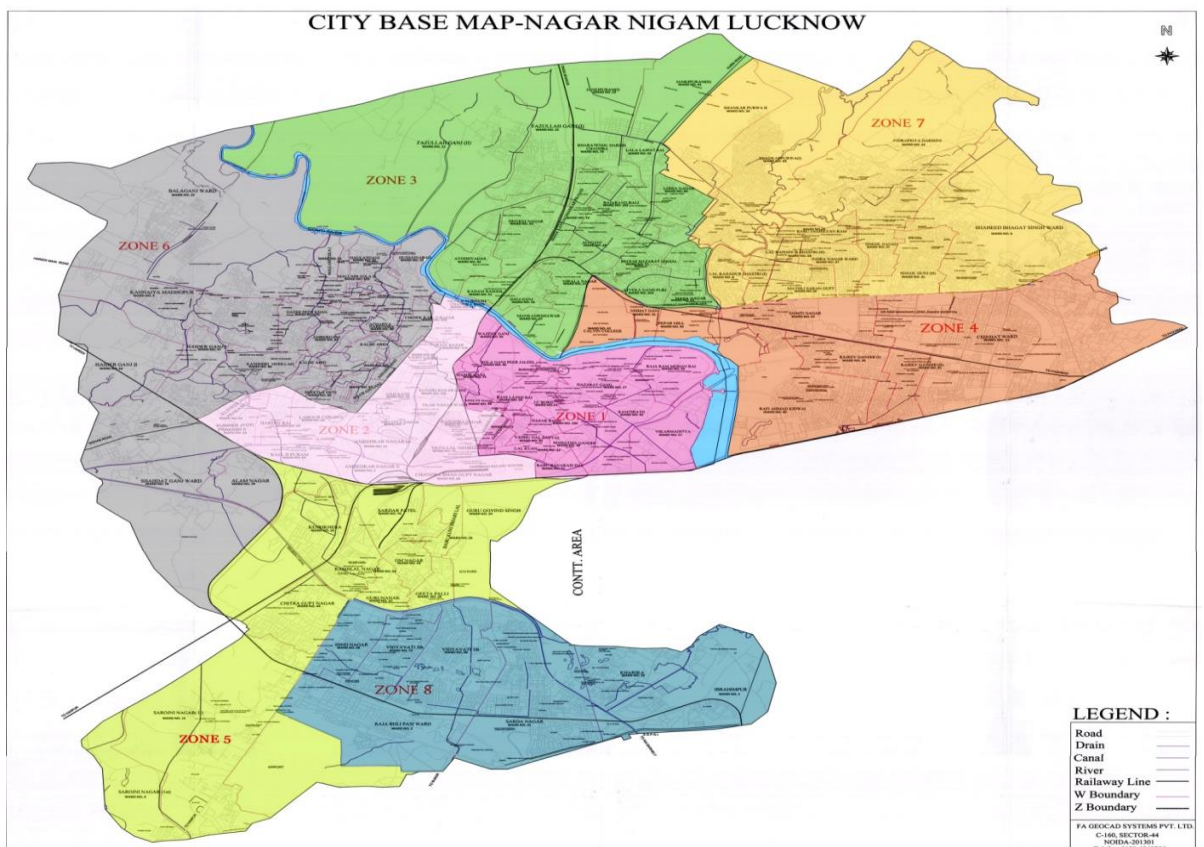
Lucknow city is the universe of the study. As per Census 2011 of India, the total population of Lucknow city is 28.17 lakh with a total area of 350 sq. km and density of 8049 persons /sq.km. Lucknow city is divided into 8 zones and further sub-divided into 110 administrative wards. It has 609 slums according to LUCKNOW NAGAR NIGAM, Lucknow. It has about 502 Notified Slum and 107 Non-Notified Slum. The List of Notified Slum is constructed after the merger of three annexures provided by government organizations which are as follows Lucknow Municipal Cooperation (LMC), District Urban Development Authority (DUDA), Smart City Office, Lucknow Municipal Corporation. About 27% of the city population lives in slums. Notified Slum is the slum among the slum population, 77% belongs to OBC and SC division of social groups and 69% are living below the poverty line. It is found that the slums are having a housing deficit of 78303. In concern to infrastructure, 73% of the slum households do not have full access to individual water supply connections. It is also found that about 27 % of the households practice open defecation (as per the report of RCUES, 2013).

For the selection of slums, a cluster sampling technique has been administered to list the respondent in a sampling frame. Here the population is large and cluster sampling is suitable for the large population. The researcher has adopted a cluster sampling technique. In the Cluster Sampling technique, the researcher divides the population into groups that have some identical characteristics. Here groups are called Clusters. Here clusters have now been recognized as finite and known entities. So, units of study are selected on the basis of Simple Random Sampling (SRS) in the clusters. By the SRS, each element or units of the universe are equal chances of being selected for the sample. By the cluster sampling technique, the selection of slums is possible out of a total of 502 notified slums. Here the selection of slums is called the selected areas of the study in Lucknow city.

Sample size

502 Notified Slum are clustered into 8 zones. 2 Notified Slums are taken from each zone on the basis of Simple Random Sampling i.e. total 16 Notified Slum from 8 zones. These 16 Notified slums are the selected areas distributed equally in 8 different zones of Lucknow city. From a single Notified Slum, 10 households are drawn from convenience sampling which reached 160 households from 16 Notified Slum. One member was selected from each household. A total of 160 respondents are from every 160 households. Hence, the sample size is 160 slum dwellers from eight different zones of Lucknow city has been used for the study purpose.

ZONE -1	ZONE-2	ZONE-3	ZONE-4	ZONE-5	ZONE-6	ZONE-7	Zone-8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laxman Prasad Road • Tilpurwa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambedkar Nagar • Charui Kheda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banarasi Tola • Usmanpur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akbar Nagar Dakshimi • Gadiyan Purwa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardeen kheda • Kailash Puri Harijan Basti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Munnu Kheda • Dubagga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samiuddin Pur • Takrohi Duda Colony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sambar Kheda • Bheem Tola



Secondary Source: Map provided by the LMC, 2019

1.6.3. Procedure of the Data Collection

The procedure of data collection starts with the formation of the Interview schedule. This interview schedule is filled by the researcher against the responses made by the respondent during a survey. The procedure of data collection is ultimately connected to the survey method. Creswell (2104) noted “Survey research provides a quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinions of a population by studying a sample of that population. It includes cross-sectional and longitudinal studies using questionnaires or structured interviews for data collection—with the intent of generalizing from a sample to a population (Fowler, 2008)” (p.42).

The study was conducted based on Cross-Sectional. Here, Cross-sectional studies are the studies done at one point in time. It means data filled in the interview schedule with the respondent at a time. No second or more meetings are arranged to recheck the response filled in the interview schedule by the same respondent. Hence, Cross-sectional data has been collected from the samples. Kumar (2011) defines Cross-sectional studies, also known as one-shot or status studies are the most commonly used design in the social sciences. This design is best suited to studies aimed at finding out the prevalence of a phenomenon, situation, problem, attitude, or issue, by taking a cross-section of the population. This design is useful in obtaining an overall ‘picture’ as it stands at the time of the study (p.106).

During survey research, face to face interaction is possible where the respondent gets interviewed by the researcher. The interview is the biggest tool in social science research. An interview approach is particularly a powerful method to understand the in-depth understanding of the topic. Gaining an understanding of the quality of life of the slum dwellers from their perspective is a very important criterion in analyzing their current status and about the life chances which they get in their lifetime. The interview provides micro-level perspectives about the respondents. The interview helps in understanding the reality and the full account of respondents’ engagements and lived experiences of, thoughts about, and feeling for a situation or decision.

For the interview, a structured interview with close-ended questions was employed. Closed-ended questions are an important tool to obtain an authentic, specific, and objective explanation from the respondents. The interview is a principle method of collecting information having a direct bearing on the research objectives of the study.

1.6.4. Presentation of Data

Collected data are performed some statistical function in SPSS. This Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) contains many functions of statistics. In this SPSS, Diagrammatic Representation of variables (say frequency bar diagram) and tabulated form (say frequency table, cross- table, multiple response tables) easily obtained. Here, Variables are arranged in variable view of SPSS where the description of a variable is given and also provide information about the type of Scale of it. Here the variable' scale could be Nominal, Ordinal, Scale. In the data view page of SPSS, all the information gathers during the fieldwork is imported from the interview schedule/ Questionnaire to SPSS software. Depending upon the scale, the various test conducted. Variables are of two types categorical and continuous. Under categorical, nominal, or ordinal variables employed and they cannot do the mathematical calculation. Ordinal variable per se has characteristics of hierarchy. Under Continuous type, variable shows scaling feature and mathematical calculation.

For the analysis part of the study, SPSS tools are used to get the results. Later, in this study, descriptive statistics were employed such as means, frequencies, percentages, and cross-tabulations to get the understanding of parameters of the quality of life of the slum dwellers and of the life chances which one can avail during his/her tenure of living in slum areas. These techniques provided a useful medium for exploring the objectives of the research work and finding the research questions as proposed earlier.

1.7. SCOPE AND DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The intent of the study gets to know the Quality of Life of slum dwellers of Lucknow city. The scope of the study is too large. It could be understood by the research work done by earlier researchers, scholars, academicians, etc. like the quality of life on Migrant household in urban slums (Sundari, 2003), the quality of life of Lucknow (Singh, 2015), quality of life in a Kathmandu slum (Khunal, 2014), the quality of life of People in urban slums in Indian states (Saravanakumar et al, 2018), the quality of life in slums of Coimbatore city: A comparative study (Sreebhagyalakshmi, A., & Thomas, S., 2018), the quality of life of slum women: A case study of Mangalore city (Govindraju, 2012), Sleep and Quality of Life in urban poverty (Simonelli et al, 2003). Here the title of the topic of other researchers varies concerning aspects from

which the researcher has dealt with. These some aspects are gender, marginal section, racial, regional, etc. From such types of aspects, Quality of Life can be associated. Delimitation of the study can be seen in the choice of

1. Notified slums based on the availability of the secondary resource.
2. Variables/ indicators of Quality of Life makes the research Quantitative could be maintained.
3. Weberian perspective of Life Chances based on Conceptual theoretical Framework makes this study more sociological.
4. Age of the Sample is derived from 18 years to old age. It means below the age of 18 years, the respondents are censored.

Many difficulties have been found during the fieldwork of research. Some are as follows: People participation during fieldwork was the toughest part of the research. Slum Dwellers tried to escape to share their detail of education, income, etc. Slum Dwellers had been saying that they will get any benefit from this research and even blaming that other people like me came to take all detail to ensure their wellness shortly. Here my duty to ensure them that their data will not be dispersed anywhere else except in the academic corridor for research purposes. Your identity will be a credential for us. Many a time political debate started during fieldwork whereas a researcher has to maintain the equilibrium with them for the research. At the organizational level whether saying government or non-government, the data which they provide are obsolete or not updated. They have transferred such data to the digital platform. Hence, the same kind of data does just waste the valuable time of the researcher. It delimits that the study may not be generalized to other populations who are no longer slum dwellers of Lucknow city.

Chapterization

The study “Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers: A Sociological Study of Selected Areas of Lucknow city” is mainly organized into 5 chapters. Chapter-1 is the introduction which begins with the definition of Quality of Life, the definition of Slum dwellers, policies and programmes for slum dwellers in India, Inter-linkage between ‘Quality of Life’ and ‘Life chances’, ‘Quality of Life’ and ‘Life chances’ of slum dwellers in India, the rationale of the study, statement of the problem, research objective, research hypothesis, research methodology, scope and delimitation of the study. In the methodology section, criteria are given to select areas in Lucknow city. Brief

description of Lucknow city, the methodology adopted in sample selection for the study.

Chapter-2 is on review of literatures include literatures of QOL, Life Chances, Slums, NGOs. Various indicators related to Quality of Life are mentioned.

Chapter-3 deals with Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers: Conceptual Theoretical Framework includes various concepts and theories of Life chance, mobility, and status have been discussed. The study 'Quality of Life of Slum dwellers' linked the class and status of Life Chances theoretically.

Chapter 4 Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers: Empirical analysis and interpretation of selected areas of Lucknow city include analysis through SPSS and Microsoft Excel. Here excel sheet occurs with weightage value. Chapter 4 is categorized into 4 parts.

The first part of chapter 4 deals with the socio-economic background or profile of the slum dwellers living in the notified slums of Lucknow city.

The second part of chapter 4 studies the availability and accessibility of basic services hold by slum dwellers. Basic services include health services, education, housing, and household amenities, nutritional food, clothing, infrastructure services, the transportation domain, communication facilities.

The third part of chapter 4 concentrated on 'Life Chance' and their inter-linkage with QOL statically. This inter-linkage would be shown by the Chi-square test and the pattern between the parameter of 'Life chances' and 'Quality of Life' of slum dwellers shown by the cross-table after the chi-square test.

In the fourth part of chapter 4, Description of various Government schemes from the center to state level. Government intervention in the life of slum dwellers has been obtained through the awareness of government schemes. These government schemes are mainly center related scheme of India. Contribution of NGOs on the ground level is assessed.

Chapter 5 deals with the Summary and Conclusion of the study with the recommendation. Further, references with APA style and appendices are attached.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Many studies were conducted from the regional level to the international level with greater intensity with the same subject matter that is Quality of Life. Here the context, the scenario, the situation, etc. all are discussed differently in their work by the researcher and/or intellectual one to determine the Quality of Life. Depending upon the types of research, the whole outcome of the data changed.

Abbott & Wallace (2012) derived the Social Quality Model from sociological theory used to get standard indicators to explain individual life satisfaction. The authors reported indicators are stable across time and space. The model has its methodological and analytical framework and challenges the idea that claims economic growth itself responsible for the higher quality of life of the individuals. The authors suggest that social quality has a strong impact on life satisfaction which is measured subjectively. It provides the essential link between need, action, and policies for an acceptable standard of living. The Social Quality model brought down four indicators are economic security, social cohesion, social inclusion, and the conditions for social empowerment.

Aggarwal (2017) studied the effect of quality of life of Seemapuri slum dwellers in East Delhi upon relocation. The study was based on descriptive-analytical inquiry. The objectives were to discuss the existing living condition of the urban poor in the Seemapuri area, to study existing policies for slums in Delhi, and to analyze the relocation process of the urban poor. The proposed relocation site was on the city periphery named Phoot Kurd adjacent to the industrial area and village. 100 out of 157 households of Seemapuri slum found eligible for the flat in the relocation site. One special criterion of eligibility was that the beneficiary should be an occupant and living as a tenant, not an owner. The different parameters used to measure Quality of Life like housing, income, jobs, education, civic engagement, Life satisfaction, safety, age, and gender. Some of the parameters have many indicators. After analyzing data, Aggarwal concluded that Seemapuri slums are trapped in low human capital equilibrium, seen dysfunctional institutions, poor access to developed services. Overall Quality of life of Seemapuri slum dwellers is poor. Aggarwal inferred that the Relocation should be done by the needs of slum residents as she suggested that “one size does not fit for all”.

Andrew (1974) states perceptual indicators are those indicators that are based on an individual's perception. Whereas well-being is supposed to be the mean of the level of Quality of Life. A worldwide movement has done for social indicators which are evidence for measurement, understand, and their individual's well-being. The author focused on perceived life quality rather than objective life quality. The author used perceptual indicators in place of subjective indicators. By this, authors trying to escape from biased nature towards objective vs. subjective. With time, the perception of indicators of Life Quality usually suffered from methodological weaknesses in terms of their validity, interpretability, completeness, and utility. These weaknesses are addressed like judgments not to be evaluated by individual always. Some other set of an expert can or should be available to evaluate their decision whether good or bad. Along with this, individuals have to keep own sense of well-being and societal welfare are inclined toward the well-being of the individual, respectively merge to provide better relationship and measures the perception of life quality.

Anikin, V. et al. (2017) used Weber's approach to derive social stratification on the basis of Life chance. They considered the life chance as a positive and negative privilege. Their framework dealt with a certain aspect of life such as economic condition, work situation, human capital accumulation, consumption, and leisure activities. These aspects were connected with social stratification.

Anthias (2001) studied an interactive role between class, gender, and ethnicity within the marketplace and characterized marketable attributes. The author pointed out that resources in the market place used for determining life chances. The author discussed how the traditional thought process of gender and ethnicity differs from the human capital approach of today's era. Still, the authors emphasize the class does matter or has greater power over gender and ethnicity. The author studied the theory of stratification away from the distinction between class and status to the level of gender and ethnicity because a distinction between class and status always placed the ethnicity and gender in the backdrop only.

Here, the Occupation feature within the market is discussed by the author. According to the author, occupation carries different authority from the level of control over others to the stage of determination of the psychological condition of the world. The author points out that those people who are out of occupation or work may be deprived of self-esteem which is a pre-requisite to get effective life chances and ultimately those deprived people could lack access to an economic resources.

According to the author, Life chances provide context to the Life Condition. Whereby life condition describes the position of an individual in the social relations develops through resource allocation and social placement. The key thing that the author discussed life chances are the product of two things. The first one is an allocation of individuals to roles and positions within the productive system and the other one is an allocation and role within the production and reproduction of sex difference and biological reproduction (gender).

Bhatt (1994) devised its operational definition of slum after reviewing many approaches to the study of slums. Slums are the residential areas inhabiting the poorest of the poor. The author analyzed the push and pull factor most responsible for bringing the people from the village to town. After analyzed many studies, the Author revealed that slums had always emerged as a social problem. A slum is generally existed in pose areas, around diplomatic enclaves, near the bus terminal on the highway or in low-lying areas, etc. some slum develops on agricultural lands. The author has selected two slums of Delhi for its case study and administered an interview schedule related to caste, income, education, etc. In the interpretation of the analysis of the study, those slums are well settled which are inclined toward semi-skilled and skilled jobs. From the study, caste and occupational hierarchy are reflected in a slum. Still, they develop 'we feeling' in the slum and also create a network of their people of caste, ethnic, and regional background. Such a network helps those who come comes to the city for employment. Making ration is a major problem for a new migrant to Delhi. A large number of slum dwellers are satisfied with the policies and schemes of the government of Delhi.

Burra et.al (2003) described the work history of the origin of NGO SPARC and how much extent they develop the skill to construct community toilets in the slum. NGO SPARC had constructed many community toilets in various regions of the different cities like Bangalore, Pune, Bombay, Kanpur, etc. which create sanitation sensitivity among various slum dwellers. NGO had made provision of affordable and manageable community toilets. The authors discussed "pay-and-use" toilets facility does not come forward in the slum earlier than the existence of NGO SPARC because it is costly enough to pay at each time to use the bathroom. Authors raised the issue of installation of the toilet than sewer treatment plant establishment in Bombay slum condition. Authors found the reason for lack-ness of attention to sanitation in Bombay were large health burdens, inadequate sanitation, prevail of freeloader stereotypes,

reluctance of international funding agencies, densely populated area with a small winding alley, uncertainties regarding ownership, size of household, the land belongs to national government institutions which do not permit the municipal corporation to do any activities on to the land (such as the Railways Authority, the Port Trusts or the Airport Authorities), political vote bank and difficult to make toilet wet free and irregular water supplies would make it difficult to keep toilets clean.

Caplovitz (1973) focused on consumer practices of low-income families and point out that the poor pay more. The author justified its analysis by providing a conclusion that not only poor people but all those who are classified on the basis of the market system pay more. Even the business firms know this situation and exploit the poor by providing debt to the poor which is treated as expensive at the lower section of society.

Chan & Goldthorpe (2007) disregard weber's distinction of class and status. Authors point out that individuals can position themselves on the basis of employment, economic security, and prospect within the class structure. Whereas consumption patterns (a part of lifestyle) are stratified more by status. Authors also showed that both class and status are involved in shaping the political front in their manner. Class predicted by Left-right attitude (involved in material interest) and status attracted towards Libertarian - authoritarian attitude.

Das & Meher (2013) analyzed the economic activities of the slum dwellers. It aims at production, processing, packaging, selling distribution, purchase, and consumption of goods and services as well as money and wealth to fulfill some wants/needs on a commercial or self-reliance basis, to enhance their Quality of Life. The present purpose of our study is to examine the factors which attract slum dwellers to settle in slums and to know their economic activities as well as their socioeconomic profiles. There can be no doubt that dire poverty compels people to be slum dwellers but it is not true that all the slum dwellers are poor. Except for poverty, various factors govern the growth of slums. To examine whether the economic conditions of slum dwellers have improved due to their migration from their origin or not.

Dhar & Nirmala (2012) studied the urban growth of Tirupati city and slum development. Here studied emphasis more on origin and evolution, structure, function, and socio-economic condition of the slum of the city. The authors used the diagnostic study to upgrade the quality of life of slum dwellers of that city. Data for the study is based on primary and secondary. The Tirupati city is culturally important

or one of the sacred place for pilgrims in India and also dominated by the tertiary economy. Slums become the place for lodging and board to the pilgrims. Here the QOL of slum dwellers in Tirupati city. Authors suggest that to bring change in the behavior of slum dwellers, it is necessary not to be treated as untouchable and second-rate citizens of the town.

Evan et.al. (2013) viewed lifelong learning marked as an avenue for people to improve life chances. Authors considered theories of Reflexive Modernization that worked behind lifelong learning where Reflexive Modernization refers to a condition in which the growth of knowledge forces the people to give decisions and also develop contexts for action. Authors utilized cohort studies to build relationship agency and structure with the life course of an individual. Moreover, the life chance is constructed or derived by a bounded agency (a socially constructed agency). Lifelong learning of youth is shaped due to socio-historical conditions and social stratifications as well as by the prevailing education and training of an individual.

Fourcade (2017) focused on market institutions that shape life chances. Individual classified or sorted on the basis of credit risk. Scores are counted on the credit risk of the individual within the market. As a private institution creating the market situation and overlooked the forces that shape the life chances of an individual. The author claimed that classification situations are the engine of modern class situations. The author also points out that the market acts blindly to create and maintain social status. Market compels competitive logic rather than protecting the monopoly of certain dominant groups.

Ghosh (2014) studied different domains of quality of life and their relationship to socio-demographic features of older people living in an urban slum in India. The author conducted a cross-sectional study with a sample size of 120 older slum dwellers. Data are generated through interviews and assessments done by the World Health Organization Quality of Life-BREF questionnaire. In the analysis part, mean scores in each domain of Quality of Life of older people did not differ significantly in terms of gender, age groups, castes, and family types. Older Slum dwellers who had more education, married and greater income had significantly better QOL scores. Along with this, the Author pointed out that Mean scores were also better in the domain where older slum dwellers had their income and also resided with their children. Moreover, older people with such characteristics as low education, being single, lacking personal income, and not residing with their children had low QOL.

Further, the Author suggests increasing the Quality of Life of older people by greater focusing on the domain of Quality of Life.

Goswami & Manna (2013) conducted a case study in Raipur city, Chattisgarh and a reverse study is done means Rapid slummification has caused environmental degradation in the city. The study will focus on how government helps poor urban residents to take advantage of economic opportunities by equipping them with education, skills, and good health. In the conclusion part, it is noted that some slum dwellers don't believe in casteism, untouchability, and purdah (superstition) system. Raipur slum dwellers are still far from standard Quality of Life.

Govindraju, B.M. (2012) studied the Quality of Life of slum women of Mangalore city, Karnataka state, and used a case study method. The age range of respondents considered 18-45 years used the Hindi version of the World Health Organization Quality of Life scale (WHOQOL group, 1995) developed by Saxena. This scale provides separate scores of 24 facets and 6 domains. He analyzed the data obtained and calculated the mean and standard deviation. Results show very poor Quality of Life of slum women because they are ignored, neglected, faced alienation from their family members.

Iyer (2012) used secondary data and specifically like India's 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3). Besides this wealth index was generated for households in urban India using NFHS-3 data. the analysis shows that a substantial proportion of the poor population does not live in slums whereas a substantial proportion of slum dwellers does not fall on the bottom line of the wealth index. The authors pointed out that sanitation is a major problem rather than education as children of slum dwellers wait for their turn to fetch water. Authors studied that a bathtub may hold water about 151 L while slum dwellers may only get water 30L to fulfill all its needs. Here Author stated missing a single day is just missing money or the creation of an unearned situation.

Javeed (2013) investigate the existing problems of water, domestic problems like toilet facility, ration, fuel, children education, etc. and also examine the socio-economic condition and certain parameter for Quality of Life of slum women dweller in Malegaon city has been discussed as "Being" comprises of health conditions, personal hygiene, exercise, physical outlook; "Belonging" includes work facilities, housing condition, neighborhood and education facilities; "Becoming" contains job

and voluntary work activities. In the Malegaon district, women and girl children are the most sufferers. Women slum dwellers face health complications and have low nutritional intake and many other problems due to contaminated water and less drinking.

Jha & Tripathi (2014) studied the Quality of Life of dwellers living in the slums of Varanasi city and used 10 parameters to determine the Quality of Life such as source of lighting, fuel used for cooking, sources of drinking, housing condition, sewage disposal facility, place of waste dumping, Medical facilities, literacy, female literacy, ration card type. Here they chose 5 slums of Varanasi city which were randomly selected. Primary data collected through an interview schedule by a field survey of 150 households as sample size and secondary data from Census, DUDA, Slum Composite index, and standard deviation technique used to determine QOL. An important point is that female literacy and ration card as a variable is used.

Kapuria (2017) provides the individual assessment of well-being and their determinant corresponds to extent of access to basic services. Ultimately the extent of access provides the functioning for the Quality of Life. Various functioning provided by Sen's Capability Approach for individual assessment corresponds to the measures of Quality of Life of Dasgupta and Weale. Here author discussed measures of quality of life of Dasgupta and Weale via indices which are health, welfare, freedom of choice, and more broadly, basic liberties which are the first reflection of a constituent of well-being and others reflect as measures of access to the determinants of well-being like the availability of food, clothing, shelter, potable water, legal aid, education facilities, health care, resources devoted to national security, and income. Author Quoted Dasgupta and Weale's statement that taking anyone measure may serve as a measure of changes in the quality of life in a society.

Khaef, S., & Zebardast, E. (2016) have studied Quality of Life in deteriorated areas of Tehran, Iran. In Tehran, deteriorated areas are defined by 3 factors such as fine grain, lack of permeability, and durability, and other aspects such as environmental, social, transportation, and economic aspects are not utilized. Based on 3 factors, *javadieh* is an area that has the highest deterioration rate. Khaef & Zebardast used 49 indicators which are categorized into 11 domains such as access to daily services, access to educational services, access to recreational services, access to transportation facilities, traffic and mobility, infrastructure, environment, social life, private relation, housing, and total satisfaction. Here "traffic and mobility", "housing" and "infrastructure" are

considered as the most important domains of Quality of Life. On regression analysis, no statistically significant relationship was found between life satisfaction and domains of “access to transportation facilities”, “educational services” and “social life”.

Khan & Malaviya (2017) considered Quality of life as an important aspect of the development of any urban area. The authors pointed out that more urbanization led to the degradation of QOL and also to study the background of QOL, there is a need to understand the qualitative approach behind QOL. Authors considered the quality of life deals are associated with the pattern of advantages, disadvantages, and opportunities found in a living environment that affect the life of an individual through access to services, facilities, and amenities. Further indicators of Physical Quality of life are the best indices for measuring QOL among the slum dwellers of Jammu city.

Khunal (2014) studied squatter settlement which is living on the edge, a Balkhu, Nepal. A case study is employed. This study is a collaborative effort of many stakeholders like Diaconia University of Applied Sciences, St. Xavier College, Nepal, and Turku University of Applied Sciences. It assesses the quality of life in Balkhu Squatter settlement by subjective and objective approach. The mixed-method technique is used for data collection which gathers qualitative and quantitative data from the survey, participant direct observation, interviews, image, and video. The author used 46 open- and closed-ended questions covered with different themes such as personal information, education, economic status, cultural status, health, water and sanitation, social issues, housing, and political status. Thematic analyses were utilized. The findings show the quality of life in Balkhu squatter settlement are not good and non-satisfactory with the present condition. Lack of well-being done by community objectively in case of a clean living environment, water and electricity facility, safe shelter, employment opportunity, and education opportunity. The author points out that the community is also facing marginalization problems related to cultural, social, and economic. For this personal faith, hope, desire, dream, etc. have never been given up by slum dwellers. They also get supported by faith-based organizations which strengthen the capacity of people living in a slum to overcome the challenges faced by them. The subjective indication is that people live in fear, lack of communication between the community and its stakeholders. A study suggested

that basic need fulfillment is necessary for the satisfactory measure of the quality of life of those living in Balkhu settlement, Nepal.

Kuhne (2019) analyzed the concept of Life chances given by Dahrendorf and measured liberalism in terms of Life chance. Here Author signified the Dahrendorf's statement more life chances people have, the more liberal will be their society. The author analyzed the Life chances linked with a social approach, not by the moral or political way. Though Author considered liberalism as a tool of options and opportunities in the life of people. The author viewed Dahrendorf as a contrast traditional thinker who supposes money enables people to make choices to spend. Here Author talked about meaningful choices whether money has to spend or not. It depends upon the Society in which people are living.

Ley (2005) discussed the concept of 'necessity' which is on the debate. Here necessity is defined as items present in the market basket. This market basket is already determined by the government or other institutions. Market basket may include Television, Air Condition, heater, computer, etc. The author further suggests (Quoting other authors) that it is impossible to set the poverty threshold during inflation as rate changes in marker basket in such a situation. The authors seek to answer the absolute measure of poverty possible ever and in turn, the author stated persons get to know the necessity to live with dignity in a given society are defined socially, so there a chance to reach absolute poverty. The author points out that wealth creates poverty and the minimum resource concept is attached to the poor. Here minimum resource concept treats the poor with more respect than the minimum standard of living (standard of living measure merely set a resource level and understood as adequate and also does not make judgment or assumptions as to how the poor will expend these resource). The author raised the issue of Morris's Physical quality of Life index (one of the measures of poverty) is only employed at the population level, not individual level or family level. The author showed Morris is well aware of the weakness of the Physical quality of life index i.e., intangible goods are not included in their index. Whereas Amartya sen included both tangible and intangible resources in its capability approach concept. The author further showed that the parenting stress hypothesis, intergenerational earning elasticity, material deprivation theory, culture of poverty, etc. are responsible for diminishing the Life chances of children and pushed into the wetland of poverty.

Ligatti (2018) viewed life chance theory through the lens of residential housing and provides an argument on a more expansive view of lost housing opportunity damages in a fair enforcement case. It goes beyond the typical traditional view of the damage. Traditional damage sees the tangible and intangible harm to the victim. It does not consider as a result of discrimination. Even the plaintiff may also seek damage compensation for loss of housing opportunities. Moreover, life gets a substantial impact on educational opportunities, work opportunities, etc. Here author adopted field of life chances into place-based theories such as “neighborhood effects” and “geography of opportunity”. The author points out the word chance used by Max Weber refers to as probability, not a possibility or random chance. The modern technique of inquiry are quantified through probability calculation provides inquiry of opportunities accessed by the individual and how much extent the advantage and disadvantage are related to membership in certain groups or status.

Link and Phelan (2001) commented on the criticism against stigma made by another researcher. They defined stigma as the co-occurrence of its components such as labeling, stereotyping, separation, status loss, and discrimination. Power is the major tool that exercises for the occurrence of stigma. In the stigmatized situation, people’s lives are devastated and distribution of Life chances in such areas as earning, housing, health, etc. disturbed. Authors argue that many factors other than stigma influence the outcome. Though stigma matter discussed little. The authors also discussed two reasons for misguidance toward stigma. The first reasons are seeking to understand the impact of stigma for particular circumstances and the second reasons are a host of stigmatizing circumstances that focused on particular outcomes. Authors separate stigma with status in one condition. The condition is a loss of status. As lower status in its hierarchy has its effects on a person’s life chances. So here status loss kindly acts as a source of discrimination.

Liu (1974) studied the quality of life in the United States metropolitan areas. To assess social, economic, political, and environmental indicators by using a systematic method that reflects the quality of life of the United States. Nine indicators were utilized such as individual status, individual quality, living conditions, agriculture, technology, economic status, education, health, and welfare of state and local government. Liu had used factor analysis as these 9 indicators themselves having more than 100 variables. Liu assigned a weight to each variable in index computation.

Liu visualized the level of living as a level of satisfaction of the needs of the population. According to Liu, Quality of Life can be heterogeneous, as the peoples are. Indicators provided by Liu contained indicators such as some persons in the learning force and some first-year medical students.

Mander et. al. (2019) tried to analyze inequalities embedded in society. They considered that inequalities continue till the gap between the rich and the poor becoming enlarged. The power of Rich people increased in the neoliberal society. They discussed demographic dividends which are based on two things that are a requirement of nutrition, health, education, training, morale, and other is sufficient employment opportunity of decent work. They defined Life chance as an opportunity to improve one's social and economic situation. The improvement in Life chances, in terms of nutrition, health, child and maternal survival, life expectancy, and economic well-being is slower and unequal for socially disadvantaged groups categorized as by gender, class, caste, religious identity, and disability. They have pointed out that the situation of unequal life chances is not inevitable but is the direct consequence of public policy in neoliberal times.

Misra et.al. (2001) acquired the dietary and lifestyle profile of migrant population living in urban slums that have come from rural areas of northern India and analyzed data resulting in such profile conducive to the development of coronary risk factors such as obesity, hypertension, diabetic, etc. All the data are rechecked if any incomplete information is obtained from the respondent. A cross-sectional descriptive study has been done on 227 respondents.

Mookherjee (2007) worked relate to indoor air pollution means cooking smoke originated during the formation of food in the family of slum dwellers. Due to this indoor air pollution, acute respiratory infection had been found in the slum dwellers creating morbidity level high, a dangerous situation in the world.

Mookherjee had also obtained socioeconomic status via 3 factors/ variables such as education, caste/religion, and income. The education status of the family had been determined by the higher education of the adult member of the family. Moreover, one argument provided that if a single member of the family attains some education, then he/she must be the decision-maker of that family and this member would automatically determine the power structure of the family. Such an argument had no

proof in their work. The second factors are caste/ religion which is weighted on the terms of sociological standing of the caste of the slum from 0 to 20. The last one is income which is weighed based on the mean income of the family. Then these three variables were added and a mean value arrived at to obtain the socio-economic status of the slum.

Padhi (1999) had done a comparison between the economic conditions of slum dwellers of New Delhi and Bhubaneswar. Based on the nature of the occupation, workers have broadly divided into 3 categories. They are self-employed, daily wage earners, salaried group. Padhi had shown reasons for unemployment are sickness; retrench from a job, extremely low wage offered. Here Delhi's workers are less unemployed from sickness in comparison to Bhubaneswar. In Bhubaneswar, the workers preferred to stick to one job while Delhi workers had to change their job until and unless they got better facilities and working conditions in it. In Bhubaneswar, the chance of getting a job every month apart from domestic work was extremely limited for the slum dwellers. Padhi had applied Chayanov's theory which postulates a strong positive relationship between the consumer to worker (C/W) ratio of households and the labor days of work performed by peasant producers. In this study, slum dwellers are mostly small peasants and landless agricultural laborers before migrating to the cities. Here the small contradiction of this study from Chayanov's theory related to Peasant terminology. Padhi had discussed the consumption and living standard of slum dwellers in the form of property status, poverty scenario.

Portes (1972) considered the definition of the slum are irrational. The author discussed both theories of marginality and culture of poverty linked with Weber's emotional social action where the behavior of slum dwellers are not goal-oriented rather emotionally based. The authors analyzed the core economic view of the peripheral slum in Latin America. One of view social class which formed by aggregation of people with comparable life chances as determined by their possession of and exclusion from the resource. These social class leads to varying life chances and build up capacities to influence the life course. Whereas Status hierarchies are linked to occupational roles. The author conveys that in order to become poor, there is no need to become unemployed. Here some instances shown by the author in Latin America as the wage of employed personal is below the poverty line. The authors provide the reasons for this that underdevelopment of the national economy and/ or skewed distribution of resources.

Priyadarshi (2007) studied migration, infrastructure, and health care services in a selected slum in Delhi. The author applied the Wellbeing Index. Variables such as household size, child-woman ratio, and percentage of ill members in the household, are likely to reduce the well-being of the household. Health expenditure per capita may reduce or raise the well-being of the household though regressions reported such expenditure has a positive effect on Per capita total expenditure. The economic powers of slum dwellers of a selected slum in Delhi are well off, not so poor. The knowledge, perceptions, and meaning of health, health problems are not uniform in the slum.

Rai & Singh (2012) stated that much of the existed infrastructure of Lucknow City is old, worn, and overexploited. Though improvement had taken place in basic amenities. Still Quality of basic services is declining. The authors discussed the report of the National Survey made by Public Affair (2002) in which irony had been seen with the contemporary situation that India did well in providing basic services but lack in quality, reliability, and effectiveness side. The author focused on the improvement of Service delivery via some instrument which is found effectively by applying the concept of Good Governance. The authors suggested that the Public-Private Partnership model must be implemented in municipal services so that cost of maintenance of any infrastructure could reduce, increase efficiency, and project timely finished.

Ram (2009) studied the specific nature and levels of Social mobility of Scheduled caste both in class and caste structure in its book *Beyond Ambedkar*. The author analyzed social mobility by relating it with the change taking place in one's statuses in class structure as well as in the caste system. The author examined the congruity, the incongruity between statuses of the mobile schedule caste acquired both in caste and class structure. Also examined the nature and level of status identification among mobile schedule caste. These statuses identification is done by others of their status.

RCUES (2013) presented the Plan of Action in Lucknow with the title 'Slum Free City Plan of Action' under the Rajiv Awas Yojna (RAY) Scheme for Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra, and Meerut of Uttar Pradesh state. They have analyzed and prioritized housing conditions, infrastructure deficiency, and vulnerability of slum settlement based on score and ranking method by following RAY guidelines. In this way, the existing condition of the slum can be assessed.

Infrastructure deficiency (denoted by *i*) are characterized as Bad, Moderate, Good, whereas Vulnerability (denoted by *v*) are as Least, Moderate, Most. Formation of a matrix under 3*3 (3 rows of 'i' * 3 columns of 'v') categorized a total of 330 slums out of 609 slums.

Saravanakumar et al. (2018) analyzed only the secondary data collected from the Census 2011 report of the Government of India and provided Quality of Life of the urban slum of all the states and union territories of India which was measured through the composite index and standard deviation technique. They have used 9 variables as an indicator of physical Quality of Life like sanitation facility, work participation rate, etc.

Sheth et al. (2009) conducted a case study in Mumbai related to slum rehabilitation in the context of urban sustainability. The study examined slum areas and their effects on sustainable urban development and tried to understand the gap between families shifting from slums to rehabilitated buildings and also understand the attitude of slum dwellers toward urban sustainability.

Shukla et.al. (2015) studied the housing and sanitary conditions of the slum dwellers living in urban slums of Lucknow city. A cross-sectional study was conducted and a semi-structured questionnaire was employed. 77.1% of households out of 384 households lived in the congested locality and 69.5% of households are constructed back to back and continuous type. Around 47.3% and 25.0% of the household have inadequate ventilation and lighting, respectively. Even, 74.5% of a household were practicing unsafe way for water storage and handling. Hand wash practice before cooking food and eating prevailed around 77.9% and 52.6%, respectively. About 51.1% of households go to open fields for defecation. Here Authors have to define caste as a class and no proper explanation of socio-economic status.

Simonelli et.al (2013) studied the Quality of Life concerning the sleep aspect. Quality of sleep, sleep routine, sleep context, and sleep habits among slum dwellers have been discussed and evaluated the effect of a housing transition on Quality of Life, sleep quality who have participated in the slum-housing upgrading program run by non-profit organization TECHO in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Singh, Y. (1977) viewed the shifting of ideology regarding the study of caste and class from change and mobility or say ranking, hierarchy to identity, domination and exploitation, empowerment, intra-systemic mobility. Moreover, the boundaries of

Gender become widening that cuts across the boundaries of caste or class. In a society, Instrumental rationalities are mobilized among people too much that lead to two cultural and social consequences. First, awake of sharing and social justice towards the poor and the marginalized. Second, the Under-class and the Dalit perceive this attitude of the middle classes towards them as justification for an aggressive response on their side. This is increasingly observed in the emergent relationships between the slum dwellers and the urban middle classes in cities

Singh, M.N. (2011) described slums as generally well organized, relatively free of serious crime along- with unsanitary conditions and overcrowding. He has shown the present scenario of Greater Mumbai which is one half of the population of Greater Mumbai is slum dwellers and gave importance to the health system in urban India. For this Author analyzed the socio-economic, demographic profile of Mumbai's slum dwellers and knew the differentials in lifestyle, working and living condition, hygiene, sanitation practices, etc. tried to study all the factors which influence health system of slum dwellers. He used a multi-stage sampling design, in-depth interviews of at least two key informants or stakeholders, and did focus group discussion. Slum Dwellers have their TV, refrigerator as a household asset. Health consciousness has been seen as they purify water by alum straining by cloth or boil water before drinking. Cleaning of drainage and road is done occasionally by the municipality. 51% slum dwellers in Mumbai dispose of garbage in the municipality pot. A remittance system is seen, visiting a relative's place is an important mode of entertainment among 86% slum dwellers. The use of modern contraceptive methods is said to be higher than the traditional method.

Singh, S.K. (2015) had done work on the Quality of Life in Lucknow city. A total of 302 respondents had been covered. There was no mention of a Sampling method. Although it is supposed that it is convenience sampling by saying the respondent living in the Lucknow city at least for last one year. The questionnaire covered both objective and subjective questions. A self-rated questionnaire comprised of 2 parts. One dealt with the socio-economic background of the respondent and the other part dealt with rating their overall satisfaction by Likert type scale. The author analyzed the quality of life by using principal component analysis which is used for data reduction technique. This technique is used to determine the most favorable (or preference) of indicators. Here personal, social, and economic well-being indicator is the most favorable and ahead followed as environment, transport infrastructure and

police services, housing facilities, social infrastructure, utility services, and social environment. Hence, there are a total of 7 indicators or components obtained as a key determinant of Quality of Life. The author suggests the state government of Uttar Pradesh and also Municipal Corporation of Lucknow focused on less preferable indicators rather than the most favorable to ensure the Quality of Life of people living in Lucknow.

Singh, B.N. (2016) demonstrated the theoretical ideas relating to the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers. The theoretical ideas have been based on social indicators which affect the life of slum dwellers such as social amenities, housing condition, water availability, health and education conditions, environmental condition, economic condition. The outcome of various social researches via using social indicators on slum dwellers giving the sense of poor, low, lack terminology to slum dwellers and their slum areas fully.

Sreebhagyalakshmi & Thomas (2018) used the physical Quality of Life technique to determine Quality of Life in 3 slums of Coimbatore city. Here 3 slums of Coimbatore city were randomly selected and 75 households as a sample size.

Sufaira(2013) found that the socio-economic conditions of the dweller in the slum are better than a non-slum in the Kannaur Municipality of Kerala. The Author examined various aspects of slums and given ranked the household located in the slum and non-slum on the issue which they face and avail services like aspect. Housing conditions and healthcare facilities are ranked first and ninth in slums whereas Toilet and land ownership are ranked first and ninth in a non-slum.

Sundari (2003) assessed the Quality of Life of migrant households in terms of some parameter. Some important parameters are health conditions, access to health care services, water logging during monsoon. About 820 female migrants living in and around the slums of Chennai city, Coimbatore city, and Tirupur city were randomly chosen and fieldwork during the period May – Dec. 2002. Women and children are the worst victims.

Tabussum (2011) pointed out the slum dwellers are the poorest among the urban poor. Slum Dwellers faced the problem of drinking water and sanitation and define the definition of the slum as ‘a cluster inside urban areas without having water and sanitation accesses’. She also focused on the cause work behind the water and sanitation crisis is the growing slum population and less basic facility availability. She had discussed many myths and realities prevailing in the slum society and how the

cooperatives working in the slum to improve the living condition and socio-economic status of slum dwellers.

Veenhoven (2000) maintained the distinction among various concepts quality of life, well-being, happiness. Author proposed classification based on two bi-partitions. One partition from life chances and life results and the other partition is related to outer and inner qualities. All these partitions when cross-tabulated together produce 4 different qualities of life. These four 'quality of life' are livability of the environment, life-ability of the individual, external utility of life, and inner appreciation of life. The author points out negatively that current sum-scores provide little sense of Quality of Life and suggested that inclusive summary measure would make sense and provide information to people to live life happily.

Wirth (1938) in his essay 'Urbanism as a Way of Life' discusses 3 characteristics of the city. They are large population size, social heterogeneity, population density which are contributing to the 'urban way of life' and particularly urban personality. The city does not merely a physical, economical, and cultural institution. However, all these together formed elements of urbanism creating an impact on human group life. Louis considered all mankind does not deflect from organic mode than a condition of life characteristics of the city.

Ziller (1974) studied the quality of life with a new approach called the 'Phenomenological approach'. Here the experience of love, marriage, social status, parenthood, transition state, etc. is dealt with the respondent are in a central position. This approach helps determine the quality of life as the respondent knows about himself very well. The non-verbal technique is employed to measure the personal meaning of the events and their environment.

Various famous indicators are used by scholars or institutions to obtain the quality of life.

1. Ganguli & Gupta (1976) visualize the level of living in India with the satisfaction level of the needs of the population. They used indicators such as
 - I. Housing
 - II. Medical care
 - III. Education
 - IV. Nutrition

- V. Clothing
 - VI. Leisure
 - VII. Security and Environment
2. Social indicators of Quality of Life by Flax (1972) in urban areas.
 - I. Percentage of labor force unemployed
 - II. Percentage of households with income less than \$3,000 per year
 - III. Per capita income adjusted for cost of living
 - IV. Cost of housing a moderate-income family of four
 - V. Infant (under 1 year) deaths per 1000
 - VI. Reported suicides per 100,000
 - VII. Reported robberies per 100,000
 - VIII. Ratio between non-white and white employment rates
 - IX. Per capita contributions to United Fund appeal
 - X. Percentage of Voting-age-population voting in the last presidential elections
 - XI. Median school years completed by adults
 - XII. Cost of transportation for a moderate-income family of four
 - XIII. Average yearly concentration of three air pollution components and change in the concentration of suspended particulates
 - XIV. Estimates number of narcotics addicts per 10,000 population
 3. Organization for Economic co-operation and development (OECD) study on social indicators.
 - I. Health
 - II. Development through learning
 - III. Employment and quality of working life
 - IV. Time and leisure
 - V. Personal income situation
 - VI. Physical environment
 - VII. Personal safety and administration of justice
 - VIII. Social opportunity and participation
 - IX. Accessibility
 4. Morris and Mcalpin (1982) applied the physical Quality of life Index
 - I. Life expectancy
 - II. Adult literacy

- III. Infant mortality
5. Ashish Bose¹⁰ developed the household misery index to determine the deprivation of household via basic needs such as
 - I. Pucca housing
 - II. Safe drinking water
 - III. Toilet facilities
 - IV. Electricity
 - V. Availability of proper fuel for cooking
 6. Devis F. Johnston (1988) used the Comprehensive Quality of Life Index
 - I. Health
 - II. Public safety
 - III. Education
 - IV. Employment
 - V. Earning and Income
 - VI. Poverty
 - VII. Housing
 - VIII. Family Stability
 - IX. Equality
 7. The Economist Intelligence Units'¹¹ Quality of Life has 9 Indicators such as
 - I. Material well-being
 - II. Health
 - III. Political stability and security
 - IV. Family life
 - V. Community life
 - VI. Climate and geography
 - VII. Job security
 - VIII. Political freedom
 - IX. Gender equality
 8. 8+1 dimensions of Quality of Life developed by Eurostat online publication of European Union (EU)¹²

¹⁰ Voluntary Health Association of India (1997). *Report of the independent commission on health in India*. New Delhi.

Here in such report, Ashish Bose's indicator has been utilized.

¹¹ <https://www.economist.com/media/pdf/qualityoflife.pdf> assessed 1-12-2020

- I. Material Living conditions (income conditions, consumption habits, and material conditions)
 - II. Productivity or main activity
 - III. Health
 - IV. Education
 - V. Leisure and social interaction
 - VI. Economic security and physical safety
 - VII. Governance and basic rights
 - VIII. Natural and living environment
 - IX. Overall experience of life
9. World Health Organization Quality of Life¹³ (WHOQOL) has 6 domains and several facets. The 6 domains are
- I. Physical domain
 - II. Psychological domain
 - III. Level of Independence
 - IV. Social relationships
 - V. Environment
 - VI. Spirituality/ religion/ personal beliefs

In 1996, 4 domains of WHOQOL-BREF have demonstrated. They are Physical health, Psychological, social relationships, and environment.

10. Human development index (HDI)¹⁴ developed by Economist Mahbub ul Haq which was further used to measure the countries' development by the United Nation Development Program (UNDP)
- I. Long and healthy life Dimension (Life expectancy index)
 - II. Knowledge Dimension (Education index)
 - III. A decent standard of living (GNI index)

From the overall analysis of the review of literatures regarding Quality of Life parameters, it has shown that health, education, housing, and household amenities occur mostly.

Most of the studies on Quality of Life have been conducted in developed or western countries like the United States of America, Japan, France, Denmark, etc. In these

¹² <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/gdp-and-beyond/quality-of-life>(accessed on 11.02.2019)

¹³ Group, T. W. (1998). The World Health Organization quality of life assessment (WHOQOL): development and general psychometric properties. *Social science & medicine*, 46(12), 1569-1585.

¹⁴ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>

developed nations, over development in case of industrialization or urbanization has devastated the mental life of their people. Whereas in developing countries like India, Bangladesh, Nepal, etc., the Level of industrialization or urbanization is very low in comparison to developed nations. Few studies have been done on Quality of Life at the Indian level by Ashish Bose, Ganguli, Ramkrishna Mukherjee, etc. In India, the Ninth Five Year Plan (FYP)¹⁵ had announced the Common Minimum Programme from which the government headed toward a human development approach. The approach mainly depends upon 4 dimensions such as Quality of Life of Citizens, productive employment, regional balance, self-reliance. The Ninth Five Year Plan emphasized more on Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Public Distribution System. Although, all the research work related to slums has been tremendously done at the international, national, regional level. Many aspects of slum dwellers have been dealt with with different methodologies which are carried out by many researchers. A huge level of literature with different themes or projects of the slum like housing, water, sanitation, hygiene, immunization coverage, etc. are available at Lucknow city level. Still, some more aspects of the slum have to discuss like a subsidy, citizenship, use of a public bank, transportation, municipal attention, local leader, skill activities, communication, food consumption, etc. which are affecting the life of slum dwellers. Most researchers have given weightage value to the indicators of a parameter of Quality of Life. Statistically, it shows some level of goodness. Though creditability of research work decreased only due to the focus on available factors. The intention of this study is to show availability and accessibility level associated with the indicators of Quality of Life which provides the data more genuine and reliable. Here the study also emphasizes the new indicators such as Nutritious food, Public Distribution System, transportation, and communication. Thus, the aim is to work in this field to provide a sociological analysis of the Quality of Life of slum dwellers in the selected areas of Lucknow city. Everyone has tried to work on a different aspect of Quality of Life regarding slum dwellers but they don't give a concise picture of Quality of Life of slum dweller on the whole basis which itself provide valuable input for this study.

¹⁵ <https://niti.gov.in/planningcommission.gov.in/docs/plans/planrel/fiveyr/9th/vol1/v1c1-2.htm>

CHAPTER 3

QUALITY OF LIFE OF SLUM DWELLERS: CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The concept 'Quality of Life' has its origin latest near about 1960s. It does not mean that the Quality of life of people did not measure earlier. The system of measurement of the Quality of life of people was different from earlier. Some gaps were getting found which had raised the question against it. Earlier the concepts like well-being and welfare were in the central position. The whole power was in the hand of the community. The community had taken the contract of doing welfare and well-being of their people. The community knew their people personally and kept the information on how he/she would exchanges their thought in the community so that their community could exist forever. Such a system of well-being and welfare of people could be maintained by the small communities themselves. In the case of large communities or cities, states, nations, etc., various networks are used to gather information to provide wellbeing and welfare to the people of their places. Experts of various institutions started to use different indicators and the main indicators have economic outlook. At one time, the Economist assumed there is a direct relationship between economic growth and the well-being or welfare of the nation. Conversely, in later years, there was no clear-cut direct relation found between economic growths and the well-being or welfare of the nation (Kumar, 2000). Such a situation create a dilemma, tension, fear, social problem among the citizen of a nation. Thus, as a result, dependency on economic growth indicators begun to decrease by the subsequent nation that is trying to determine the welfare and well-being of the people of the nation. Here the major role of sociologist or social scientist came forward with the inception of Social indicators. In addition to this, the application of both economic indicators and social indicators in the life of people had started to make a base for Quality of Life and undermining the concept of welfare. These indicators keenly associated themselves with objectives and subjective characteristics depending upon the types of research. It cannot be ignored that the Quality of Life indicators have subjective meaning and this meaning varied from person to person. Hence Quality of life becomes lag in objectivity. The merge of both subjectivity and objectivity in the Quality of Life indicators gives strength to the Quality of life over other concepts like welfare and well-being term.

The Quality of Life has become popular terminology in this sense every stakeholder in a State speaks about 'Quality of Life of people' rather than the welfare of the masses (Mukherjee, 1989). There is a near-universal agreement that the promotion of Quality of Life, at least in the long run, is one of the legitimate goals – perhaps the most important goal of any modern state (Andrews, 1974). Hence, studies over the Quality of Life become speedy and shown greater concern by various stakeholders for the sake of happiness, satisfaction, welfare, and well-being.

The quality of life of slum dwellers revolves around Weberian's theory of life chances. Max Weber's view related to life chance has been discussed in his writing "economy and society". Max Weber discussed life chances as a tool in the hand of each individual to make life qualitative. Here individual may correlate their life with socio-economic status. Life Chances were also used in terms of class mobility by many academicians. Erikson et.al (1992) did an empirical study to study occupational social mobility. In the later years, Blanden et.al. (2005) shows that it is not the only occupation that leads to social mobility but also income plays an important role in increasing the life chances to gain social mobility. One quote from Blanden and other associated authors note that Intergenerational mobility is the mark of mobility between the socio-economic status of parents (usually measured by income or class) and the socio-economic outcomes of their children.

Life chance moves around an analysis of power in general and economic resource and/or status symbol specifically. Weber himself considered indicators like economic strength and status to make a greater impact on what he termed as "Lebenschancen" which on translation in English called "Life Chance". Overall, Life chance is mostly defined in terms of opportunities that may impact or determining an individual's ability to satisfy the basic needs, and these opportunities are found along with the indicators of socioeconomic status (Dahrendorf, 1979). Here economic resources and status are the successful resources to grasp the opportunity by which needs to be achieved. The opportunity refers to "a situation or condition that places the individual in a position to be more likely to succeed or excel" mentioned in the report published by the Greendoor organization¹⁶ in 2013.

In everyday life, the 'class' criteria are mentioned in the form of 2 ways. A first concrete manner that gives a sense of visibility via bodyweight, style, tone, accent,

¹⁶ <https://www.greendoors.org/programs/docs/Geography-of-Opportunity-Austin-2013.pdf>

etc. Second, an abstract manner tends toward the ideas of achievement, access to income, wealth, and other economic resources. Deshpande (2005) mentioned the NSSO 55th round report which typically divides the range of monthly per capita household consumption expenditure (a most reliable proxy for income) into 12 different size classes and correlates these classes against caste and religion. Again Deshpande consolidated NSSO's 12 classes into 4 different class sizes. In the Weberian framework, social stratification is accompanied by inequality in the sphere of production, distribution, allocation of resources (or skill) in the market system. The occurrence of stratification led to the formation of unequal Life Chance. "Like all statistical regularities, life chances apply in the first instance to populations, not individuals..... Life chances pertain not only to quantity but also to the quality of life: enjoyment of civil liberties, safety from violence, and access to the beauties of nature and art. However defined and assessed, life chances apply to categories of people. The conceptual preconditions for thinking in terms of life chances are therefore twofold: the notion of statistical regularities, and the belief in the existence of homogeneous categories of people to which the regularities apply" (Daston, 2008). A group with certain homogeneous categories like class and status affect the market. Classes classified the individual and their competency based on skill, knowledge, economic resource. All these bases are a valuable resource and also need to position the individual in social stratification leads to different life chances. Bourdieu discussed four types of capital and point out that economic resource does not purchase all kind of capital at a time. Some capital may be failed to achieve. Hence Class which is derived through income in the writing may isolate itself with status. Though Class and status are often understood as one concept could be utilized separately. Crompton (1998) points out that both class and status responsible for the overall structuring of inequality. Some research works also point out that due to inequality, accessing resources, choice of resource, treatment, the experience of the institution varied individual to individual, society to society. Though dominant groups do not get ill-treatment or inequality as such others used to deal with restrictive choices, economic hurdles, worse experiences, and unequal treatment in or by the institution (Massey, 2008).

Ram (2009) noted that the theory of status congruence was formulated by Homans in 1962. In this theory, one may acquire an equal or similar status in two different

domains. Domains may be salary, authority, prestige, etc. Then the status acquired in these domains is congruent. Otherwise, status is called incongruent and in the end, it suffers from status-anxiety. (Ram, 2009)

Warner in 1953 argues that the occupation is the heavy weightage characteristic of one's social status. (Camera, 1971)

“In the theory of mobility in industrial society given by Lipset and Zetterberg, high mobility does not depend upon the openness of society or increase with industrial development. According to them, among industrial societies, no association is apparent between mobility rates and the rate of economic growth. At some conditions, the Social mobility of societies may become high either at a certain level of industrialization or by the effects of structural change of an industrial societies”¹⁷. Such theory is useful in understanding the area of research. Lucknow city is not fully recognized as industrialized cities.

Here the intergenerational mobility is not applicable as the unit of the universe (Lucknow) of this writing is one individual at one household. For intergenerational mobility, mainly two individuals need in one household. Intra-generational mobility deals with the change of a person's working life require a long time to know their historical biography which leaves less impact of occupation in class. Therefore, Class has been acquired through an income way.

Theory of Material deprivation- Material deprivation¹⁸ refers to the inability to afford consumption goods and activities by the individuals or households which means difficult to avail those consumption goods and services at a given point in time, irrespective of people's preferences concerning these items.

Cultural lag theory- Ogburn (1957) distinguishes 'material' and 'non-material' culture. Here material relates to those things like tools, utensils, machines, dwellings, the manufacturer of goods, and transportation whereas non-material cultural aspect contains family, religion, government, and education. Ogburn denoted the changes that occur in the material aspects, will bring effect and shown in terms of changes in the non-material aspects. The process of change in non-material culture according to

¹⁷ Lipset and Zetterberg's theory of mobility discussed in this website <http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/21630/1/Unit-29.pdf> assessed on 22-11-2020

¹⁸ <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=7326>

Ogburn, is often slow with the interventions in material culture. When non-material does not adjust itself readily to the material changes it fails behind the material culture and the result is the lag between the two. This lag between non-material culture and material culture has been called 'Cultural Lag'.

The person-environment fit model refers to conditions in which poor "fit" between the person and the environment, since the values, standards, lifestyles of the dominant culture make it difficult for the minority persons to meet their needs. (Zautra & Goodhart, 1979).

Institutional Approach- This approach is developed by Gunnar Myrdal (as noted in Singh, 1977). This approach cannot be restricted to the insertion of qualifications and reservations meant to take into account the things left out by conventional economic analysis along western lines. For interpreting this process, Myrdal formulates a set of conditions that operate in the South Asian Nations, particularly India. These conditions in a set of combinations form social systems. The conditions are output and incomes, conditions of production, level of living, attitude toward life and work, institutions, and policies. The first three are primarily economic conditions, the fourth and fifth are non-economic, and the sixth is a mixed condition. Myrdal postulates an upward growth in the system if any one of these conditions moves in a desirable direction and sets similar momentum in the other conditions: a downward movement takes place if one or a set of these conditions begins to operate in an undesirable direction. (P.176)

Maslow's concept of need is in a pyramid in shape which provides information about an individual's level of achievement from psychological needs to self-realization. In the lower hierarchy of the pyramid, biological or psychological needs are available. It is a compulsory need for an individual to survive. Other needs are in sequential order as follows the security needs, needs of belonging, needs for respect, cognitive needs, esthetic needs, need for self-realization. All other needs attain with the existence of earlier one needs.

Overall it may be said that whether it is material, non-material, needs, goods, resources. All somewhere generally leads to the direction of desirable, self-realization, non-cultural lag, and particularly towards the Quality of Life. Here needs, goods, resources feature linked with social ideology whereas services terminology is better placed in today's era as the market governed the whole system generally. Services become the needs of an individual which can be purchased according to their

class and status. Some services are static (Static services) where individual have to less or negligible spending directly and indirectly at some point of time such as in road, drainage system, street light, etc. whereas some services are dynamic (or called as Dynamics services) such as health, education, food, cloth where individual spend in running stage directly. Though government intervention can ease the situation sometimes on bringing equity or equality among their citizen. Therefore, Services terminology was used in the study instead of need or any other.

Lewis's concept of 'subculture of poverty' lies in such a social environment of slum life where people are trapped and characterized with exclusion behavior, despair, lack of hope, evil entreat, maladjustment, material and non-material destitution. The qualities of aspiration and willingness to work are destroyed in such an environment and deliberately pursue poor health practices, illiteracy, lack of sanitation, intolerant and deviant behavior, lack of leadership, etc.

The theory of marginality was propounded by Robert Park. Lack of occupational and modern values pushed the slum dwellers out to the social and cultural, geographical margin of urban society. Slum Dwellers having certain psychological values and traditional norms prevent them to adapt to the lifestyle of urban society. Park believed marginality occurrence is due to a consequence of non-acceptance or non-attainment of the dominant culture by aspirational one.

The framework for the quality of life of slum dwellers is satisfied in a particular set of rules or patterns. Here pattern must be followed in 3 phases which ultimately fulfilled the objectives of this study. In the first part of the framework, the pattern goes in a direction to examine the current status of Quality of Life of slum dwellers of Lucknow city on the basis of availability and accessibility of basic services such as health, education, housing, and household amenities; infrastructure, transport and communication facilities. The terminologies such as 'Availability' and 'Accessibility' for this subject are so intertwined with each other that it is complicated to develop demarcation between its terminologies. It is said so because of the Constitution of India where public property has equal right to access the things which are available to all person by the government side. The private property of an individual is under the canopy of Fundamental Rights which is again a part of the Constitution of India. Whether a thing/property is available or not, the question of accessibility always arises. Yet, issues generate from an incapability to access those things which are available. Without this availability and accessibility, the Quality of Life of Slum

Dwellers could not assume. Hence the significance of availability and accessibility for the slum dwellers are utmost level. Hence, availability and accessibility for the slum dwellers is a basic criterion in the determination of the Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers.

The Current status of Quality of Life is derived on a dual basis. One basis is that the Weightage system is employed to determine the status of a particular slum lying in the particular Zone. Here weightage is given according to utmost wish or desire owned by an individual with high rank. Low rank also available to those who do not avail of the basic services irrespective of availability. After that, the composite score and standard deviation are obtained which provide comparable data regarding Zones having slums (particularly Notified slum).

Other bases are without a weightage system. In this system, No weightage value is determined to its variable. Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers is categorized into 4 ranges. Each range depicts a different status of Quality of Life. For this, the observed percentages of different variables used for the availability and accessibility of basic services are put under the calculation of the mean. Such a mean would fall into the ranges of Quality of Life. One such range would describe the current status of Quality of Life of Slum Dweller living in Lucknow city. The percentage selected based on most preference occurs in the variables showing the accessibility of particular services and also that variable must have availability factor (the chance of No is denial). It means that slum dwellers have availed of the services and accessing them in their manner. Like, for example, Slum Dwellers have taken health services and accessed the health services mostly are of Government. Whereas Slum Dwellers do not take health services, have not counted in the measurement of Mean.

In the end, the current status would be visualized in a descriptive format. This description presents an overall view of the Quality of Life of slum dwellers living in the notified slums of Lucknow City.

<u>Status of Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers</u>	<u>Range of Quality of Life (in Percentage)</u>
Good	75 to 100
Medium	50 to 75
Poor	25 to 50
Very Poor	0 to 25

Based on a mean determination of availability cum accessibility of indicators of ‘Quality of Life’ without weightage, Slum dwellers acquires the various status of ‘Quality of Life’ which are categorized as ‘Good’ status of Quality of Life having mean percentage lie between 75 to 100%. Here, Good status indicates slum dwellers access the basic services with ease which are available to them and does not face a difficult situation. Below this category, ‘Medium’ status of Quality of Life have a range of about 50 to 75 %. Though, such a range of ‘Medium’ status has no issue of availability and accessibility to the basic services. Still, slum dwellers having ‘Medium’ status of Quality of Life somewhat does not access with ease to the basic services. After that ‘Poor’ status of Quality of Life has a mean percentage lie between 25 to 50%. ‘Poor’ status indicates that slum dwellers face one of the issues of availability and accessibility to basic services. Lastly, the ‘Very Poor’ category comes which denotes means percentage starts from 0 to 25%. Here, the ‘Very Poor’ status obtained by slum dwellers indicates that slum dwellers face issues of both availability and accessibility of basic services simultaneously.

The second parts of Framework have some pattern started with determining the parameter of ‘Life Chances’ which are class, status in terms of income and occupation respectively. Then these class and status parameters of ‘Life chances’ have to be correlated with the indicators of ‘Quality of Life’ such as health, education, housing, and household amenities; infrastructure, transport, and communication facilities. It would bring the inter-linkage statistically between the ‘Life chances’ and ‘Quality of Life’ of slum dwellers. The third part of the Framework includes the level of awareness about the Government’s schemes, kind of services provided by Non-government organizations. In the first and third part of a framework, satisfaction level

of slum dwellers regarding some indicators of Quality of Life such as health, education, the effectiveness of government' scheme and last but not the least, Need for support in case of a social problem faced having to be shown. In this framework, the current status is derived along with correlation is seen among various variables used in the study with Life chances' parameter. Moreover, it tries to gather satisfaction information from the slum dwellers. Hence, this framework is a pattern or set of rules which works in such a way that helps to lead in analyzing the quality of life of slum dwellers.

CHAPTER 4

QUALITY OF LIFE OF SLUM DWELLERS: EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF SELECTED AREAS OF LUCKNOW CITY

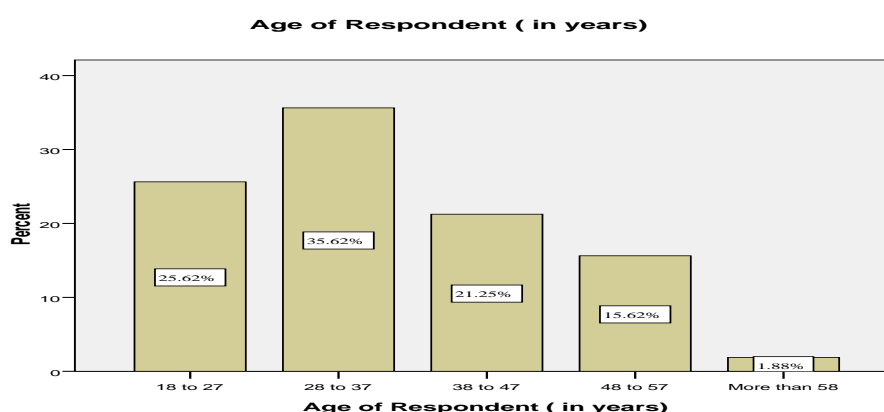
The chapter provides the overall picture of the Quality of Life of slum dwellers living in Lucknow city. This chapter plan moves in a certain direction started with a socio-economic profile of the slum dwellers and then strict to the objectives of the study. Here socio-economic profile of the slum dwellers is the general background of the respondent. It includes age composition, gender, marital status, occupational structure, caste, and religious composition, monthly income, size of the family. After that focus on objectives of the study inculcating various indicators such as health, education, housing, and household amenities, food and clothing, infrastructure, transportation, communication, the intervention of government-led scheme and non-government organization in the life slum dwellers.

Socio-economic profile of the Slum Dwellers

4.1. Age Composition

In this study, all gender irrespective of male, female, transgender aged from 18 to 58 years and above is included. There are five age groups determined to categorize slum dwellers.

Figure 1 Frequency of age of slum dwellers in years (percentage)



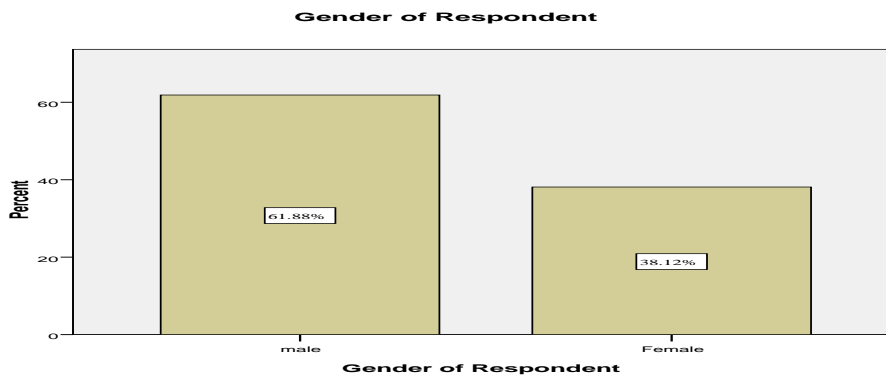
Field Data 2019-20

In the given Figure 1, Slum dwellers belong to age group '28 to 37' years have the highest percentage around 35.62% and whereas age group 'more than 58' years have lowest percentage (1.88 %) in the overall category of age groups of slum dwellers.

Age group '18 to 27' stands second in position with 25.62%. Both these age groups 18 to 27 and age group 28 to 37 take more than 20 to 30 years to reach the older level. Till then both these are considered as younger. Slum Dwellers living in Lucknow city are found to be younger.

4.2. Gender

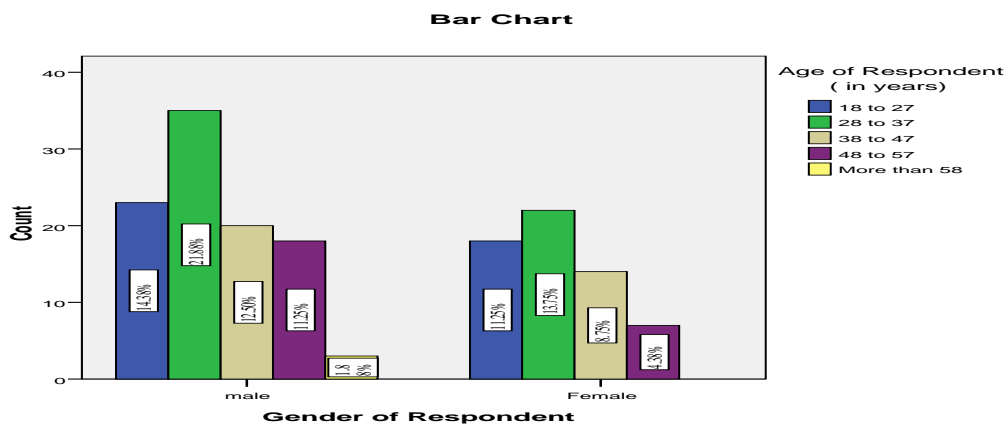
Figure 2 Frequency of gender of slum dwellers (percentage)



Field Data 2019-20

In the given Figure 2, 61.88% male, 38.12% female have been recorded out of 160 slum dwellers of Lucknow city. Here such a study is open to all genders and the genders carried out in research are adult means respondents have attained the age 18 years and above. The researcher has observed that all respondents were either male or female. There was no transgender respondent.

Figure 3 Frequency of gender on age basis (Percentage)



Field Data 2019-20

In the given Figure 3, it has been shown that 21.88 % male and 13.75 % female respondents lie in the age group of '28 to 37' years, which is highest among the age

groups category of slum dwellers. There is about 1.88 % respondent of older age (above 58 years) and mainly these respondents are male. It is observed that there is no female of age group ‘more than 58’ years.

4.3. Marital Status

In all the aspect of human life, marriage is considered as important cultural practices. According to SHARDA (AMENDMENT) ACT, the legal minimum age for marriage is 18 for females and 21 for males. Both these ages are already considered in our study. Most important is that the age group of the study is a legal and valid period for marriage.

Table 1 Cross-tabulation between Age (in years) and Marital status

		Marital status of the Respondent				Total	
		Single	Married	Widow ed	Divorce d		
Age of Respondent (in years)	18 to 27	12	27	2	0	41	
		29.3%	65.9%	4.9%	.0%	100.0%	
	28 to 37	0	53	3	1	57	
		.0%	93.0%	5.3%	1.8%	100.0%	
	38 to 47	0	30	3	1	34	
		.0%	88.2%	8.8%	2.9%	100.0%	
	48 to 57	0	22	3	0	25	
		.0%	88.0%	12.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	More than 58	0	2	1	0	3	
		.0%	66.7%	33.3%	.0%	100.0%	
	Total		12	134	12	2	160
			7.5%	83.8%	7.5%	1.3%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20

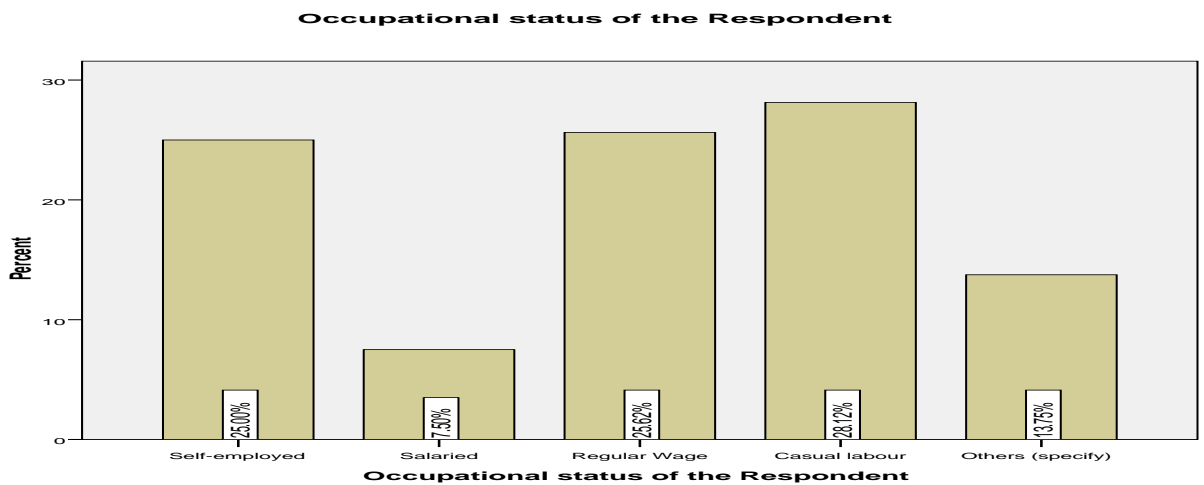
In the given table 1, The Age of the respondent is 18 years and above, respondents are categorized into five age groups (in years) which are ‘18 to 27’, ‘28 to 37’, ‘38 to 47’, ‘48 to 57’, and ‘More than 58’. The age group ‘18 to 27’ years are highest in single marital status in comparison to other age groups. Under married status, the age group ‘18 to 27’ years are lowest (65.9%) whereas the age group ‘28 to 37’ years are highest (93.0%). There are a total of 7.5 % single 83.8% married 7.5% widowed 1.3 %

divorced in the notified slums. It is observed that maximum slum dwellers are married. There are no 'separated' marital status of slum dwellers.

4.4. Occupation structure

The term occupation is not a single entity. It is the base of any society. An Occupation determines the level of living of the population. This term symbolizes a state or the level of workforce participation. The occupation is a highly influential term for the population as it creates status in the society or its surrounding area. Not all occupation is given equal importance which creates a class structure in the society. Slum Dwellers are mainly considered as an inferior section of the society. They do mostly menial job involves danger to their life, works around the unhealthy condition, less pay, long hours. Human identity is derived from their work and the status provided by the society whether it is ascribed or achieved is mainly due to their occupation in the era of Specialization. It is all dependent upon the social system. Generally, the occupation determined the other characteristics of his life and their family. It shows that occupations are in the range of Life chances. Now the slum dwellers with their occupation will be carrying the status symbol of Occupation. Hence, the Occupation is considered as the parameter of Life chances. In today's scenario, occupation is less socially bounded than the political aspect. Here control over occupation determines the employment status. Still in India, political hold-ness to individuals differs concerning its political ideology which creates segmentation among their citizens. This segmentation refers to control over the individual at the political front. It means Casual Labor occupations are very less in control of government whereas self-employed occupations are little more control of government than casual labor. Ahead, a tendency to acquire control over occupation increases from regular wage to Salary level occupation. Though, in some points, dissent over Self-employed occupation and Regular occupation are different. Self-employed occupation includes small and petty business in the informal sector such as vegetable vending, running tea stalls, meat shop, betel shop, grocery shop, stationery shop, etc. Regular wage occupation includes laundry work, barber, electrician, plumber, painter, or other service providers. Occupation in which more physical strength is required and anyone can do with very little traditional knowledge may classify in the category of casual labor such as mason, carpenter.

Figure 4 Frequency of Occupation Status of Slum Dwellers (Percentage)



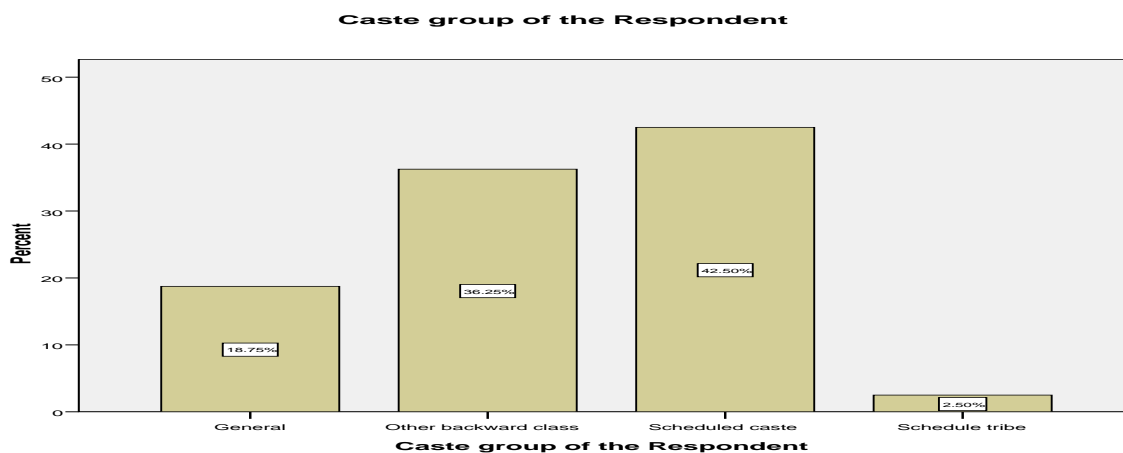
Field Data 2019-20

In the given fig. 4, 28.5% casual labors are highest in percentage and 7.5 % salaried are lowest in the occupational status of the respondent. It is observed that maximum slum dwellers have an occupation of casual labors. Slum Dwellers have an occupation of regular labors and self-employed are around 25.62% and 25.00% respectively.

4.5. Caste category

Different social groups residing in the slums of Lucknow are characterized into caste categories. As Urban dwellers are mainly recognized in terms of class. Still, the importance of the caste category does not lessen within the Indian system where children get caste as an ascribed status from birth. Here caste is the first label for the individual to live in the society as a birth-mark which continues from birth to the end of the life. This system is not new in Indian society. Indian society categorizes the population into 4 categories or social grouping which are as follows: General (Unreserved), Other Backward Class (OBCs), Scheduled Caste (SCs), and Scheduled Tribe (STs). On this basis, Governments can provide opportunities to those who are needy and backward in the socio-economic aspect. About 77% of the population living in the slums belongs to OBC and SC division of social groups. 34% of OBC and 42 % of SC households are living Below Poverty Line (BPL) amounted to a total of about 76% of OBC and SC population in slums is under BPL (RCUES, 2013:65).

Figure 5 Frequency of Caste Category of Slum Dwellers (Percentage)



Field Data 2019-20

In the given Figure 5, the Caste groups of the respondents are 42.50% SCs, 36.25% OBCs, 18.75 % General and 2.5% STs which are available in a notified slum of Lucknow city. It is observed that the maximum slum dwellers are SCs category.

Table 2 Cross-tabulation between Category of Ration card * Caste Category

		Caste group of the Respondent				Total
		General	Other backward class	Scheduled caste	Schedule tribe	
	Below Poverty Line	24	45	54	3	126
		19.0%	35.7%	42.9%	2.4%	100.0%
Total		24	45	54	3	126
		19.0%	35.7%	42.9%	2.4%	100.0%

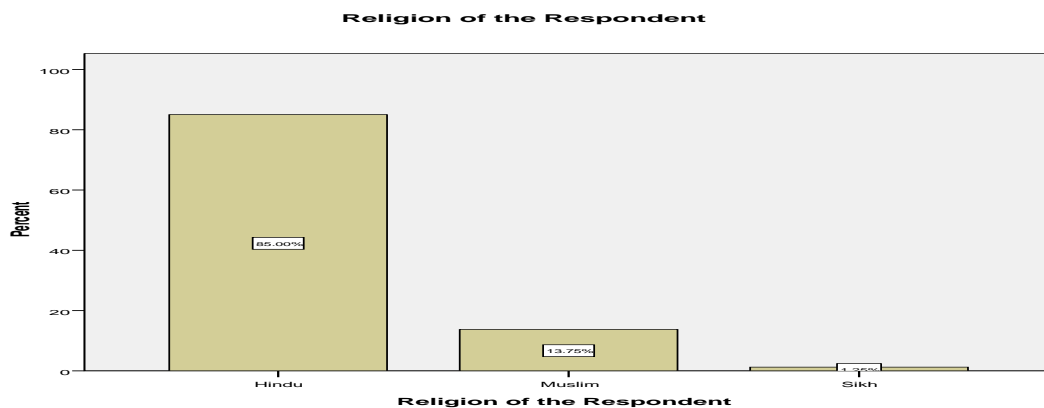
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 2, there is 126 respondent out of 160 who have ration card of BPL only. In the notified slum of Lucknow city, slum dwellers have the following caste groups as 42.9% SCs, 35.7% OBCs, 19% General and 2.4% STs have ration card of below poverty line only. Slum Dwellers with SCs category are more in percentage than other caste groups of the respondents. Both Scheduled caste and Other Backward class slum dwellers are almost 78.6% of the total slum dwellers are falling under Below Poverty Line (BPL).

4.6. Religion

Many beliefs and rituals are keenly associated with a society that may be called aesthetic values of the society. The belief in god, goddess, and natural elements along with their ritual activities, has taken the shape of religion. People following a particular religion have been categorized into one community or it can be said that each community adopts its religion. Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian, and Other are the religion of Indian society. The Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Zoroastrians (Parsis) were notified as Minority Communities in India under section 2(c) of the NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITIES ACT, 1992.

Figure 6 Frequency of Religion of Slum Dwellers (Percentage)



Field Data 2019-20

From the given Figure 6, it is noted that slum dwellers of Lucknow city mainly follow Hindu religion nearly 85.00 %. Along with this, 13.75% are Muslims follow the Islam religion, and a very lowest in percentage near about 1.25% following the Sikh religion. About 15% of the total slum dwellers in Notified slums belong to minority communities. The researcher has observed that the maximum number of respondents were Hindu. In Lucknow, a significant proportion of minority communities are living in the notified slum.

4.7. Income and Wage

Income is an economical term but heavier weightage in all parts of society. Its impact can be seen in every sphere of life. It is directly linked up with achieving from basic to luxurious needs. Here income of Slum Dwellers determines whether slum dwellers belong above or below the Poverty line (BPL). In addition to BPL, the class also

develops structurally according to income. Here slum dwellers whose incomes per month are 'less than or equal to ₹3000', '₹ 3001-6000', '₹6001-9000', '₹9001-12000', 'More than ₹12000, No income are categorized as a Very poor class, Poor Class, Middle Class, Upper Middle Class, Upper Class, No Class respectively. In this study, Income per year calculated due to wage format is not regular. The wage of the slum dweller can be daily, monthly, contractual, seasonal, and sometimes not regular.

Table 3 Cross-tabulation between type of wages and Income (in Rupees per month)

			Income of Respondent (in Rupees/month)				Total
			Less than or equal to 3000	3001 - 6000	6001- 9000	No income	
Type of wages	Daily	Count	14 (8.8%)	33 (20.6)	23 (14.4%)	0 (0.0%)	70 (43.8%)
	Monthly	Count	2 (1.3%)	8 (5.0%)	4 (2.5%)	2 (1.3%)	16 (10.0%)
	Contractual	Count	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.3%)	1 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (1.9%)
	Seasonal	Count	9 (5.6%)	4 (2.5%)	3 (1.9%)	1 (0.6%)	17 (10.6%)
	Not regular	Count	14 (8.8%)	13 (8.1%)	10 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	37 (23.1%)
	No wage	Count	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (10.6%)	17 (10.6%)
Total		Count	39 (24.4%)	60 (37.5%)	41 (25.6%)	20 (12.5%)	160 (100%)

Field Data 2019-20, percentage in parenthesis

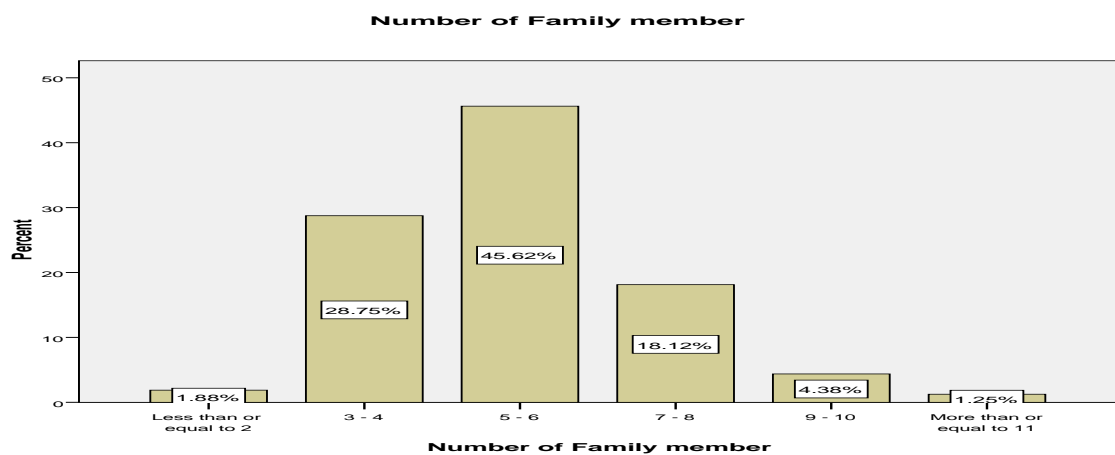
In the given table 3, the maximum income of the slum dwellers is lying in the range of ₹3001-6000 with 37.50% whereas slum dwellers that have no income are lowest with 12.50%.

In the given table 3, the income range between ₹3000 and ₹6000 is highest (20.6%) under the 'daily' wage slum dwellers. Slum Dwellers having monthly wage lies income range of '₹ 3000 to 6000' are high in percentage (5.0%). 'Not regular' wage worker has maximum (8.8%) income lie in the range of 'less than or equal to ₹ 3000'. Contractual wage workers has a maximum (1.3%) income lie in the range of '₹ 3001 to 6000'. Their sequence order of nature of wage is daily > not regular > seasonal=no wage > monthly > contractual.

4.8. Size of Family

The average size of a household is 5 in 609 slums according to the report of RCUES (2013). It means that slum dwellers lived in a very dense situation and it clearly shows how much their relations are personal, intimate, and dense. Slum Dwellers who lived in such a situation have very less or no privacy. Here Whyte stressed the importance of overcrowding as a criterion to measure slum conditions during the study of street-corner society.

Figure 7 Frequency of Number of a family member (Percentage)



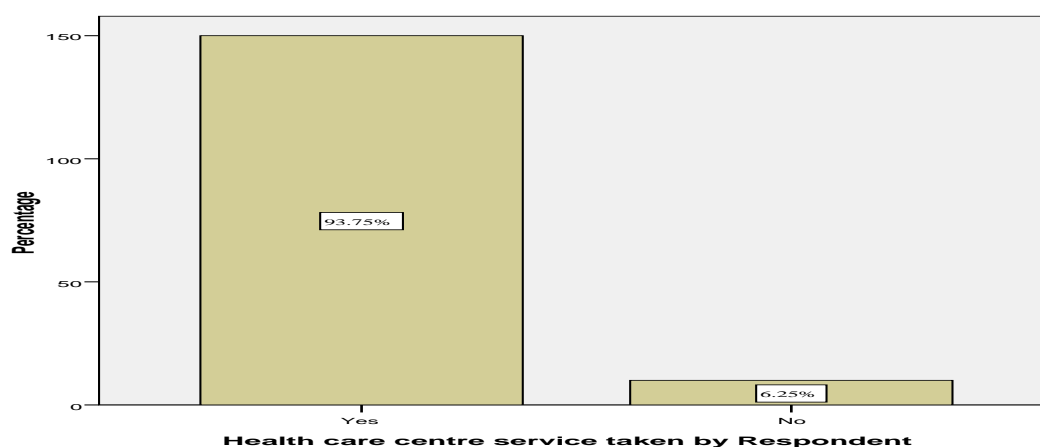
Field Data 2019-20

In figure 7, the density of households (higher in percentage term) is around 5 to 6. 5-6 family members have maximum percentage (45.62%). Whereas, family members 'more than or equal to 11' are very less in percentage (1.25%). 4 to 5 family members' density in the household are 28.75%. After that 18.12% slum dwellers lived with density of 7 to 8. It is observed that 5-6 family members is an average household size

4.9. Availability and Accessibility of Health Services

Health is a basic variable for the Quality of life. A healthy mind lies within a healthy body. From a healthy mind, any work can be done efficiently. Individual gets affected in the unhealthy or filthy or untidy environment. Hence, the Government allowed different care centers or hospitals to cure the individual.

Figure 8 Frequency of Health care center services taken by Slum Dwellers (Percentage)



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 8, 93.75% slum dwellers access these health services. These 93.7% slum dwellers count as 150 respondents out of 160 sample sizes whereas 6.3% slum dwellers do not access these health services.

Table 4 Cross-tabulation between slum dwellers taking health services and health center

		Respondent takes health service from the center			Total	
		Government hospital/ and its allied center	Private hospital/ and its allied center	Treatment at home		
Health care center service taken by Respondent	Yes	count	68 (45.3%)	81 (54.00%)	1 (.70%)	150 (100%)
Total		count	68 (45.3%)	81 (54.00%)	1 (.70%)	150 (100%)

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 4, 54 % Slum dwellers are taking health services from Private hospitals whereas 45.3% take government health services. They prefer to use a private hospital as a priority. Although the extent level of accessing the government hospital is adequate it is less likely to access than a private hospital. 0.7% slum dwellers do ‘treatment at home’ to cure themselves during illness.

Table 5 Cross-tabulation between no health services taken and the reason for not taking services

		Reasons for not taking health services			Total	
		Treatment done by untrained persons	Lack of money	Entire procedure of getting health services is full of hassles		
Health care center service taken by Respondent	No	count	1 (10%)	5 (50%)	4 (40%)	10 (100%)
Total		count	1 (10%)	5 (50%)	4 (40%)	10 (100%)

Field Data 2019-20

In table 5, there are total of 10 slum dwellers who do not access health services. Slum Dwellers are unable to access health services due to ‘lack of money’ (50%), ‘entire procedure of getting health services is full of hassle’ (40%), ‘treatment is done by untrained person’ (10%). Hence, slum dwellers showing inability to access these health services centers which are available in huge numbers in each ward of Lucknow city.

Table 6 Cross-tabulation between Occupational status and Status of Health

Occupational status		Status of health					Total
		Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know	
Self-employed	C	3 (7.5%)	14 (35%)	13 (32.5%)	5 (12.5%)	5 (12.5%)	40
Salaried	C	2 (16.7%)	2 (16.7%)	5 (41.7%)	2 (16.7%)	1 (8.3%)	12
Regular Wage	C	0 (0.00%)	8 (19.5%)	23 (56.10%)	7 (17.10%)	3 (7.30%)	41
Casual labour	C	1 (2.2%)	3 (6.7%)	11 (24.4%)	14 (31.1%)	16 (35.6%)	45
Others (specify)	C	1 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (27.30%)	3 (13.60%)	12 (54.5%)	22
Total	C	7 (4.40%)	27 (16.9%)	58 (36.3%)	31 (19.4%)	37 (23.10%)	160 (100%)

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 6, the cross table indicated that Self –Employed status carry out by slum dwellers has a ‘good’ status of health in the overall health status category. Whereas, 41.7% salaried Slum Dwellers have a ‘fair’ status of health which is the highest percentage. 56.1% ‘regular’ Slum Dwellers have also a ‘fair’ status of health. Casual Labours’ status of health is in dilemma they responded that they ‘don’t know’ status of their health.

Table 7 Chi-Square Test between occupation status and status of health of slum dwellers

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	53.307 ^(a)	16	.000
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 11 cells (44.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .53.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 7, With the Pearson Chi-Square Test, the association between parameters of Life chances and the Quality of Life of Slum dwellers are shown. Here, the status of health and occupation of Slum dwellers are ordinal. After, the chi-square test, the level of significance is obtained which is 0.00. The level of Significance is low from 0.05. It means there is an association between the status of health and Occupation status.

Table 8 Cross-tabulation between Income (in Rupees per month) and Status of Health

INCOME CLASS			STATUS OF HEALTH					Total
			Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know	
Less than or equal to 3000	C	1	1	15	10	12	39	
	%	2.6%	2.6%	38.5%	25.6%	30.8%	100.0%	
3001 - 6000	C	3	9	25	13	10	60	
	%	5.0%	15.0%	41.7%	21.7%	16.7%	100.0%	
6001-9000	C	3	15	11	2	10	41	
	%	7.3%	36.6%	26.8%	4.9%	24.4%	100.0%	
No income	C	0	2	7	6	5	20	
	%	.0%	10.0%	35.0%	30.0%	25.0%	100.0%	
Total		C	7	27	58	31	37	160
		%	4.4%	16.9%	36.3%	19.4%	23.1%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 8, the cross-tabulation between the Income of the respondent and the status of health is shown. The slum dwellers who have no income have a fair (35%) status of health. Slum Dwellers with income ‘less than or equal to 3000’ have

fair (38.5%) whereas income class '3001 to 6000' are fine (41.7%) enough in their health. Though, this condition of fairness in health does not pursue ahead in case the income cross above ₹6000. The income range '6001 to 9000' creates the health status of slum dwellers in good condition (36.6%).

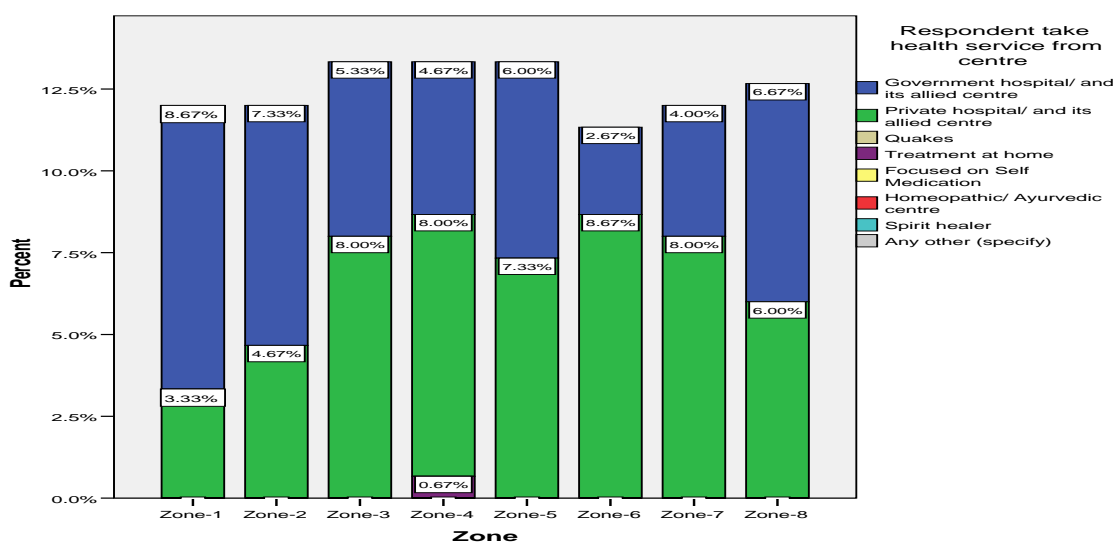
Table 9 Chi-Square Test between Income (in Rupees per month) and Status of Health

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	27.132 ^(a)	12	.007
Likelihood Ratio	30.069	12	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	.099	1	.754
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 7 cells (35.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .88.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 9, Chi-Square Test shows that there is an association between income and health as the level of significance (P=0.007) is less than 0.05. The income of slum dwellers shown here in Rupees per month.

Figure 9 Zone wise data related to respondent take health services center



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 9, Zone-1 has the highest (8.67%) priority in taking government-related health services. After this, Zone -2 and Zone-8 have 7.33% and 6.67% in availing government-led health services. Subsequently, Zone -6, has the highest (8.67%) in availing private health and its allied services. Zone 3, Zone-4, Zone-7 have 8.0% each in achieving private health services after Zone-6. Zone -4 focused on 'Treatment at home facility'. Another kind of health service center like Quake,

focused on self-medication, Homeopathic/ Ayurvedic, spirit healer, etc. is almost negligible in overall different Zones of Lucknow city except for zone-4.

4.10. Availability and Accessibility of Education Services

The literacy rate of slums in Lucknow is 62%, where the male literacy rate is observed to be more compared to the female literacy rate (RCUES, 2013:65).

Table 10 Frequency of education of Slum Dwellers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	84	52.5	52.5	52.5
	No	76	47.5	47.5	100.0
	Total	160	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 10, 52.5% slum dwellers of Lucknow city are literate. Here, it means 84 slum dwellers have taken education out of 160 slum dwellers and 47.5% slum dwellers have been far away from education.

Table 11 Cross-tabulation between the gender and level of education

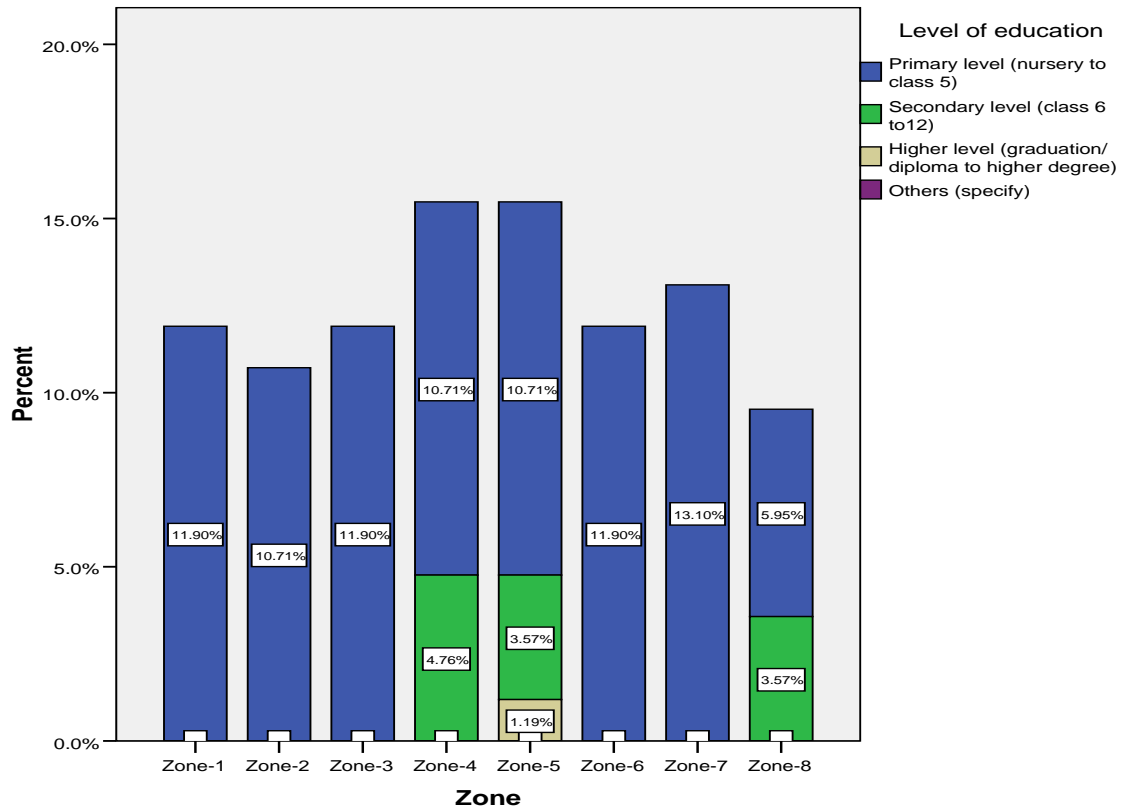
GENDER			Level of education			Total
			Primary level (nursery to class 5)	Secondary level (class 6 to12)	Higher level (graduation/ diploma to higher degree)	
Male	C		45	8	1	54
	%		83.3%	14.8%	1.9%	100.0%
Female	C		28	2	0	30
	%		93.3%	6.7%	.0%	100.0%
Total		C	73	10	1	84
		%	86.9%	11.9%	1.2%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 11, 86.9% slum dwellers out of total literate slum dwellers have taken primary level education which is highest among all levels of education. In primary education, Female slum dwellers have a higher percentage (93.3%). The level of education of male slum dwellers has a high percentage in comparison to female

slum dwellers in Secondary Education and Higher Education respectively. The tendency to access education by the male slum dwellers (enrolled in an educational institution) decreases as the level of education increases. Such type of tendency does replicate itself in the case of female slum dwellers and showing that the literacy rate of female slum dwellers is decreasing as the level of education increases.

Figure 10 Zone wise data related to Level of Education



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 10, Zone- 7 has 13.10% slum dwellers that are highest in accessing primary level education. 11.90% slum dwellers from each Zone -1, Zone-3, and Zone-6 have availed the education up to the primary level. Whereas Zone -2, Zone -4, Zone -5 has about 10.71% slum dwellers that have taken primary level education. Zone -8 has the lowest percentage around 5.95% for gaining primary level education. In the case of secondary level education, Zone -4 has the highest (4.76%). Along with Zone -5 and Zone -8 has at a second-place around 3.57%. Apart from that, all other Zones of Lucknow city do not have secondary level education. In higher education cases, all zones of Lucknow city except Zone -5 don't have taken education of higher level.

Zone –5 has a very limited or negligible percent of slum dwellers who have higher-level education around 1.19%.

Table 12 Cross-tabulation between Gender and Type of Educational Institution

			Type of Educational Academic Institute the respondent studied		Total
			Private institution	Government institution	
Gender of Respondent	Male	C	4	50	54
		%	7.4%	92.6%	100.0%
	Female	C	0	30	30
		%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total			4	80	84
			4.8%	95.2%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

From the given table 12 (Cross-table), maximum slum dwellers around 95.2% out of 84 slum dwellers enrolled in a government school and the rest 4.8% in private school. It is observed that girls have not taken education from the private school.

Table 13 Cross-tabulation between no education and reasons for not taking education

			Reasons for not taking education from academic education					Total
			Engagement in labour work	Excess mobility for work	Burden of household chores	Distance from home to academic institution	Others (specify)	
Take education	No	C	33	7	24	8	4	76
		%	43.4%	9.2%	31.6%	10.5%	5.3%	100.0%
Total			33	7	24	8	4	76
			43.4%	9.2%	31.6%	10.5%	5.3%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 13 (Cross-table), 76 slum dwellers out of 160 respondents have reasons for not able to access education. The reasons reported by slum dwellers are shown in decreasing order as engagement in labor work, the burden of household chores, excess mobility for work, distance from home to academic institution and others are 43.4%, 31.6%, 10.5%, 9.2%, and 5.3% respectively. Around 44.0 %, 36.0 %, 20.0% slum dwellers felt that society respects the educated person, employment chance increases, and lived life healthy respectively.

Table 14 Cross-tabulation between Taken education and Improvement in the Quality of Life because of education

			Improvement in the Quality of Life because of education		Total
			Yes	No	
Take education	Yes	C	25	59	84
		%	29.8%	70.2%	100.0%
Total		C	25	59	84
		%	29.8%	70.2%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 14 (Cross-table), there is a total of 84 slum dwellers out of 160 respondents who have taken education. Out of 84 educated slum dwellers, 70.2 % slum dwellers informed that they do not feel any improvements or changes in their life due to education.

Table 15 Cross-tabulation between Educated * Opinion in regarding the improvement in the Quality of life due to Education

Improvement in the Quality of Life because of education			Opinion in regarding the improvement in the Quality of life due to Education			Total
			Employment increases	Society respect the educated person	Educated person can lead healthier life	
Yes		C	9	11	5	25
		%	36.0%	44.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Total		C	9	11	5	25
		%	36.0%	44.0%	20.0%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 15 (Cross-table), there are 25 (29.8%) slum dwellers out of 84 educated slum dwellers who felt that their lives have been improved due to education in such a manner as ‘society does respect the educated person most’ (44%); ‘employment chances increased too much’ (36%); ‘educated person leads healthier life’ (20%).

Table 16 Cross-tabulation between an income (in Rupees per month) * Take education

INCOME CLASS			Take education		Total
			Yes	No	
Less than or equal to 3000	C		15	24	39
	%		38.5%	61.5%	100.0%
3001 - 6000	C		28	32	60
	%		46.7%	53.3%	100.0%
6001-9000	C		27	14	41
	%		65.9%	34.1%	100.0%
No income	C		14	6	20
	%		70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
Total		C	84	76	160
		%	52.5%	47.5%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

Here, the cross table (table 16) notify that 70.0 % slum dwellers have no income raised from education. Whereas, the income range from ₹ 0 to 3000 per month is having low numbers of educated slum dwellers. Hence, it can be said that after accessing the education, the income level of the slum dwellers increases.

Table 17 Chi-Square Test between an income (in Rupees per month) * Take education

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.289 ^(a)	3	.026
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.50.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 17, the Chi-Square Test showed that there is an association between the income of slum dwellers and the education attained by the slum dwellers. The degree of freedom is 3 and the level of significance is 0.026.

Table 18 Cross-tabulation between occupational status and take education

OCCUPATION STATUS			Take education		Total
			Yes	No	
Self-employed	C		33	7	40
	%		82.5%	17.5%	100.0%
Salaried	C		10	2	12
	%		83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
Regular Wage	C		13	28	41
	%		31.7%	68.3%	100.0%
Casual labour	C		18	27	45
	%		40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Others (specify)	C		10	12	22
	%		45.5%	54.5%	100.0%
Total		C	84	76	160
		%	52.5%	47.5%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 18 (Cross-table), after the access to education, the chance of getting salaried status is more and if it is not then slum dwellers may get the status of self-employed.

Table 19 Chi-Square Test between occupational status and take education

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	29.376 ^(a)	4	.000
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.70.

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 19 (Cross-table), Pearson Chi-square Test is showing the level of significance between occupation status and education is 0.00 and their degree of freedom is 4. Here the association of Occupation status carried out by slum dwellers continues with the education they attained.

4.11. Availability and Accessibility of Housing and Household Amenities

Housing is one of the prime indicators to assess the existing condition of a slum. To understand the degree of living conditions, data on the type of housing structures in the slums is collected to examine the housing scenarios. Almost everyone has studied the housing structure to get to know the status of any individual. For analysis purposes, the dwelling units were classified into pucca, semi-pucca, and kutcha based

on the kind of roofing and wall material used. Pucca houses are built using wall materials of burnt bricks, stones, cement concrete, timber, and roofing of reinforced brick concrete and reinforced cement concrete, PCC flooring. While Semi- Pucca houses have walls made up of Pucca material but the roof is made up of material other than those used for Pucca house and kutcha houses are usually found to be built using makeshift material like sandstone tiles, thatches, loosely packed stones, jhopris, and temporary tents. In Lucknow city, the total numbers of dwelling units in the slums (both Notified and Non-Notified slum) are 112089. Of this, 65% of dwelling units are Pucca construction, 27% units are Semi-Pucca and the remaining 8% are kutcha in nature. There are 91% dwelling units that have access to Electricity and the remaining 9% have the pathetic status of slum dwellers (as per the report of RCUES, 2013). Housing has always been a key issue for slum dwellers. Housing provides not only mental peace to slum dwellers but also makes them too able to fight with other challenges of life.

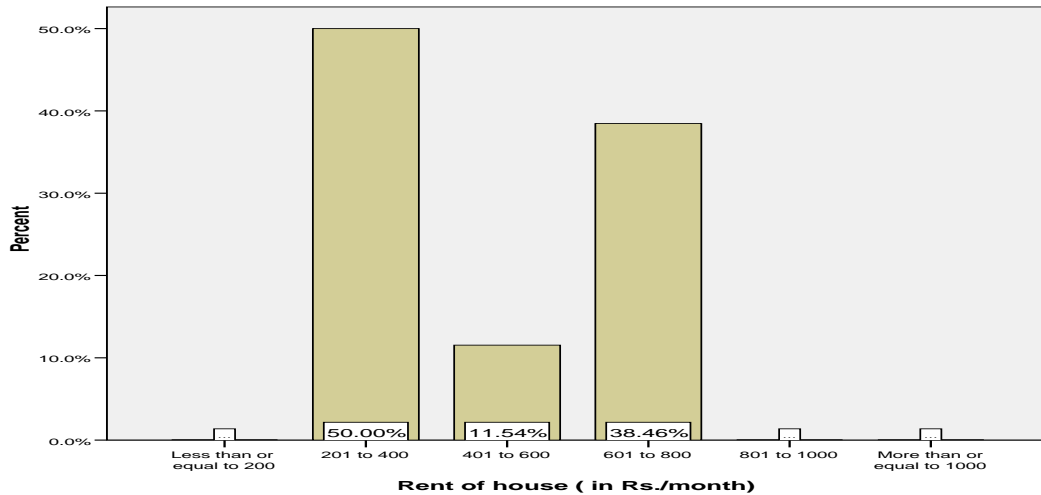
Table 20 Cross-tabulation between Type of house and Kind of house

			Kind of house is it			Total
			Kutcha	Semi-pucca	Pucca	
Type of house you live in	Owned	Count	5	40	89	134
		% of Total	3.1%	25.0%	55.6%	83.8%
	Rented	Count	0	6	20	26
		% of Total	.0%	3.8%	12.5%	16.3%
Total		Count	5	46	109	160
		% of Total	3.1%	28.8%	68.1%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 20 (Cross table), 68.1%, 28.8%, 3.1% slum dwellers lived in Pucca, Semi-Pucca, Kutcha dwelling units respectively. Such data are only for Notified Slum. In a Notified slum, Pucca house and Semi-Pucca house accounted for more than 75%, which signifies the slum dwellers have good housing structure. It has also shown that 83.8% slum dwellers have lived in their own house and 16.1% slum dwellers have taken a rented house. Slum Dwellers have owned house feels them to the stability factor.

Figure 11 Frequency of Rent of House in Rupees per month



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 11, slum dwellers that lived in rented houses spending rent cost ₹ 201 to 400 are more in number as compared to all the category of rent cost. Here all the category of rent house spending is not spending more than ₹ 600 to 800. It means slum dwellers have to spend maximum money for the rent house is Rs. 800 and the minimum amount to be paid is ₹ 200. The range of Household rent lies between ₹ 200 to 800.

Table 171 Chi-Square Test between kind of house and Occupation of Slum dwellers

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.398 ^(a)	8	.714
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 6 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .38.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 21, Chi-square Test is organized between the kind of house (works as an ordinal variable) and the Occupation of Slum dwellers. Here the level of significance (0.714) is greater than 0.05 and the degree of freedom is 8. On this basis, there is no sign of coordination between the kind of house and the occupation status they carry.

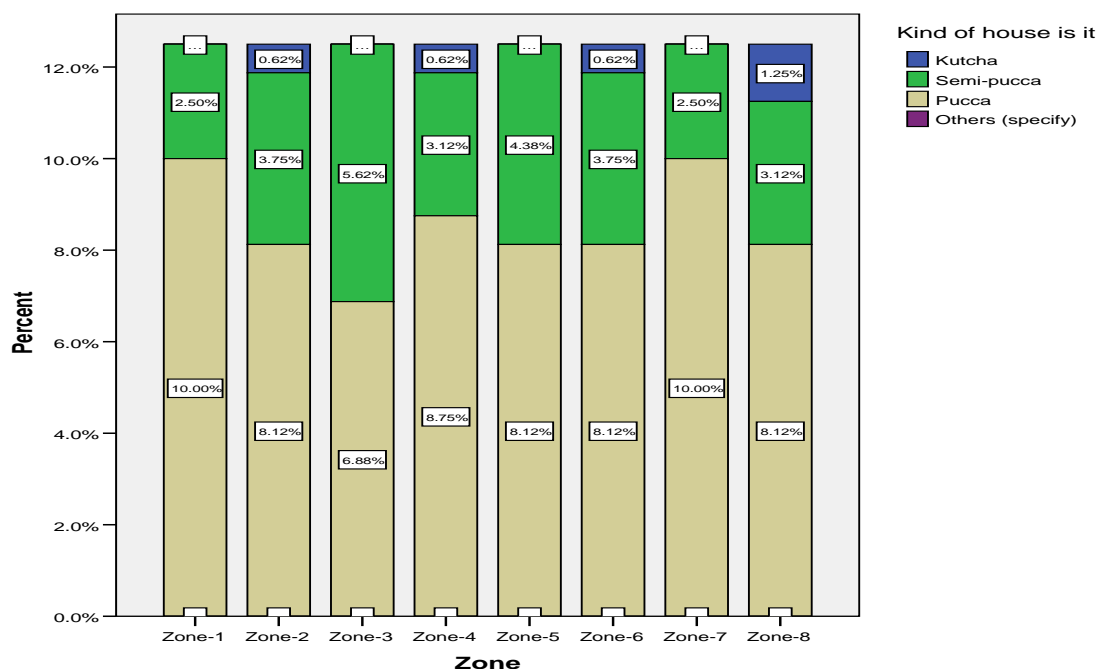
Table 22 Chi-Square Test between kind of house and Occupation of Slum dwellers

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.065 ^(a)	6	.536
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 4 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .63.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 22, the level of significance is 0.536 higher than the standard 0.05. There is no association of house of slum dwellers with the Income and Occupation of slum dwellers. It means that the parameters of Life chances are not coordinated with the parameters of Quality of Life of slum Dwellers.

Figure 12 Zone wise data related to kind of house



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 12, Zone -1, Zone -3, Zone -5, Zone -7 don't have Kutcha house. Still some zones of Lucknow city have this kind of houses. Like Zone -2, Zone -4, Zone -6 have very lowest in percentage around (0.62%) and Zone -8 have about 1.25% slum dwellers that live in a kutcha house. In case of Semi-pucca house, Zone -3 have the highest percentage of 5.62% slum dwellers that live in Semi-pucca house. Zone-5 (4.38%) is in second place after Zone-3. Each Zone -2 and Zone -6 have 3.75% slum dwellers that have a semi-pucca house. Whereas each Zone -4, Zone -8 have around 3.12% slum dwellers. Zones-1 and Zone-7 have 2.50% slum dwellers each who have semi-pucca house structure. In the pucca house structure, Slum dwellers who are living in Zone-1, Zone-7 have constructed mostly pucca houses (10%). After that in Zone -4, 8.75% slum dwellers have a pucca house. In Zone -2, Zone -5, Zone -6, Zone -8, each corresponds to 8.12% slum dwellers who have a pucca house. In Zone -3, 6.88 % slum dwellers living in a pucca house which is lowest from other Zones of Lucknow city.

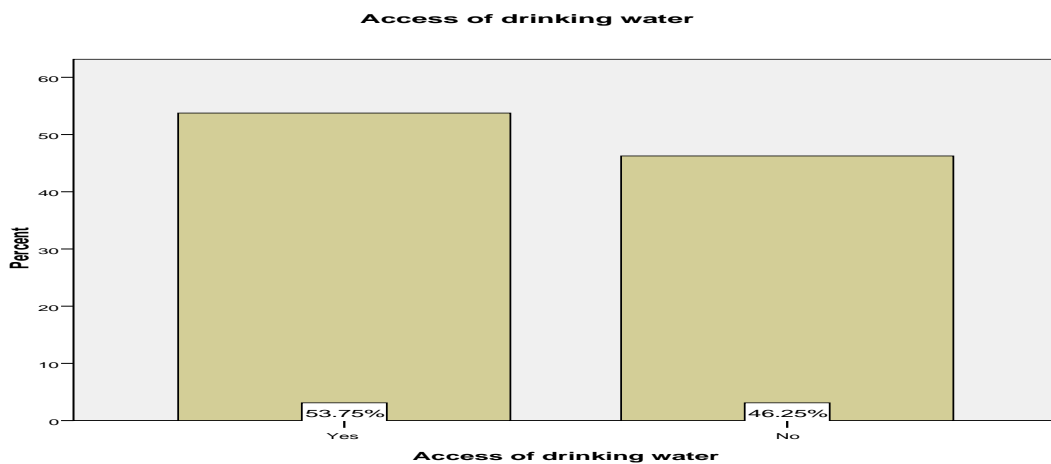
Housing Amenities

As everyone knows about this English phrase “Don’t judge a book by its cover”. Here house may be a cover and could not explain the situation of slum dwellers wholly. For this, Household amenities would inculcate to summarize the inner availability and accessibility of things which slum dwellers have gathered from their hard work. In household amenities, water, electricity, gas connection have been included. In addition to this, nutritional food, clothing as an individual need are discussed. Overall 5 things will be counted in Household amenities.

4.11.1. Drinking water

Demand is high for drinking water as the source of drinking water is limited. Apart from drinking, water has several other functions to perform like cleaning the utensil, washing the clothes, cooking the food, sanitation, etc.

Figure 13 Frequency of access to drinking water



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 13, almost 53.75% slum dwellers accessing the drinkable water, and 46.25 % slum dwellers reported that the water is not for drinkable purposes.

Table 23 Frequency of Source of drinking water (Multiple responses given by Slum Dwellers)

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Sources of drinking water is private tap	13	6.20%	8.10%
Sources of drinking water is public tap	124	58.80%	77.50%
Sources of drinking water is tube well/ hand pump	15	7.10%	9.40%
Sources of drinking water is Pond/canal	1	0.50%	0.60%
Sources of drinking water is government water tanker	54	25.60%	33.80%
Sources of drinking water is private water tanker	3	1.40%	1.90%
Sources of drinking water is Other	1	0.50%	0.60%
Total	211	100.00%	131.90%

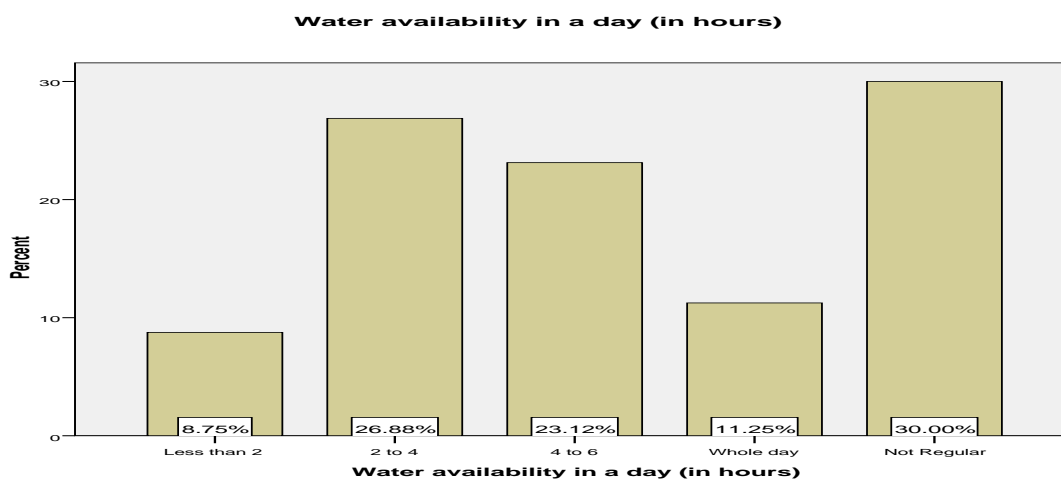
a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 23 (multiple responses), almost 77.5 % slum dwellers agreed on the availability of drinking water is public tap and government tanker is the second preference to avail and access the drinking water almost 33.8 %. tubewell/ handpump are used by 9.4 % slum dwellers. Availability of private tap is less in Lucknow city's notified slum almost 8.1%. It just indicates the overall dependency on government water services.

The source of water for the slum dwellers is the medium for collectiveness and integrity and sustainably they know the use of a single drop of water that they access.

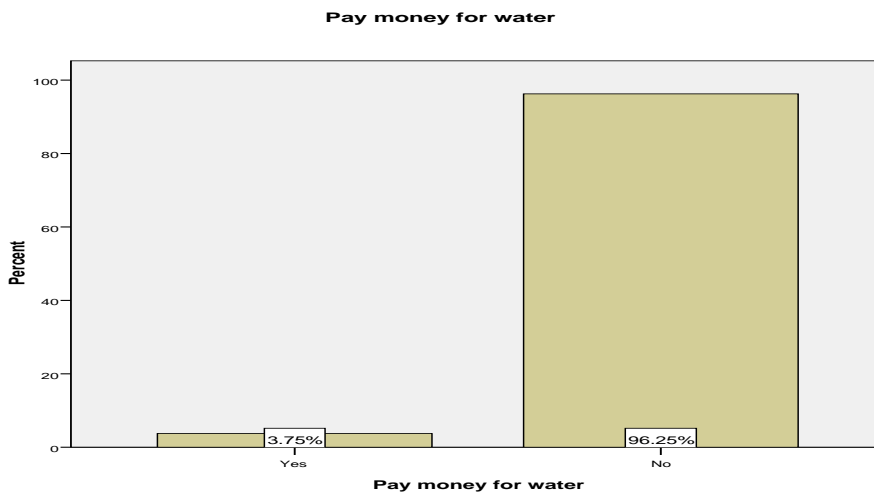
Figure 14 Frequency of water availability in a day (in hours)



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 14, 'Not regular' time frame is defined by 30 % slum dwellers for accessing the drinking water. It means that slum dwellers do not access water at all times. They face the problem of accessing it if things are available. 8.75% slum dwellers reported that minimum time could say 'less than 2 hours' and the maximum time is around 2 to 4 hours reported by 8.75 % and 26.88% slum dwellers respectively. Here Maximum time for accessing drinking water is 26.88 % after excluding 'Not Regular' which is the maximum in percentage. Time for accessing water is hard enough which indicates the chance to acquire water is how worth it for them.

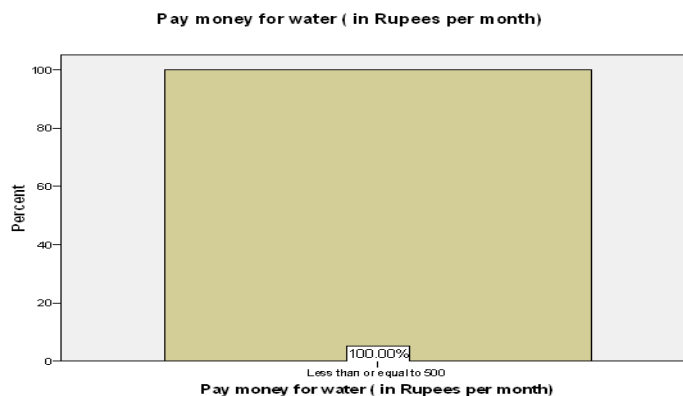
Figure 15 Frequency of Pay money for water



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 15, around 3.75% slum dwellers pay money on water and the rest does not pay money on the water which is almost 96.25% slum dwellers. It indicates water is an entity for everyone. There is no biased around the issue of water rent as they do not have to pay rent.

Figure 16 Frequency of Pay money for water (in Rupees per month)



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 16, there are about 3.75% slum dwellers (as per the given figure 15) that access the water by giving some charge. The charge that he/she spends on the water is up to ₹ 500. per months.

Table 24 Chi-Square Test between access to drinking water and the income of slum dwellers

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.615 ^(a)	3	.893
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.25.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 24, Chi-square Test is organized between the access to drinking water (works as a nominal variable) and the income of Slum dwellers (ordinal variable). Here, the level of significance (0.893) is greater than 0.05, and the degree of freedom is 3. On this basis, there is no association between access to drinking water and the income of Slum dwellers.

Table 25 Chi-Square Test between access to drinking water and the occupation of slum dwellers

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.159 ^(a)	4	.707
N of Valid Cases	160		

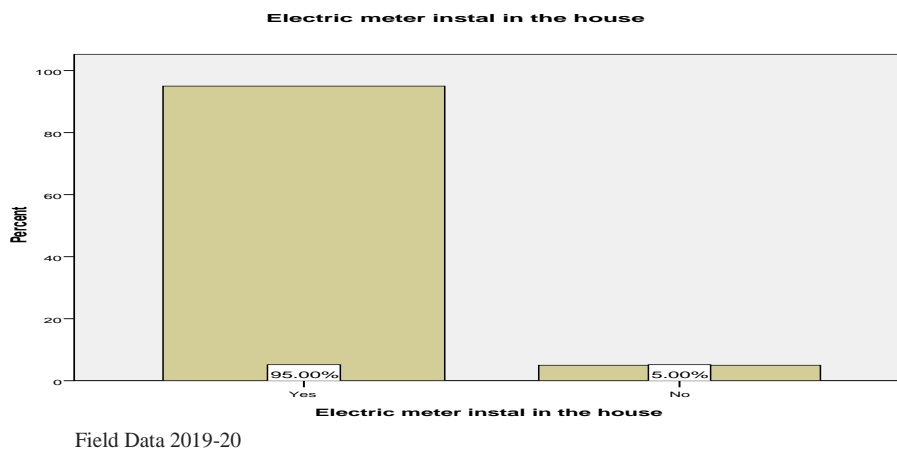
a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.55.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 25, the level of significance is 0.707 which is high in comparison to the set standard (0.05). Hence, both the income which defines a class of slum dwellers and the occupation status of slum dwellers are well disconnected with the availability and accessibility of drinking water. It means there is no association.

4.11.2. Electricity

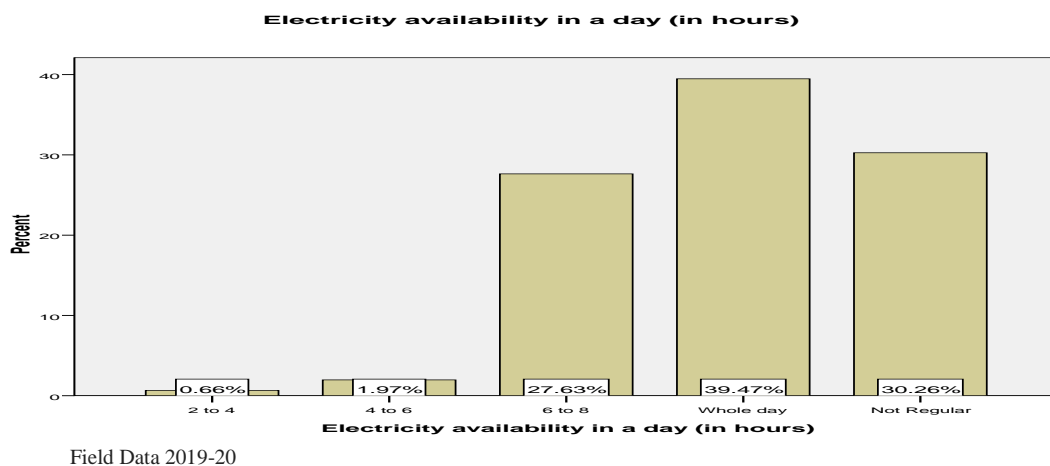
Electricity is the main element for all appliances to work their function. It becomes a need and a part of the life of an individual. In this direction, the government tries to provide electricity to all households as a service.

Figure 17 Frequency of Electric meter installed in the house



In the given figure 17, Electricity related household amenities have been discussed and inferred that 95% slum dwellers have electric connections. There are about 5% slum dwellers that are not in reach of electricity.

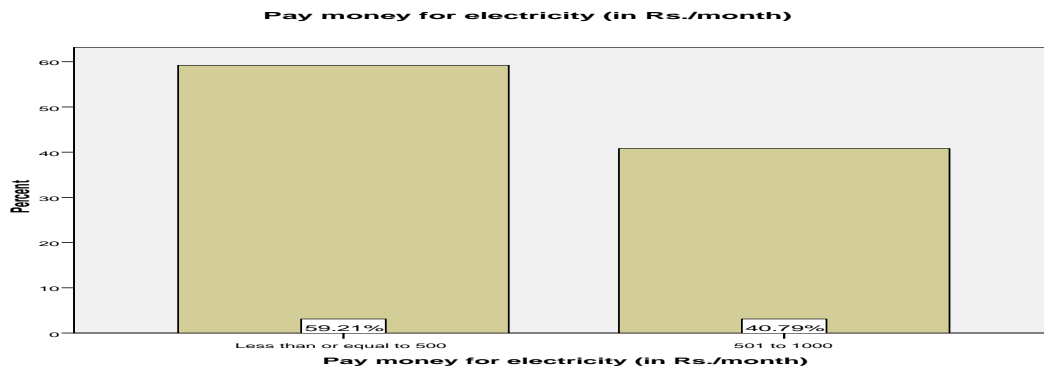
Figure 18 Frequency of Electricity availability in a day (in hours)



In the given figure 18, around 39.47% Slum Dwellers indicated that whole day electricity comes while 30.26% slum dwellers considered electricity does 'not regular' in a day. 27.63% Slum Dwellers received electricity for 6 to 8 hours in a day. Less than 3% slum dwellers reported that almost 6 hours in a day received electricity.

From the above analysis, more than 67.10% slum dwellers receive electricity in a day ranges between 6 to 8 hours in a day and the whole day.

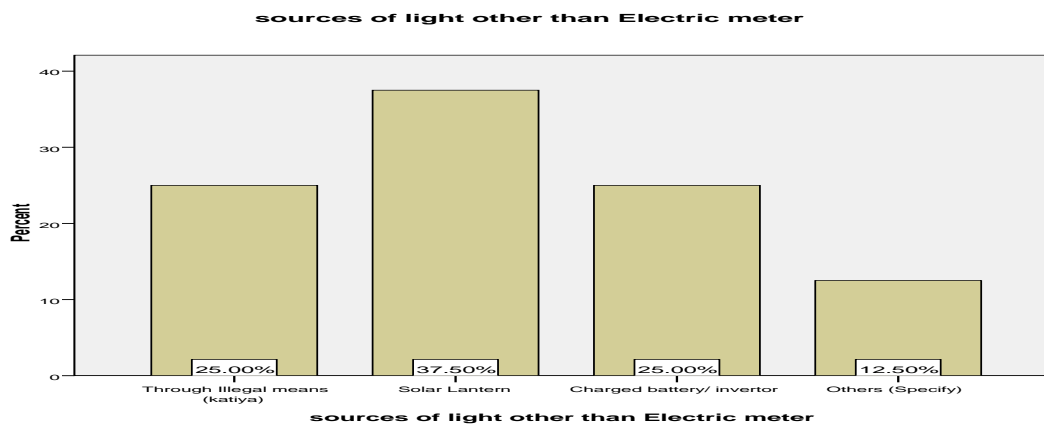
Figure 19 Frequency of money paid for electricity in Rupees per month



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 19, It has been shown that 59.21% slum dwellers spend up to ₹ 500 on electricity are more in number than those slum dwellers who spend electricity cost ₹ 500 to 1000. Hence, Slum Dwellers tend to spend less electricity cost to save money.

Figure 20 Frequency of source of lighting other than Electric meter



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 20, only 5% slum dwellers have not electric connection (8 slum dwellers). Though, they used other sources of medium to lighten their house. Around 37.50% out of 8 slum dwellers mostly used solar lanterns and 25% slum dwellers each used charged their battery and illegal means respectively. Last but not the least, ‘Other sources of lightening’ are very few (12.5%) out of 5% slum dwellers that do not have electric connection. From the above analysis, Slum dwellers are using solar light to lighten their house when there is no option for electricity. The second priority

goes to 'charged battery used'. Along with certain slum dwellers are using illegal means of electricity.

Table 26 Cross-tabulation between Income (in Rupees per month) and Electric meter installed in the house

		Electric meter installed in the house		Total
		Yes	No	Yes
Less than or equal to 3000		37	2	39
		94.9%	5.1%	100.0%
3001 - 6000		58	2	60
		96.7%	3.3%	100.0%
6001-9000		41	0	41
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
No income		16	4	20
		80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Total		152	8	160
		95.0%	5.0%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 26, all the slum dwellers having an income range of ₹ 6001 to 9000 have installed electric meter in the households. Hence this tendency goes down with the decrease in the income level of slum dwellers.

Table 27 Chi-Square Test between Income (in Rupees per month) and Electric meter installed in the house

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.984 ^(a)	3	.007
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.00.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 27, Chi-square Test is organized between the electric connection in the house (nominal variable) and the Income of Slum dwellers (ordinal variable). Here, the level of significance is $0.007 < 0.05$, and the degree of freedom is 3. On this basis, there is an association between the electric connection in the house and the income of Slum dwellers.

Table 28 Chi-Square Test between Occupation status and Electric meter installed in the house

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.794 ^(a)	4	.593
N of Valid Cases	160		

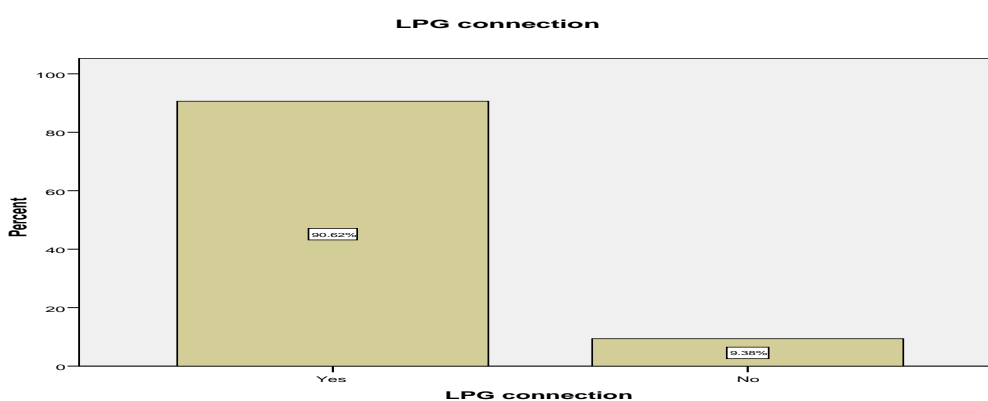
a. 5 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .60.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 28, the level of significance is 0.593 which is high in comparison to said standard (0.05). The level of freedom is 4. Here, the occupation variable of Life chance of slum dwellers associated with the Electricity they access. Besides this, the other parameter of Life chance called status which slum dwellers occupy from the occupation are not associated with electricity they access in their house.

4.11.3. Fuel for Cooking

Fuel used for cooking determines the environment polluted free or not. LPG, electric oven medium is the best source for cooking.

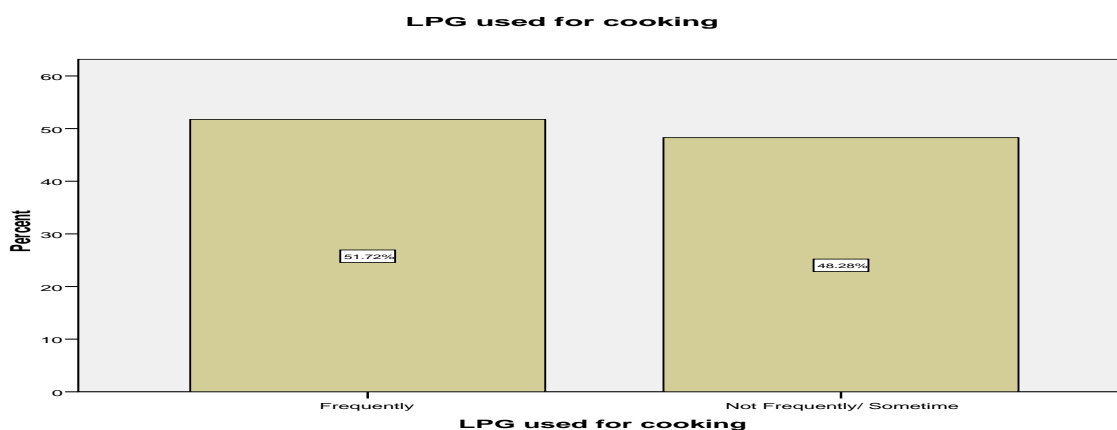
Figure 21 Frequency of LPG Connection



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 21, only 90.62% slum dwellers do possess a gas connection. While 9.38% slum dwellers don't have a gas connection. They use other mediums to make food like wood, cow dung, etc.

Figure 22 Frequency of LPG used for cooking



Field Data 2019-20

In the next given figure 22, only 51.72 % slum dwellers frequently used gas connection, and 48.28% slum dwellers do not use it frequently.

Table 29 Chi-Square Test between Occupation status and LPG connection

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.509 ^(a)	4	.477
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 5 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.13.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 29, the level of significance between LPG and Occupation status is 0.477 which is high from a said standard (0.05). The degree of freedom is 4. Hence, both the income class and occupation status of slum dwellers are not associated with the availability and accessibility of LPG.

Table 30 Chi-Square Test between income and LPG connection

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.992 ^(a)	3	.574
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 3 cells (37.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.88.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 30, Chi-square Test is tabulated between the availability and accessibility of LPG (expressed as a nominal variable) and the income of Slum dwellers (ordinal variable). Here, the level of significance (0.574) is greater than 0.05 and the degree of freedom is 3. Hence, there is no association between the availability and accessibility of LPG and the income of slum dwellers.

4.11.4. Nutritious Food

Food is a basic need for everyone. No one can ignore its importance. It is the right to have it with a proper amount and nutrient one. To ensure food security, one could talk about whether they avail nutrient food or not. Nutrient food gives energy to an individual to do any task. Many more government programmes like the Mid-day meal scheme, PDS, Suposhit Maa campaign, are launched to ensure food security, address the malnutrition problem. Government through Anganwadi workers provides ‘panjiri’ to the pregnant or lactating woman and children as a nutrient food. Along with this, individual self tries to manage all nutrition food such as vegetables, fruits, sprouts, etc. per day for their health.

Table 31 Cross-tabulation between Occupational status and take Nutritious food per day

			Respondent takes Nutritious food per day		Total	
			Yes	No		
Occupational status of the Respondent	Self-employed	C	32	8	40	
		%	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%	
	Salaried	C	7	5	12	
		%	58.3%	41.7%	100.0%	
	Regular Wage	C	13	28	41	
		%	31.7%	68.3%	100.0%	
	Casual labour	C	6	39	45	
		%	13.3%	86.7%	100.0%	
	Others (specify)	C	3	19	22	
		%	13.6%	86.4%	100.0%	
	Total		C	61	99	160
			%	38.1%	61.9%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 31, two results have been obtained. The first result is that 38.1 % slum dwellers take nutrition food per day is less in number in comparison to those 61.9 % slum dwellers who don't avail themselves nutrition food. The second result is awareness of nutritional food intake increasing from casual labor towards self-employed slum dwellers.

Table 32 Chi-Square Test between occupation and nutritious food consumption

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	49.844 ^(a)	4	.000
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 1 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.58.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 32, with the level of significance ($0.00 < 0.05$) obtained in the Chi-square Test, there is a link between the nutritional food consumed by slum dwellers and the income-led class of slum dwellers.

Table 18 Frequency of reason for not taking nutritious food (Multiple Responses)

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	N
Reasons for not taking nutrition ^(a)	Reasons for not taking nutritious food is Lack of money	52	49.5%	52.5%
	Reasons for not taking nutritious food is Lack of awareness of benefits of nutritious food	13	12.4%	13.1%
	Reasons for not taking nutritious food is one focus on quantity of food which they intake	12	11.4%	12.1%
	Reasons for not taking nutritious food is Respondent provide their nutritious food to their family member	22	21.0%	22.2%
	Reasons for not taking nutritious food is other	6	5.7%	6.1%
Total		105	100.0%	106.1%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 33, lack of money is the main reason which doesn't let slum dwellers buy the nutritional food. In this sequence, the second reason is that around 22% slum dwellers reported that they serve nutritious food to their family members. This second reason after lack of money indicates that slum dwellers focus on a collective conscience for their family rather than thinking about themselves. The third reason is less prevalent than the first and second reason, third reason is the lack of awareness of nutritious food. It means slum dwellers getting aware of nutritious food as they start thinking individually and the lack of money issue has been addressed.

Table 34 Cross tabulation between Ration card and take Nutritious food per day

			Respondent take Nutritious food per day		Total
			Yes	No	
Ration card	Yes	Count	33	93	126
		% of Total	20.6%	58.1%	78.8%
	No	Count	28	6	34
		% of Total	17.5%	3.8%	21.3%
Total		Count	61	99	160
		% of Total	38.1%	61.9%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 34, those slum dwellers who have ration cards of BPL consuming more nutritional food than those slum dwellers who do not have a ration cards. Again, 58.1% slum dwellers have ration card are not consuming nutrition food per day whereas 17.5% slum dwellers who do not have ration card are taking nutrition food in a day. Both the percentages 17.5% and 58.1% are showing slum dwellers' consuming food habits in a day.

Table 35 Cross-tabulation between Ration card and Category of Ration card

			Category of Ration card	Total
			Below Poverty Line	
Ration card	Yes	Count	126	126
		% of Total	100.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	126	126
		% of Total	100.0%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20

The BPL population constitutes about 69% of the slum population (RCUES, 2013:63). After analyzing the given table 35, the interpretation is that 126 (78.8%) slum dwellers are in Below Poverty Line (BPL) range, and all they have a card of BPL.

Table 36 Frequency of Problem from PDS (Multiple Responses)

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	N
PROBLEM FROM PDS ^(a)	Poor quality of ration	24	19.0%	19.0%
	PDS outlets open irregularly	41	32.5%	32.5%
	Shortage of ration	11	8.7%	8.7%
	Distance of PDS outlet from the house	22	17.5%	17.5%
	Ineligible getting their ration benefit	3	2.4%	2.4%
	Other PDS Problem	25	19.8%	19.8%
Total		126	100.0%	100.0%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 36, slum dwellers who avail the service of ration cards have some constraints. The most associated problem related to ration card is ‘PDS outlets does not open on regular bases (32.5%). ‘Other PDS problem’ (19.8%)and ‘poor quality of ration’ (19%) come second and third in stage respectively.

Table 37 Cross-tabulation between Income and buy ration from PDS Shop

		Buy ration from Public Distribution System outlets or Fair Price Shop		Total
		Yes	No	Yes
Less than or equal to 3000		38	1	39
		97.4%	2.6%	100.0%
3001 - 6000		42	18	60
		70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
6001-9000		27	14	41
		65.9%	34.1%	100.0%
No income		19	1	20
		95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Total		126	34	160
		78.8%	21.3%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20

In a given table 37 (cross table), slum dwellers whose income less than ₹ 3000, purchase ration higher from Public Distribution System (PDS) shop almost 97.4 %. In

second place, 95.0 % slum dwellers come who have no income. It means 95% slum dwellers buy ration from PDS Shops who have no income. In total, slum dwellers who have no income or income less than ₹ 3000 per month arranged their food from the PDS shop near about ~ 96%. While in the income range of ₹ 3001 to 6000 and ₹ 6001 to 9000, slum dwellers purchase food near about 65 to 70%. One more thing, as the income of slum dwellers increases, there is a tendency of buying food from other than PDS Shops.

Table 38 Chi-Square Test between income and ration from PDS shop

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.113 ^(a)	3	.000
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.25.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 38, chi-square test has acted between PDS of government for the availability of food to the poor people (slum dweller) which is the nominal variable, and income of slum dwellers (ordinal variable). Here, the level of significance between these variables is $0.00 < 0.05$, and the degree of freedom is 3. On this basis, there is an association between the fair price of food purchased from the PDS shop and the income of slum dwellers. Although, it makes difference when the same income level of slum dwellers having different occupation purchase food from the PDS shop mentioned in the table

Table 39 Chi-Square Test between occupation and ration from PDS shop

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.228 ^(a)	4	.694
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.55.
Field Data 2019-20

It means from the table 39, Chi-square Test reflect that the occupation status of slum dwellers have no association or link with the ration of PDS shop where they purchase food at a lower or fair price. Here, the level of significance between these variables is 0.694 which is high in comparison to said standard (0.05). The level of freedom is 4. Hence, the class determined by income and status occupied by occupation does not show similar characteristics in purchasing the food from PDS shops.

Table 4019 Cross-tabulation between Income (in Rupees per month) and take Nutritious food per day

		Respondent takes Nutritious food per day		Total
		Yes	No	Yes
Less than or equal to 3000		2	37	39
		5.1%	94.9%	100.0%
3001 - 6000		31	29	60
		51.7%	48.3%	100.0%
6001-9000		24	17	41
		58.5%	41.5%	100.0%
No income		4	16	20
		20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Total		61	99	160
		38.1%	61.9%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 40 (cross table), as the level of income of slum dwellers increases, the nutrient food they take most, and whereas its opposite is also true that as the income decrease, their intake of nutrient food decreases. In this table 40, 'No income' class group of slum dwellers have in good condition(20%) in comparison to those income level ranges of 'less than ₹ 3000 per month' (5.1%).

Table 41 Chi-Square Test between take nutrition food per day and income of slum dwellers

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.691 ^(a)	3	.000
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.63.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 41, Chi-square Test shows the association of income of slum dwellers and the nutrient food they intake. Here level of significance is 0.00 which is less than 0.05. The degree of freedom is 3.

4.11.5. CLOTHING

The clothing aspect of Quality of life counts as a basic need or desire of an individual. The Market understands the need or desire of an individual and acts accordingly. In Indian culture, the families played the role of fulfilling the needs of its family members in the household. Sometimes, neighbors, NGOs provide clothes to poor people and these clothes may be new or old, it is up to the intention, wish, and

capability of others such as neighbors, NGOs. Generally, clothes that are unused or obsolete are circulated most among poor people.

Table 42 Frequency of Spend on clothes in a year (in Rupees)

Spend in clothes in a year		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than or equal to 500	29	19.1	19.1	19.1
	501 to 1000	75	49.3	49.3	68.4
	1001 to 1500	44	28.9	28.9	97.4
	1501 to 2000	4	2.6	2.6	100.0
	Total	152	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 42, 49.3 slum dwellers spend money on clothing per year ₹501-1000 and 28.9% slum dwellers spend ₹1001-1500 per year. Both kinds of slum dwellers simultaneously become around ~ 77% whose purchasing limit on clothing lies between from ₹ 501 to 1500. About 2.6% slum dwellers spend money on clothing up to ₹ 1501 to 2000 per year. It just indicates that the purchasing power of slum dwellers becoming low on clothing. Here 8 out of 160 (~5%) do not buy clothes.

Table 203 Frequency of Type of market where Respondent buy their clothes

Type of market		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Shops in market	112	73.7	73.7	73.7
	Weekly market	40	26.3	26.3	100.0
	Total	152	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 43, 73.7% slum dwellers purchase clothes from shops in the market whereas 26.6% slum dwellers shop from the weekly market. This shows that there is availability and accessibility of clothing shop of the market whereas they do not much rely on the weekly market and also don't have much time to match time with a weekly market.

Table 44 Cross-tabulation between Income (in ₹ / month) and Spend on clothes in a year (in ₹)

Cross-table			Spend on clothes in a year (in Rupees)				Total
			Less than or equal to 500	501 to 1000	1001 to 1500	1501 to 2000	
Income of Respondent (in Rupees per month)	Less than or equal to 3000	C	6	20	10	0	36
		%	16.7%	55.6%	27.8%	.0%	100.0%
	3001 – 6000	C	10	30	16	1	57
		%	17.5%	52.6%	28.1%	1.8%	100.0%
	6001-9000	C	5	17	14	3	39
		%	12.8%	43.6%	35.9%	7.7%	100.0%
	No income	C	8	8	4	0	20
		%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total		C	29	75	44	4	152
		%	19.1%	49.3%	28.9%	2.6%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 44, it has been shown that as the income of slum dwellers increases, their spending cost on the clothing of the range ₹ 501 to 1000 per year starts decreasing. The cost of Clothing range ₹1001 to 1500 and ₹ 1501 to 2000 per year increases respectively on the basis of income enhancement of slum dwellers. It interprets that as the income level of slum dwellers increases, the purchasing power of slum dwellers increases on clothing.

Table 45 Frequency of sources of clothes arranged

If clothes are not purchased by respondent		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Provided by family members	6	75.0	75.0	75.0
	Others (Specify)	2	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	8	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 45, about 8 slum dwellers (5%) do not arrange clothes from the market. These 5% slum dwellers show dependency on others like the neighbor, NGOs, family members. 75% out of 8 slum dwellers get clothes from their family members.

Table 46 Chi-Square Tests between income and clothing

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.649 ^(a)	3	.648
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.00.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 46, Chi-square Test shows that the purchasing powers of slum dwellers for clothing are act as dissociation with the income class of slum dwellers. Here the level of significance for these two variables is $0.648 > 0.05$ and the degree of freedom is 3.

Table 47 Cross-tabulation between Occupational status and Respondent buy clothes

Occupational Status			Respondent buy clothes		Total
			Yes	No	Yes
Self-employed	C	34	6	40	
	%	85.0%	15.0%	100.0%	
Salaried	C	12	0	12	
	%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
Regular Wage	C	40	1	41	
	%	97.6%	2.4%	100.0%	
Casual labour	C	45	0	45	
	%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
Others (specify)	C	21	1	22	
	%	95.5%	4.5%	100.0%	
Total		C	152	8	160
		%	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 47 (cross table), all the statuses except self-employed status carried out by slum dwellers such as Salaried, Regular Wage, Casual Labour purchase clothes enough. It means slum dwellers purchase clothes product 95 to 100%. Keeping in view the self-employed status of slum dwellers who does purchase clothes around 85 % less than from all the rest of status.

Table 48 Chi-Square Tests between occupation status and Respondent buy clothes

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.997 ^(a)	4	.017
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 5 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .60.

In the given table 48, by this chi-square test, the level of significance between the clothing purchase (nominal variable) and occupation status (ordinal variable) is 0.017 less than 0.05 and the degree of freedom is 4. It is observed that the purchasing power of slum dwellers for clothing deals are associated with the status (Life chance's variable) of slum dwellers.

4.12. Availability and Accessibility of Infrastructure Services

In the life of a human, some basic infrastructure is needed to improve the situation of life apart of water and electricity connection. Garbage disposal, drainage facility, bathroom attached house, motorable road, street lights, banks are all counted in the category of infrastructure.

Table 219 Frequencies of Available infrastructure (Multiple Responses)

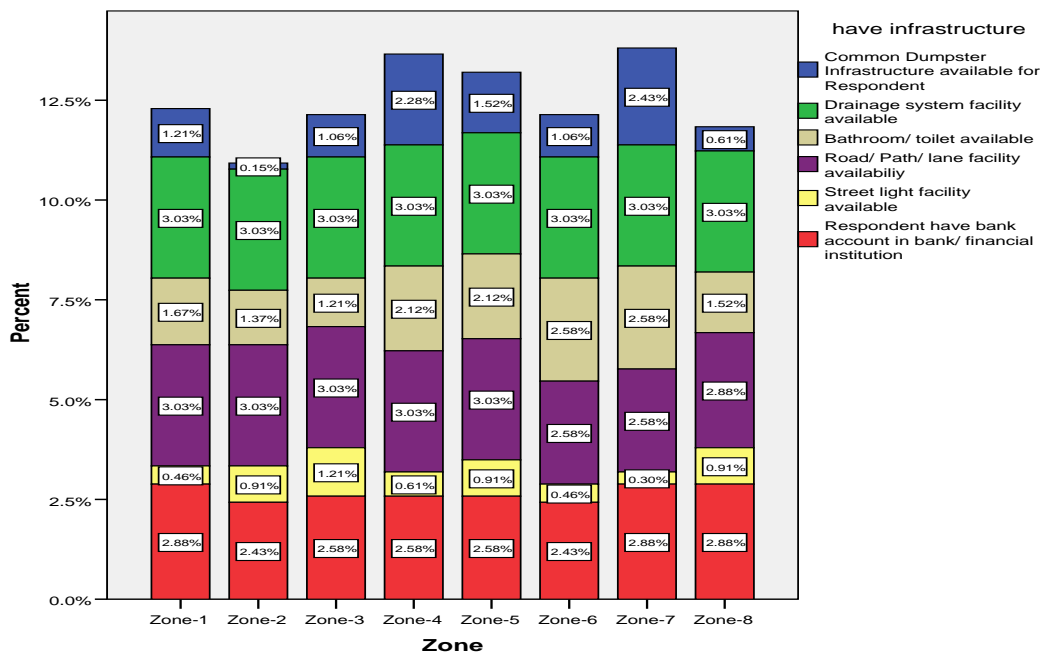
		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	N
Avail infrastructure services ^(a)	Common Dumpster Infrastructure available for Respondent	68	10.3%	42.5%
	Drainage system facility available	160	24.3%	100.0%
	Bathroom/ toilet available	100	15.2%	62.5%
	Road/ Path/ lane facility availabiliy	153	23.2%	95.6%
	Street light facility available	38	5.8%	23.8%
	Respondent have bank account in bank/ financial institution	140	21.2%	87.5%
Total		659	100.0%	411.9%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

In the given table 49, frequencies of infrastructure services consumed by the slum dwellers have been shown and frequencies of utilizing infrastructure are ordered in decreasing sequences which are as follows drainage system, road availability, banking infrastructure, bathroom, garbage disposed system, street lights. These frequencies are based on multiple responses provided by Slum Dwellers. Hence, it shows that the

greater the frequencies of infrastructure service, the greater will be the accessibility of infrastructure services.

Figure 23 Zone wise data related to Availability of infrastructure with ‘have’ features



Field Data 2019-20

In figure 23, all those slum dwellers come who avails infrastructure. In the case of common dumpster infrastructure, the order of Zones is 7>4>5>1>3=6>8>2 for common dumpster points. Here Zone-7 has the highest common dumpster point around 2.43% and Zone-2 has the lowest point of the common dumpster (0.15%). In a drainage outlet facility, the order of Zones is the same. i.e., all zone has 3.03% availability of a drainage outlet system. In the Bathroom/ toilet infrastructure facility, the order of Zones is 6=7>4=5>1>8>2>3. It means each Zone -6 and Zone-7 have 2.58% slum dwellers who avail bathroom infrastructure and Zone -3 are the lowest (1.21%) among other zones of Lucknow city that have Sanitation facility. In the case of road, lane, path infrastructure, the order of Zones is 1=2=3=4=5>8>6=7. It indicates each Zone 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 have 3.03% slum dwellers who have road infrastructures most. Whereas Zone 6, 7 have 2.58% slum dwellers who avail road service less. In a street light facility, the order of Zones is 3>2=5=8>4>1=6>7. Street lights in Zone-3 are highest in percentage (1.21%) and lowest (.30%) in Zone -7. In the case of banking infrastructure, the order of Zones is 1=7=8>3=4=5>2=6. It shows

each zone 1, 7, 8 have the highest percentage (2.88%) who avails banking services. Whereas each Zone-2, 6 have the lowest (2.43%).

4.12.1. Drainage Infrastructure

Table 5022 Frequency of Type of drainage connectivity for wastewater outlet

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Underground	12	7.5	7.5	7.5
	Covered pucca	46	28.8	28.8	36.3
	Open pucca	61	38.1	38.1	74.4
	Open kutchha	41	25.6	25.6	100.0
	Total	160	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 50, slum dwellers' wastewater outlet is connected to underground drainage, closed pucca drainage, open pucca, and open kutchha drainage. Here slum dwellers are accessing 38.1% open pucca drainage, 25.6% open kutchha drainage, 7.5% underground drainage, and 28.8% covered pucca drainage system. From the census 2011 point of view, In India, the slum has 36.9% closed drainage, 44.3% open drainage, and 18.8% no drainage.

In the Chi-square Test, No statistics are computed because the availability of the Drainage facility system is constant. Hence, there is no measure of association between the income/occupation of slum dwellers and the availability of Drainage facility system.

4.12.2. Road Infrastructure

Table 51 Frequency of Type of road accessed by Slum Dwellers

Type of Road		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Motorable pucca	111	72.5	72.5	72.5
	Motorable kutchha	42	27.5	27.5	100.0
	Total	153	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

Overall 95.6 % slum dwellers reported that roads are available and accessed by them. From the given table 51, around 72.5 % slum dwellers accessing the motorable pucca road whereas 27.5% slum dwellers accessing the motorable kutchha road. Here in

Lucknow, motorable pucca roads are more than motorable kutchha roads which are utilizing by slum dwellers.

Table 52 Frequency of Distance from the nearest motorable road (in meters)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than or equal to 200	7	100.0	100.0	100.0

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 52, 4.4% slum dwellers do not have a road and slum dwellers have to travel a distance less than 200 meters to access motorable pucca road.

Table 53 Chi-Square Tests between the availability of road and income of slum dwellers

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.495 ^(a)	3	.920
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .88.

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 53, Chi-square Test shows that the income of slum dwellers is not associated with the availability of roads. Here 'availability of road' is a nominal variable, the level of significance is 0.920 greater than 0.05 and the degree of freedom is 3.

Table 54 Chi-Square Tests between the availability of road and occupation of slum dwellers

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.401 ^(a)	4	.493
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 5 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .53.

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 54, Chi-square Test shows that the occupation of slum dwellers is not associated with the variable 'availability of Road'. Here 'availability of road' is a nominal variable, the level of significance is 0.493 greater than 0.05 and the degree of freedom is 4.

4.12.3. Banking Infrastructure

The bank is a financial institution that deals not only with money but also provides financial services such as interest, discounts, loans, commission, etc. In India, census 2011 showed that 53.2% slum dwellers had an account in a bank. In Uttar Pradesh,

this is 56.07 % (total number of households availing banking services is 556,626 and the total number of households is 992,728).

Table 55 Frequency of bank account in bank/ financial institution

Account in Bank		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	140	87.5	87.5	87.5
	No	20	12.5	12.5	100.0
	Total	160	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 55, 87.5% slum dwellers have reported that they have a bank account and 12.5% slum dwellers don't have a bank account.

Table 56 Frequency of have account with reasons in bank/ financial institution

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	N
HAVE ACCOUNT(a)	for taking loan	14	9.3%	10.5%
	for transaction purpose	5	3.3%	3.8%
	to receive government's financial benefits	71	47.3%	53.4%
	to deposit money as a saving	44	29.3%	33.1%
	Purpose of opening a bank account in bank/ financial institution is other	16	10.7%	12.0%
Total		150	100.0%	112.8%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 56, here frequencies show the reason for opening a bank account. Mostly slum dwellers have opened an account for receiving the government's financial benefits scheme. It means that slum dwellers are utilizing almost 53.4% financial welfare scheme of government. In the same table 56, also 33.1% slum dwellers opened an account for saving their money, 10.5% slum dwellers have taken a loan, 3.8% slum dwellers do transactions which is much less in the category of banking facility.

Table 57 Frequency of don't have an account in bank/ financial institution

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	N
No Account(a)	Reason for not opening of account is nothing left after huge expenditure in household chores	26	96.3%	96.3%
	Reason for not opening of account is other	1	3.7%	3.7%
Total		27	100.0%	100.0%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 57, here frequencies indicate the reason for not having a bank account. The main reason is that 'nothing left after huge expenditure in the household chores' or say they spend whole money for the sustenance which makes them unable to open a bank account (96.3%) and 3.7 % slum dwellers give 'other' as a reason.

Table 238 Cross-tabulation between Occupational status and bank account in bank/ financial institution

Occupational status			Respondent have bank account in bank/ financial institution		Total
			Yes	No	Yes
Self-employed	C	38	2	40	
	%	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%	
Salaried	C	11	1	12	
	%	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%	
Regular Wage	C	41	0	41	
	%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
Casual labour	C	34	11	45	
	%	75.6%	24.4%	100.0%	
Others (specify)	C	16	6	22	
	%	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%	
Total	C	140	20	160	
	%	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%	

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 58 (cross-table), an account in the slum has opened with an average rate of 87.5 %. As the status of slum dwellers goes down, the percentage of opening bank account also decreases and vice versa.

Table 5924 Chi-Square Test between occupation status and bank account

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.364 ^(a)	4	.001
N of Valid Cases	160		

a 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.50.
Field Data 2019-20

In the Chi-square Test given in table 59, there is an association between bank account and status of slum dweller having level of significance ($0.001 < 0.05$) and the degree of freedom is 4.

Table 60 Cross-tabulation between income (in Rupees per month) and bank account in bank/ financial institution

Income class			Respondent has a bank account in bank/ financial institution		Total
			Yes	No	Yes
Less than or equal to 3000	C		29	10	39
	%		74.4%	25.6%	100.0%
3001 - 6000	C		60	0	60
	%		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
6001-9000	C		41	0	41
	%		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
No income	C		10	10	20
	%		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Total		C	140	20	160
		%	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 60 (cross-table), 74.5% respondents have a bank account with income 'less than or equal to 3000'. Whereas 100% respondents have an account with an income range of Rs. 3001–6000 or 6001-9000. It is observed that as the income of slum dwellers goes down, the percentage of opening bank account also decreases and vice versa.

Table 61 Chi-Square Test between income (in Rupees per month) and bank account in bank/ financial institution

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	46.300 ^(a)	3	.000
N of Valid Cases	160		

a 2 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.50.
Field Data 2019-20

In the Chi-square Test given in table 61, there is an association between bank account and income of slum dweller having a level of significance ($0.000 < 0.05$) and the degree of freedom is 3.

4.12.4. Bathroom/ toilet Infrastructure

Table 62 Frequency of Type of bath/ toilet facility

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Pit toilet/ latrine	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 49, almost 62.5% slum dwellers have the availability of bathroom/toilet facilities where only pit toilet/ latrine is accessed by all the slum dwellers shown in the given table 62. Table 62 has 100% frequency which indicates only Pit toilet/ latrine.

Table 63 Chi-Square Tests between occupation status and availability of bathroom

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.993(a)	4	.136
N of Valid Cases	160		

a 1 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.50.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 63, Chi-square Test shows that there is no association between the availability of bathrooms and the status of Slum dwellers. Based on statistics, the level of significance is 0.136 greater than 0.05 and the degree of freedom is count as 4. Here the 'availability of bathroom/toilet' in the house is a nominal variable.

Table 6425 Cross-tabulation between income (in Rupees per month) and availability of Bathroom/ toilet

Income class			Bathroom/ toilet available		Total
			Yes	No	Yes
Less than or equal to 3000	C		22	17	39
	%		56.4%	43.6%	100.0%
3001 - 6000	C		35	25	60
	%		58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
6001-9000	C		33	8	41
	%		80.5%	19.5%	100.0%
No income	C		10	10	20
	%		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Total		C	100	60	160
		%	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 64 (cross table), the ‘No income’ class category is the lowest percentage (50%) of availability of this service whereas the ‘6001-9000’ income range of slum dwellers is the highest percentage (80.5%). As the income level of slum dwellers goes up, the availability of bathrooms/toilets in the households also increases and vice-versa.

Table 65 Chi-Square Test between income (in Rupees per month) and availability of Bathroom/ toilet

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.055(a)	3	.045
N of Valid Cases	160		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.50.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 65, Chi-square Test indicates that the association or link is available between the variable ‘availability of bathroom/toilet’ and the income of slum dwellers. Here level of significance is $0.045 < 0.05$ and the degree of freedom is 4.

4.12.5. Common Dumpster Infrastructure

Municipal Corporation has the main role and responsibility to dispose of the garbage and clean the city. 42.5% slum dwellers availing the service of common dumpster reported by the given table 49.

Table 6626 Frequency of garbage thrown by into the common dumpster

Garbage thrown		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	by Municipality/ Corporation	16	23.5	23.5	23.5
	by Resident(s)	52	76.5	76.5	100.0
	Total	68	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 66, 23.5% slum dwellers have taken the service of Municipal Corporation that throw the garbage into the common dumpster and 75.0% slum dwellers themselves throw garbage at the common dumpster. From the given table 66, Municipal Corporation is not providing enough service towards the direction of the common dumpster.

Table 277 Frequency of alternative used by Slum Dwellers for garbage disposal

Don't have common dumpster		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Dispose the garbage into open land	56	60.9	60.9	60.9
	Throw anywhere such as open drainage, street	36	39.1	39.1	100.0
	Total	92	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 67, Slum dwellers had made open land and street as a dumpster point and in this, 60.9 % slum dwellers throw out the garbage into open land and 39.1% slum dwellers throw the garbage into roads/ streets/ open drainage. Hence it shows that the availability and accessibility of common dumpster infrastructure are poor in Lucknow city's notified slum.

Table 288 Cross-tabulation between Occupational status and Availability of Common Dumpster Infrastructure

Occupation Status			Common Dumpster Infrastructure available for Respondent		Total
			Yes	No	Yes
Self-employed	C		14	26	40
	%		35.0%	65.0%	100.0%
Salaried	C		8	4	12
	%		66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Regular Wage	C		11	30	41
	%		26.8%	73.2%	100.0%
Casual labour	C		24	21	45
	%		53.3%	46.7%	100.0%
Others (specify)	C		11	11	22
	%		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Total	C		68	92	160
	%		42.5%	57.5%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 68 (cross table), there are 42.5% slum dwellers who avail of the service of common dumpster infrastructure. Accessing these services is less due to more non-availability of common dumpster infrastructure. Here almost 35 % slum dwellers accessed the common dumpster who has self-employed status. Salaried status dwellers avail and access these services most i.e., 66.7%. Regular wage status dwellers are very less accessing these common dumpster services around 26.8%.

Casual Labour and other status category are accessing these services near about 50 to 55%. Overall, it interprets that salaried status taking this service more and regular wage status dwellers are taking these service least.

Table 69 Chi-Square Test between occupation status and availability of common dumpster

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.576(a)	4	.032
N of Valid Cases	160		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.10.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 69, Chi-square test notifies that there is an association between the occupation status of slum dwellers and the availability of common dumpster infrastructure. Here, the level of significance between these two variables is 0.032 less than 0.05, and the degree of freedom is 4. 'Availability of common dumpster infrastructure' is a nominal variable whereas the occupation status treats as an ordinal variable.

Table 70 Chi-Square Test between income (in Rupees per month) and availability of common dumpster

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.410(a)	3	.333
N of Valid Cases	160		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.50.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 70, Chi-square Test is shown. By the test, it interprets that slum dwellers with income-led class categories have no association with the availability of common dumpster infrastructure. As the level of significance (0.333) is more than 0.05 and the degree of freedom is 3.

4.12.6. Street light Infrastructure

23.8% slum dwellers accessing the benefit of a street light. This percentage is low in overall infrastructure. A Chi-Square Test is done to show the association between the variable 'Availability of street light' and the income of slum dwellers.

Table 71 Chi-Square Test between income (in Rupees per month) and availability of street light

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.511(a)	3	.680

a 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.75.
Field Data 2019-20

With the given table 71, it interprets that there is no sign of association between these variables having a level of significance of 0.680 and a degree of freedom is 3.

Table 72 Chi-Square Test between occupation status and availability of street light

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.705(a)	4	.069
N of Valid Cases	160		

a 1 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.85.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 72, Chi-Square Test has shown that there is no association between the variables ‘Availability of street light’ and the occupation of slum dwellers. It has a level of significance of 0.069 greater than 0.05 and the degree of freedom is 4.

4.13. Availability and Accessibility of Transportation Services

Census 2011 had counted the number and percentage of modes of transportation and communication at urban and slum level. Along with this, Census 2011 had determined the modes of transport and communication as the ‘Property’ of the household.

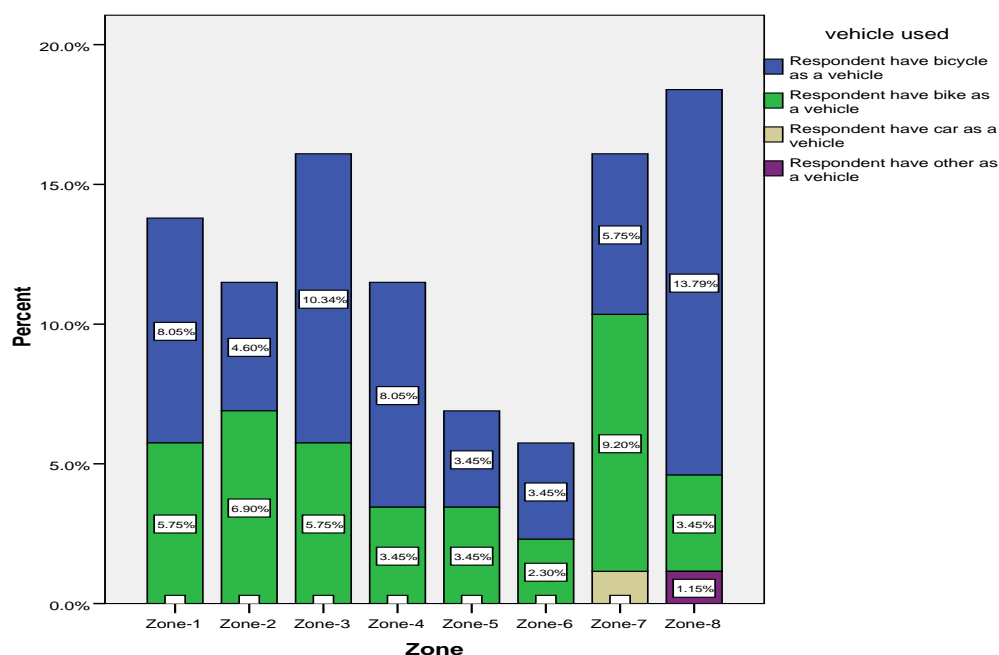
Table 73 Frequencies of availability of vehicle

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	77	48.1	48.1	48.1
	No	83	51.9	51.9	100.0
	Total	160	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 73, 48.1% slum dwellers have personal vehicles and 51.9% don’t have vehicles.

Figure 24 Zone wise data related to kind of vehicle in case of ‘have’ transportation medium



Field Data 2019-20

In the given figure 24, the order of Zone of Lucknow city in the case of kind of vehicle is shown. The order of Zone for bicycle is 8>3>1=4>7>2>5=6. Maximum numbers of slum dwellers (13.79%) using a bicycle for transportation are belonging to Zone -8 and the lowest numbers of slum dwellers (3.45%) using bicycles lie to Zone-5 and Zone-6 equally. The order of Zone for the bike is 7>2>1=3>4=5=8>6. Here Zone-7 has a maximum number of slum dwellers (9.20%). Whereas Zone-6 has the lowest number of slum dwellers (2.30%) using the bike for transportation. In comparison to other Zones of Lucknow city, Zone-7 has the only car and Zone-8 has only other vehicles used for transportation.

Table 74 Frequency of Kind of vehicles (Multiple Responses)

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	N
Kind of Vehicle(a)	Respondent have bicycle as a vehicle	51	57.3%	66.2%
	Respondent have bike as a vehicle	36	40.4%	46.8%
	Respondent have car as a vehicle	1	1.1%	1.3%
	Respondent have other as a vehicle	1	1.1%	1.3%
Total		89	100.0%	115.6%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 74, multiple responses have been provided by slum dwellers of Lucknow city which means they can carry one or more than one vehicle. Slum Dwellers have 66.72% bicycle more than 46.8% bike, 1.3% car and 1.3% other. It is observed that they are more environmentally friendly and economical.

Table 75 Cross-tabulation between Income (in Rupees per month) and

		Respondents have vehicle		Total Yes
		Yes	No	
	Less than or equal to 3000	11	28	39
		28.2%	71.8%	100.0%
	3001 - 6000	35	25	60
		58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
	6001-9000	27	14	41
		65.9%	34.1%	100.0%
	No income	4	16	20
		20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Total		77	83	160
		48.1%	51.9%	100.0%

availability of vehicle

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 75 (cross- table), slum dwellers with ‘no income’ have 20% vehicle whereas income range ‘6001-9000’ of slum dwellers have 65.9% vehicle. It is observed that the availability of vehicle among slum dwellers has increased with the increase in income level of slum dwellers and vice versa.

Table 76 Chi-Square Test between income (in Rupees per month) and availability of vehicle

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.202 ^(a)	3	.000
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.63.

Field Data 2019-20

In a given table 76, a Chi-Square Test shows the association between the variable ‘Availability of vehicle’ and the income of slum dwellers. With the given table, it interprets that there is a sign of association between these variables having the level of significance 0.000 and the degree of freedom is 3.

Table 77 Chi-Square Test between occupation status and availability of vehicle

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	30.051 ^(a)	4	.000
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.78.

Field Data 2019-20

The association between the variable ‘Availability of vehicle’ and occupation of slum dwellers is measured statistically by Chi-square Test. In the given table 77, Chi-Square Test has shown that there is an association between the variable ‘Availability of vehicle’ and the occupation of slum dwellers. It has a level of significance of 0.000 greater than 0.05 and the degree of freedom is 4.

Table 78 Cross-tabulation between Occupational status and Availability of vehicle

Occupational Status			Respondent have vehicle		Total
			Yes	No	
Self-employed	C		22	18	40
	%		55.0%	45.0%	100.0%
Salaried	C		6	6	12
	%		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Regular Wage	C		32	9	41
	%		78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
Casual labour	C		13	32	45
	%		28.9%	71.1%	100.0%
Others (specify)	C		4	18	22
	%		18.2%	81.8%	100.0%
Total	C		77	83	160
	%		48.1%	51.9%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 78 (cross- table), ‘others’ occupational status of slum dwellers have 18.2% (low) whereas ‘Regular wage’ occupational status have 78% (high) vehicle. Convergence is seen within the same variable. It means from ‘other occupation’ to ‘Regular wage’ status (here status is increasing), there is a tendency to buy a vehicle is more which is increasing. Whereas, from the self-employed to salaried status, the tendency of keeping vehicle become low down.

Table 79 Frequencies of Other source of medium for transportation

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	N
no availability of transportation ^(a)	public transport	71	65.7%	85.5%
	accompanied with someone who have vehicle	9	8.3%	10.8%
	walks	27	25.0%	32.5%
	other source	1	.9%	1.2%
Total		108	100.0%	130.1%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 79 (multiple responses), around 85.5% slum dwellers used public transport, 10.8% slum dwellers move with other people in their vehicle, and 32.5% slum dwellers walk to carry out an operation of their daily life activities. Hence, Public transports are much accessed by slum dwellers in case the slum dwellers don't have a vehicle. From the overall analysis, bicycle users are more in the case of private vehicles. Else they mostly preferred public transport if they don't have a private vehicle

4.14. Availability and Accessibility of Communication Services

On the basis of census-2011, the cell phone had defined as property. Though, internet connection in the phone is the service which speeds up and eases the activities of daily life more than normal phone having without an internet connection.

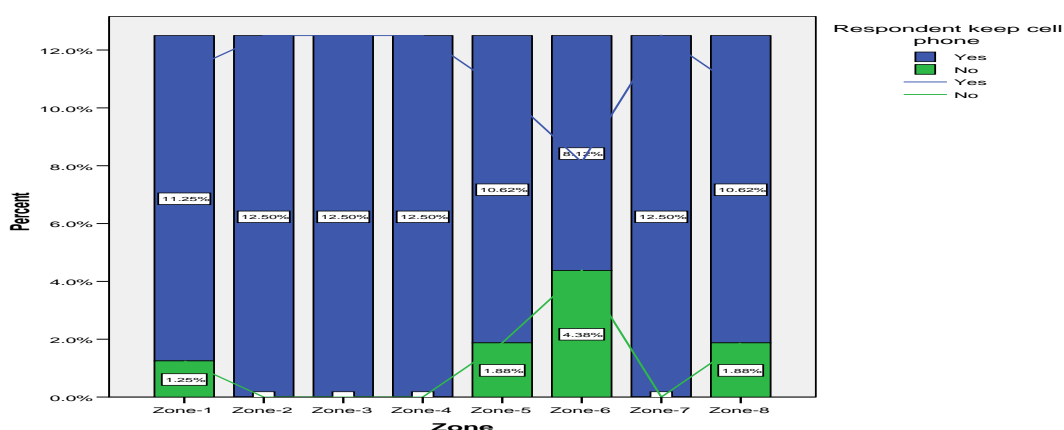
Table 80 Frequencies of availability of cell phone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	145	90.6	90.6	90.6
	No	15	9.4	9.4	100.0
	Total	160	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 80, 90.6% slum dwellers have a cell phone and 9.4% slum dwellers don't have.

Figure 25 Zone wise data related to respondent Keep cell phone



Field Data 2019-20

In figure 25, the order of Zone of Lucknow city in case of cell phone carrying by slum dweller for communication is shown. The order is 2=3=4=7>1>5=8>6. It shows that a maximum number of slum dwellers (12.50%) using cell phones belongs to 4 Zones i.e., Zone-2, 3, 4, 7. Whereas a minimum number of slum dwellers (8.12%) belongs to Zone-6 using cell phones.

Table 81 Frequencies of internet connection

Internet availability in mobile		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	50	34.5	34.5	34.5
	No	95	65.5	65.5	100.0
	Total	145	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 81, 65.5% slum dwellers don't have an internet connection and the rest 34.5% slum dwellers have it out of 90.6% slum dweller who has a cell phone.

Table 82 Cross-tabulation between Occupational status and availability of cell phone

Occupational Status			Respondent keep cell phone		Total
			Yes	No	Yes
Self-employed	C	38	2	40	
	%	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%	
Salaried	C	12	0	12	
	%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
Regular Wage	C	40	1	41	
	%	97.6%	2.4%	100.0%	
Casual labour	C	41	4	45	
	%	91.1%	8.9%	100.0%	
Others (specify)	C	14	8	22	
	%	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%	
Total	C	145	15	160	
	%	90.6%	9.4%	100.0%	

Field Data 2019-20, C=COUNT

In the given table 82, the 'others' occupational status of slum dwellers has 63.6% (low) cell phones whereas the 'salaried' occupational status of slum dwellers has

100% cell phone (high). ‘Availability of cell phones increased with the increment in the status of slum dwellers’ and vice versa.

Table 83 Chi-Square Test between occupation status and availability of cell phone

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.338 ^(a)	4	.000
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 5 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.13.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 83, Chi-square Test showed that there is an association between the occupation status of slum dwellers and the cell phone carrying by slum dwellers. The degree of freedom is 4 and the level of significance is 0.000 which is less than 0.05.

Table 84 Cross-tabulation between Income (in Rupees per month) and availability of cell phone

		Respondent keep cell phone		Total
		Yes	No	Yes
Less than or equal to 3000		35	4	39
		89.7%	10.3%	100.0%
3001 - 6000		58	2	60
		96.7%	3.3%	100.0%
6001-9000		38	3	41
		92.7%	7.3%	100.0%
No income		14	6	20
		70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
Total		145	15	160
		90.6%	9.4%	100.0%

Field Data 2019-20

Here, the cross table (table 84) slum dwellers with ‘no income’ keep cell phone less around 70% whereas income range 6001-9001 of slum dwellers have cell phone 96.7% (high percentage). It is observed that as the level of class of slum dwellers increased, the tendency of slum dwellers carrying cell phones also increase.

Table 85 Chi-Square Test between Income (in Rupees per month) and availability of cell phone

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.832(a)	3	.005
N of Valid Cases	160		

a. 3 cells (37.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.88.
Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 85, Chi-square Test showed that there is an association between the income of slum dwellers and the cell phone carrying by slum dwellers. The degree of freedom is 4 and the level of significance is 0.005 (0.005 is less than 0.05).

4.15. INSTITUTIONAL INTERVENTIONS

In this study, Institutional intervention includes those bodies such as government and non-government bodies that intervene within the life of their people with/ without permission, although from a humanistic approach, no one needs permission for the welfare of their people. It does all depend upon the structure of an institution for which it is being created. Rules and regulations are a part of institutions that bounded and supervise them. Some institutions have the motive of profit, welfare, guardianship, etc. In a modern period, all the countries are heading towards the concept like the welfare state, good governance, and sustainable. The state is a permanent institution wherein the government provides the direction to the state. Policies and Programmes laid down by the government have been put into action by the administration. The State functions by the involvement of various institutions like the Judiciary, executive, legislative, ministries, departments, etc. Here all the institutions are public. After the Indian independence, the mixed model had taken shape where both the capitalist and socialist mode worked and continues to be going on till these dates. It means side by side, the private or corporate sector had been flourishing. These private or corporate sectors had started to contribute in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Along with this, people's initiatives started to roll out in the form of a non-governmental organization, a self-help group that fulfills the loopholes left in the work of Government. Though, it does not mean that the State is in the back foot stage. It is working with all the stakeholders simultaneously and also promoting the theme of Cooperative Federalism.

The state had been maintaining its mandate responsibility to protect the life and property of the people.

In the Directive Principles of State Policy of Indian Constitution, Article 38 says the State to secure the order for the promotion of the welfare of the people. Under this, the State shall strive to minimize and eliminate inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities found among their people. Article 15 of the Fundamental Right of the Indian Constitution, the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on

the ground of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. A kind of issues such as oppression, inequality, exploitation, and injustice has been experienced by the individual in their stage of life. Government and Non-government organizations trying to reach into the cause of the issue so that they could overcome, annihilate it. Hence, Policies and programmes launched by the government have a welfare approach. The particular scheme for the kind of people could transform the lives of people. The description of some government schemes is as follows.

Atal Pension Yojna (APY)- It is a universal social security scheme. This scheme is for all those people of the age group 18 to 40. The benefit will be received during old age. Such a scheme is targeting poor, under-privileged, unorganized sector workers. In the later stage of life, the old age people will get ₹ 1000 to ₹ 5000 monthly based on premium payment and time of joining of Scheme. It started in the year 2015.

Mid-day meal scheme (MDM scheme)- This scheme started in 1995 as the National Programme of Nutritional support to primary education. Its objective is to improve the nutritional status of Children. Under the scheme, '450 to 700' calories of a hot cooked meal with '12 to 20' grams of protein has to be given to every child at primary and upper primary level. The government of India has issued a guideline on quality, safety, and hygiene on the school's kitchen of all the States and UTs. This scheme is covered under the National Food Security Act, 2013. It is a centrally-sponsored scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)- It is facilitating the well-being scheme of the expectant mother. In this scheme, pregnant women and lactating mothers will get economic support in the cash incentive of ₹ 6000. This scheme enhanced nutritional needs and partially compensate for wage loss. Cash benefit directly goes to their bank account with three installments of ₹ 5000 on fulfilling the respective conditions such as early registration of pregnancy, ante-natal checkup, and registration of the child at the birth time, and also a first living child of the family must complete the first cycle of vaccination. This scheme is launched in 2017 and this is also a centrally-sponsored scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)- This scheme is providing a free clean-cooking gas connection to the poor people. As they are vulnerable to health hazards formed due to indoor air pollution. This scheme is launched in the year 2016. The beneficiaries of the scheme are identified through the Socio-Economic caste census

list-2011. If beneficiaries are not covered in the list, then these will be identified from 7 categories such as SC/ST households, most backward classes, Forest dwellers, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY)- Such a scheme is created by the National Skill Development Corporation under the ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship. This scheme facilitates better livelihood opportunities to the candidates who have acquired industry or factories relevant skill training. This scheme was launched on July 16, 2015.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY)- It is an insurance scheme. In this scheme, various risks such as accidental death, disability, etc. are covered. Beneficiary or their nominees will get ₹ 2 Lakh as per accidental death or full disability, and ₹ 1 Lakh for Partial Disability. Here the premium is ₹ 12 per annum that deducted automatically from the bank account if they chose such features. The scheme is valid for all those people who fall under the age group 18 to 70 years. This scheme was launched in 2015.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY)- It is a financially inclusive scheme. It can be open in any branch of a bank with zero balance. It has various benefits such as interest on deposit, accidental and death coverage, No minimum balance required, direct benefit transfer of financial related Government scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna (PMJJBY)- The scheme is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years. They must have a savings Bank Account. Under PMJJBY Scheme, a Premium of ₹330 per annum per member and is renewable every year. Its coverage is for death only and the benefit of ₹ 2 Lakh is transferred to the nominee.

Sukanya Samridhi Yojna (SSY)- Such a scheme is a part of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Campaign. The scheme encourages parents to build a fund for the future education and marriage expense for their female children. It was launched on January 25, 2015. The bank account will be opened from the day of birth to the time she attained the age of 10 years. The initial minimum deposit opening amount is ₹250 (in starting ₹ 1000). Then later, an amount will be deposited in multiple of ₹ 100. The maximum deposit limit is ₹ 1, 50,000, and the maximum period is 15 years, and the maturity of the amount according to the scheme is 21 years. The girl at the age of 10 years or above can operate her bank account. It gives autonomy to the girls. The girls can withdraw 50% of the amount for Higher education. It also shows that the government is focusing on the literacy level of girls.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban) (PMAY)- The government intends to provide 'House to All' by 2022 in urban areas. Such Mission is started on the date of June 25, 2015. As per the yojna, the different carpet areas allotted to weaker section, marginalized ones such as Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG). The Female will be the head of the owner of the house. It just shows that the government focusing on the empowerment of women from a weaker section.

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra (PMBJK)- The scheme has an objective to make medicine accessible, acceptable, affordable. The scheme is focusing on creating awareness of generic medicine and health care products too.

Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangla Yojna- This is the State Uttar Pradesh initiative. Its objective is to eradicate female foeticide, unequal gender proportion, child marriage, and all those evils. This scheme works in the different stages of life such as during childbirth, Vaccination in the 1st year, take admission in first class, then at 4th class, later at 9th class and finally at graduation or 2 years of diploma. The schemes show at different stages of life, the government has prepared a full plan to support girls financially.

Widow Pension Scheme- It is a general scheme of Uttar Pradesh. A woman of age 18 to 60 years will get ₹ 300 per month if their husband expired. It is in 2 installments of 6 months each. A woman must be in the category below poverty line. A woman is unable to sustenance her life if her child is a baby or an adult.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Yojna (Saath saala yojna)- It is a State Uttar Pradesh Oriented scheme. Such a scheme is for old age people. Old age people will benefit ₹ 300 and ₹500 each month after reaching at the age of 60 years and after reaching at age of 80 years respectively.

Mukhyamanti Samuhik Vivah Yojna- It is the Uttar Pradesh government scheme that started in the year January 26, 2019. From the government side, ₹ 51000 (earlier ₹ 31000), mobile phone, and various other gift items will be given to the newly married couple.

All the schemes discussed above are of 'Central' and 'State' level made in India. In the study, mainly central schemes have been discussed. Although 'other schemes' option has provided in the study which kindly open to all the slum dwellers to provide the information about else schemes with which they are affiliated and enhance their Quality of Life. Mostly in other schemes, slum dwellers have reported the State level schemes from which they highly interact like Indira Gandhi National Old Age

Pension Yojna (Saath saala yojna), Widow Pension Scheme, Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangla Yojna, Mukhyamanti Samuhik Vivah Yojna. Though there are other State level schemes. Yet they only reported such schemes.

In the study, it was found that State level schemes are generally affiliated to women, girls, and old age people. At the Central level, schemes like Atal Pension Yojna, Mid Day Meal Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna, Sukanya Samridhi Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban), Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra have been reported which have covered all the categories of people. These schemes are constructed in view of poor people. The government's schemes are inclusive in nature.

Central Government Schemes includes all categories of people who are excluded and depressed in their nature. In this study, awareness of Government' led schemes have been reported by slum dwellers in the form of multiple responses.

Table 86 Frequencies of Awareness about Government Schemes (Multiple Responses)

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	N
Aware about scheme(a)	Atal Pension Yojna	13	3.6%	8.1%
	Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojna	16	4.5%	10.0%
	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna	85	23.7%	53.1%
	Mid Day Meal Scheme	59	16.4%	36.9%
	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna	12	3.3%	7.5%
	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna	2	.6%	1.3%
	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna	93	25.9%	58.1%
	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna	1	.3%	.6%
	Sukanya Samridhi Yojna	1	.3%	.6%
	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna	9	2.5%	5.6%

	Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra	18	5.0%	11.3%
	Other Government Scheme	20	5.6%	12.5%
	No awareness about government scheme	30	8.4%	18.8%
Total		359	100.0%	224.4%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 86, slum dwellers of Lucknow city have kindly connected with Jan Dhan Yojna most. Almost 58.1% slum dwellers have opened an account with this Jan Dhan Yojna. As per the yojna, slum dwellers will get direct benefit transfer in the government's financial scheme. As per table 24, a total of 87.5% slum dwellers have a bank account which could be possible after 58.1% slum dwellers have opened an account through Jan Dhan Yojna. These percentages show that without Jan Dhan Yojna, they were just about 29.4% slum dwellers who had opened an account in the bank. After the Jan Dhan Yojna, 58.1 % slum dwellers have opened an account using such a scheme. The maximum slum dwellers have stepped into the digital world.

The other yojna is Ujjwala yojna which is the second-highest in this multiple response table 36. About 53.1% slum dwellers have used such a service of Government. From the given figure 18, 90.62% slum dwellers have a gas connection and here 53.1% slum dwellers are included through Ujjwala Yojna. The percentage difference was about 37.52% slum dwellers who had already gas connections before. There is a sign of increment in the Gas connection supply towards the slum dwellers.

The third highest is the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. It is child Oriented nutritional scheme. Though, the research study was based on the age group which starts from 18 years and above. Slum Dwellers had mentioned such a scheme on the basis of household's children goes to primary school or they are only aware of such a scheme. Almost 36.9% Slum Dwellers have been reported children's education and nutritional maintained by Mid Day Meal Scheme.

In the fourth stage, 12.5 % slum dwellers have almost used other government schemes. The other government schemes are as follows: Mukhyamantri samuhik vivah yojna, Vidhwa pension, saath saala pension, Kanya Sumangala Yojna. All these are State Level schemes of Uttar Pradesh.

In the Fifth level, 11.3 % slum dwellers are using generic medicine for their health purpose with the help of Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra.

In the 6th level, Pradhan Mantri Matritya Vandana Yojna is prevailing. It is at the 6th level which does not mean that less proportion of the population is using such a scheme. This scheme is especially for the woman who is expected to the birth child. Such a scheme provides the proper health and takes care facilities during and after the birth of children by his mother and mother itself. Almost 10% women slum dwellers taking benefit of this scheme out of 38.12% women slum dwellers counted in the study.

In decreasing order, the next schemes are Atal Pension Yojna. 8.1% Slum dwellers are using Atal Pension Yojna. Such a scheme is for the age group 18 to 40 years which slum dwellers will take benefit at the age of 60 years. It means, 8.1% slum dwellers are thinking about their future. That's why they are saving money in a pension format which will be helpful in old age.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Scheme is the next one. Around 7.5% of slum dwellers have learned the skill of computer, sewing machine, etc. from the Kaushal Vikas Kendra under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Scheme. This scheme helps get a job and opens an opportunity to the slum dwellers to become Self-Employ or entrepreneurs.

About 5.6 % Slum Dwellers are aware of Pradhan Mantri Awas yojan (Urban). They reported that they know about this scheme and aware of its procedure. Almost 1.3% slum dwellers have taken Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna. Slum Dwellers ensures the protection of their family with the insurance scheme by the limited money transfer from their bank account. Ahead, 0.6% slum dwellers each have taken Sukanya Samridhi Yojna and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna respectively. Here one scheme Sukanya Samridhi Yojna ensures the education and marriage expenses of a girl under control via the government's effort and slum dwellers' family contribution.

Table 297 Frequency of Effectiveness of Government-run policies/ schemes

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	96	60.0	60.0	60.0
	No	22	13.8	13.8	73.8
	Can't say	42	26.3	26.3	100.0
	Total	160	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 87, almost 60% slum dwellers have agreed to be affected by the government schemes and 26.3 % slum dwellers cannot say that government-related schemes work effectively or not for them. Here, it is fully sure that 13.8% slum dwellers agreed on the inefficiency of government schemes towards them. Overall the government's intervention is quite good and affects their Quality of Life.

Table 88 Zone wise data related to Awareness of Government-led Schemes by slum dwellers

		Government led schemes(a)													Total
Zone		APY	PMM VY	PMU Y	MDM Scheme	PMK VY	PMSB Y	PMJD Y	PMJJ BY	SSY	PMA Y	PMBJ K	Other Govt. Scheme	No scheme	
1	C	1	1	6	4	1	1	16	0	0	0	2	1	4	20
	%	5.0%	5.0%	30.0%	20.0%	5.0%	5.0%	80.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	5.0%	20.0%	
2	C	1	1	7	9	0	0	13	0	0	3	3	2	5	20
	%	5.0%	5.0%	35.0%	45.0%	.0%	.0%	65.0%	.0%	.0%	15.0%	15.0%	10.0%	25.0%	
3	C	1	0	8	8	0	1	9	1	0	2	1	2	4	20
	%	5.0%	.0%	40.0%	40.0%	.0%	5.0%	45.0%	5.0%	.0%	10.0%	5.0%	10.0%	20.0%	
4	C	5	0	14	5	1	0	13	0	0	3	2	2	3	20
	%	25.0%	.0%	70.0%	25.0%	5.0%	.0%	65.0%	.0%	.0%	15.0%	10.0%	10.0%	15.0%	
5	C	1	7	12	7	4	0	13	0	1	0	3	1	3	20
	%	5.0%	35.0%	60.0%	35.0%	20.0%	.0%	65.0%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	15.0%	5.0%	15.0%	
6	C	0	3	10	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	7	5	20
	%	.0%	15.0%	50.0%	45.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	35.0%	25.0%	
7	C	2	4	13	8	1	0	10	0	0	1	3	1	4	20
	%	10.0%	20.0%	65.0%	40.0%	5.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%	15.0%	5.0%	20.0%	
8	C	2	0	15	9	5	0	9	0	0	0	4	4	2	20
	%	10.0%	.0%	75.0%	45.0%	25.0%	.0%	45.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	20.0%	10.0%	
Total	C	13	16	85	59	12	2	93	1	1	9	18	20	30	160

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1., C=COUNT

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 88, it is a cross-tabulation between different zones of Lucknow city and awareness of Government-led schemes. Here Rows wise percentage has been obtained to evaluate Government-run schemes utilized by different Zones of Lucknow

city. Along with it, percentage can go beyond a total sum of 100% because the data are in multiple response way. Atal Pension Yojna (APY) is high in zone -4 (25.0%). After that in Zone-7 and Zone-8 equally (10.0% each) followed this APY. Pradhan Mantri Mantritva Vandana Yojna (PMMVY) taken by Slum Dwellers is highest (35.0%) in Zone -5. Order of Zones in the case of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna (PMUY) is 8>4>7>5>6>3>2>1. It shows Zone-8 is highest in PMUY (75.0%) and Zone-1 is lowest in PMUY. In Mid-Day Meal Scheme, slum dwellers of Zone 2, 6, 8 are higher in percentage around 45.0% each and other Zones are less in percentage than Zone 2, 6, 8 in case of the Mid-Day meal Scheme. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) taken by slum dwellers in Zone-8 is highest (25.0%). Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Bima Yojna is high in Zone-1 and Zone -3 and other zones are ineffective from this PMSBY.

Slum Dwellers in zone-1 are maximum (80.0%) in an opening bank account through Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) and this Scheme is highest in Zone-1 than other Zones of Lucknow City. It is also the highest in percentage with respect to other schemes. The order of Zones in the case of PMJDY is 1>2=4=5>6=7>3=8.

Zone-3 is high (5.0%) in the case of Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna and Zone-5 is high (5.0%) in Sukanya Samridhi Yojna. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna worked well in Zone-2 and Zone-4 around 15% each and slum Dwellers belonging to Zone-1, 5, 6, 8 are not aware of this Scheme. Slum Dweller belongs to Zone-8 is aware of Pradhan Mantri bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendra (PMBJK) around 20.0% and the rest Zones are less aware than Zone-8. Zone-6 is unaware of PMBJK.

Apart from that, Slum Dwellers are taking benefit from other Government Schemes in which Zone-6 is highest in percentage (35.0%). Zone-8 is the second-highest percentage (20.0%) in the case of Other Government schemes. There is several slum dweller who has not taken or aware of any government schemes. In the category of 'No Awareness of about government Scheme', the order of Zones are 2=6>1=3=7>4=5>8. Zone-2 and Zone-6 are highest around 25% each. Zone -1, 3, 7 have about 20% each. Zone-8 is the lowest around 10.0%.

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)

In addition to the government institution interventions, the NGOs play an active role in improving the existing situation of an individual. NGOs work at the grass-root level in slums and make close coordination with the government. NGOs provide counseling services, basic amenities facilities, health care check-ups, etc. to the needy.

Some of the NGOs are working in Lucknow city are discussed such as Vigyan Foundation, Humsafar, Asha NGO, Ummeed NGO, Khushi Foundation, Babulal bahadur Banshidhar educational institute (NGOs), and Samvad Samajik Sansthan. These are names of NGOs indicated here are reported by the slum dwellers of Lucknow city during the study.

Table 89 Frequencies of Slum Dwellers who met with NGO/ Social Activist

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	38	23.8	23.8	23.8
	No	122	76.3	76.3	100.0
	Total	160	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 89, 23.8 % slum dwellers have met with the NGOs whereas 76.3% slum dwellers have not met.

Table 90 Frequencies of Reasons to meet with NGO/ Social Activist

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Civic Issues (water, electricity, sanitation, health, education)	12	7.5	31.6	31.6
	Personal Issues (children admission, making ration card, admit in hospital, etc.)	26	16.3	68.4	100.0
	Total	38	23.8	100.0	
Missing	System	122	76.3		
Total		160	100.0		

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 90, the missing value shows that 122 respondents have not met with any NGOs/ social activist. Around 68.4% slum dwellers have met with personnel

issues reason in which NGOs have dealt to address such issues. Around 31.6% slum dwellers met with Civic issues. It is observed that NGOs and other

Table 91 Frequencies of type of help given by NGO/ Social Activist

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Provide education or awareness about certain issues/ Government scheme	32	20.0	84.2	84.2
	Provide health check up	6	3.8	15.8	100.0
	Total	38	23.8	100.0	
Missing	System	122	76.3		
Total		160	100.0		

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 91, almost 84.2% slum dwellers have only got education or awareness about certain issues as help from the NGOs side mostly and 15.8% slum dwellers responded that NGOs have provided health check-up related help. Missing frequency around 76.3% depicts that slum dwellers have no intervention in their life.

Table 92 Frequencies of Slum dwellers who will take help during social problem

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Elected Representatives	71	44.4	44.4	44.4
	Social Activist/ NGO	25	15.6	15.6	60.0
	Both Elected Representatives	18	11.3	11.3	71.3
	Neither Elected Representatives and Social Activist/ NGO	16	10.0	10.0	81.3
	No opinion	30	18.8	18.8	100.0
Total		160	100.0	100.0	

Field Data 2019-20

In the given table 92, about 44.4% Slum Dwellers need the help of the Government only to improve the Quality of Life. Almost 18.8% slum dwellers have shown No Opinion. Besides this, 15.6 % slum dwellers quite appreciate the work of NGOs and agreed to take help from NGOs only. Around 11.3 % want help from both Government and NGOs and 10.0% slum dwellers do not want to take any help from any institution.

Table 93 Mean of all variables carrying characteristics of ‘Have’ Availability and Accessibility of basic services

S.No.	Variable	Characteristics of Variable	Percentage (%)
1.	Health	Type of health service center	54.0
2.	Education	Level of Education	86.0
3.	Housing	Kind of house	55.6
4.	Drinking water	Source of drinking water	58.8
5.	Electricity	Pay money for electricity are	59.21
6.	LPG	Frequency of use of LPG	51.72
7.	Nutritional food	Take nutrition food	38.1
8.	Clothing	Shopping for clothing	73.7
9.	Drainage infrastructure	Type of Drainage	38.1
10.	Road infrastructure	Type of road	72.5

11.	Bank infrastructure	Most important reason to open account	53.4
12.	Toilet/ Bathroom infrastructure	Type of toilet/ bathroom	100.0
13.	Common dumpster infrastructure	Dumpster throw by	76.5
14.	Street light infrastructure	Have street light	23.8
15.	Transportation	Type of vehicle	66.2
16.	Communication	Have internet	34.5

Field Data 2019-20

In the last part of the analysis, the current status of Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers living in Lucknow city is obtained through the mean of all those variables carried features of 'have' availability and accessibility of basic services in percentage.

In table no. 93 carrying only the 'Yes' feature of Availability along with the highest percentage of a variable in Accessibility factor provides the Overall Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers living in the notified slum of Lucknow city.

Table 94 Table for Status and Range of Quality of Life

<u>Status of Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers</u>	<u>Range of Quality of Life</u>
Good	75 to 100
Medium	50 to 75
Poor	25 to 50
Very Poor	0 to 25

The summation of a percentage of all the variables is 943.03. Here the 'mean' of all 16 variables is 58.94. Based on the table of the status of Quality of Life (table 94), this 'mean' lies in the 40 to 60 Range of Quality of life.

Hence, the current status of Quality of life of Slum Dwellers living in selected areas of Lucknow city comes out Medium. These selected areas of Lucknow city are Notified Slum. The Current status is without weightage value which does not access the 'No' circumstances of Slum Dwellers.

ASSIGN WEIGHTAGE VALUE TO VARIABLES

With Zone wise analysis, data are visualized in an excel sheet carrying weightage value depending upon the highest preference goes into the account of like government, higher in quantity, etc. Here 'Yes' and 'No' features of the Availability factor have assigned weightage value. By including the 'No' feature, the proportion of the total sample size could be obtained i.e., 160 slum dwellers.

Different Zones carrying only 20 Slum Dwellers each. 'No' features assigned lowest rank i.e., 1, and 'Yes' features are further characterized through Accessibility of different variable and get become ranked. Further, the composite score and standard deviation would be obtained through the formula. Here, this composite score and standard deviation would determine the range of Quality of Life of slum dwellers. Such range would describe the status of Quality of Life of Slum dwellers in different zones of Lucknow city. Here, the status of Quality of Life would be stratified into 4 parts which are 'Good', 'Medium', 'Poor', 'Very Poor'. More than that Zones would be visualized with slums. As 2 Notified slums are taken from each zones. 2 notified slums are placed into any one of the 4 statuses of Quality of Life depending upon the mean value obtained by that zone of which 2 Notified slums belong. In this manner, all the 16 notified slums selected for study in Lucknow city gets attained the different status of Quality of Life.

Table 95 Accessibility of weightage value basic services by slum dwellers in different zones of Lucknow city

VARIABLE	PARAMETER	INDICATORS	WEIGHTAGE VALUE	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6		Zone 7		Zone 8	
				% OF HH	X VALUE	% OF HH	X VALUE	% OF HH	X VALUE	% OF HH	X VALUE	% OF HH	X VALUE	% OF HH	X VALUE	% OF HH	X VALUE	% OF HH	X VALUE
X1	HEALTH	Government	4	8.13%	2.60	6.88%	2.20	5.00%	1.60	4.38%	1.40	5.63%	1.80	2.50%	0.80	3.75%	1.20	6.25%	2.00
		Private	3	3.13%	0.75	4.38%	1.05	7.50%	1.80	7.50%	1.80	6.88%	1.65	8.13%	1.95	7.50%	1.80	5.63%	1.35
		Others	2	0	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.10	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
		No	1	1.25%	0.10	1.25%	0.10	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	1.88%	0.15	1.25%	0.10	0.63%	0.05
X2	EDUCATION	HIGHER	4	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.20	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
		SECONDARY	3	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	1.88%	0.45	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	1.88%	0.45
		PRIMARY	2	6.25%	1.00	5.63%	0.90	6.25%	1.00	6.25%	1.00	5.63%	0.90	6.25%	1.00	6.88%	1.10	3.13%	0.50
		No	1	6.25%	0.50	6.88%	0.55	6.25%	0.50	6.25%	0.50	4.38%	0.35	6.25%	0.50	5.63%	0.45	7.50%	0.60
X3	WATER	YES	2	6.25%	1.00	6.88%	2.20	5.63%	1.80	6.25%	2.00	8.13%	2.60	6.88%	2.20	8.13%	2.60	5.63%	1.80
		NO	1	6.25%	0.50	5.63%	1.35	6.88%	1.65	6.25%	1.50	4.38%	1.05	5.63%	1.35	4.38%	1.05	6.88%	1.65
X4	HOUSING	PUCCA	3	10.00%	2.40	8.13%	1.95	6.88%	1.65	8.75%	2.10	8.13%	1.95	8.13%	1.95	10.00%	2.40	8.13%	1.95
		SEMI-PUCCA	2	2.50%	0.40	3.75%	0.60	5.63%	0.90	3.13%	0.50	4.38%	0.70	3.75%	0.60	2.50%	0.40	3.13%	0.50
		KUTCHA	1	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.05	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.05	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.05	0.00%	0.00	1.25%	0.10
X5	ELECTRICITY	24 HOURS	7	5.00%	2.80	10.00%	5.60	3.75%	2.10	3.13%	1.75	2.50%	1.40	1.88%	1.05	5.00%	2.80	6.88%	3.85
		6 TO 8 HOURS	6	4.38%	2.10	1.88%	0.90	8.13%	3.90	3.75%	1.80	3.13%	1.50	1.25%	0.60	2.50%	1.20	1.25%	0.60
		4 TO 6 HOURS	5	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.25	0.63%	0.25	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
		2 TO 4 HOURS	4	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
		LESS THAN 2 HOURS	3	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
		NOT REGULAR	2	1.25%	0.20	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	4.38%	0.70	6.25%	1.00	7.50%	1.20	5.00%	0.80	4.38%	0.70
		NO	1	1.88%	0.15	0.63%	0.05	0.63%	0.05	0.63%	0.05	0.00%	0.00	1.88%	0.15	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
X6	LPG	FREQUENT	3	4.38%	1.05	6.88%	1.65	3.75%	0.90	8.13%	1.95	4.38%	1.05	5.00%	1.20	7.50%	1.80	6.88%	1.65
		NOT FREQUENT	2	7.50%	1.20	5.00%	0.80	8.75%	1.40	3.75%	0.60	5.63%	0.90	5.00%	0.80	3.75%	0.60	4.38%	0.70
		NO	1	0.63%	0.05	0.63%	0.05	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.05	2.50%	0.20	2.50%	0.20	1.25%	0.10	1.25%	0.10
X7	NUTRITIOUS FOOD	THREE TIMES	4	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.20	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
		TWO TIMES	3	3.13%	0.75	0.63%	0.15	1.25%	0.30	2.50%	0.60	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.15	1.25%	0.30	1.88%	0.45
		ONE TIME	2	0.63%	0.10	1.25%	0.20	3.75%	0.60	5.00%	0.80	6.25%	1.00	3.13%	0.50	2.50%	0.40	3.75%	0.60
		NO	1	8.75%	0.70	10.00%	0.80	7.50%	0.60	5.00%	0.40	6.25%	0.50	8.75%	0.70	8.75%	0.70	6.88%	0.55
X8	CLOTHING	>=RS.2001	6	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
		RS.1501-2000	5	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.25	1.25%	0.50	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.25	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
		RS.1001 TO 1500	4	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.20	0.63%	0.20	1.88%	0.60	6.88%	2.20	4.38%	1.40	6.25%	2.00	6.88%	2.20
		RS.501 TO 1000	3	4.38%	1.05	9.38%	2.25	5.00%	1.20	8.75%	2.10	5.00%	1.20	3.75%	0.90	5.63%	1.35	5.00%	1.20
		<RS.500	2	8.13%	1.30	1.88%	0.30	5.00%	0.80	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.10	2.50%	0.40	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
X9	DUMPSTER	MUNICIPAL	3	3.13%	0.75	0.63%	0.15	1.88%	0.45	1.88%	0.45	1.25%	0.30	0.63%	0.15	0.63%	0.15	0.00%	0.00
		RESIDENT	2	1.88%	0.30	0.00%	0.00	2.50%	0.40	7.50%	1.20	5.00%	0.80	3.75%	0.60	9.38%	1.50	2.50%	0.40
		NO	1	7.50%	0.60	11.88%	0.95	8.13%	0.65	3.13%	0.25	6.25%	0.50	8.13%	0.65	2.50%	0.20	10.00%	0.80
X10	DRAINAGE	UNDER GROUND	4	4.38%	1.40	3.13%	1.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
		COVERED PUCCA	3	3.75%	0.90	1.88%	0.45	5.00%	1.20	1.88%	0.45	1.25%	0.30	8.13%	1.95	3.75%	0.90	3.13%	0.75
		OPEN PUCCA	2	0.63%	0.10	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	4.38%	0.70	10.63%	1.70	4.38%	0.70	8.75%	1.40	9.38%	1.50
		OPEN KUTCHA	1	3.75%	0.30	7.50%	0.60	7.50%	0.60	6.25%	0.50	0.63%	0.05	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
X11	TOILET	FLUSH	3	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
		PIT	2	6.25%	1.00	5.63%	0.90	5.63%	0.90	8.75%	1.40	8.75%	1.40	10.63%	1.70	10.63%	1.70	6.25%	1.00
		NO	1	6.25%	0.50	6.88%	0.55	6.88%	0.55	3.75%	0.30	3.75%	0.30	1.88%	0.15	1.88%	0.15	6.25%	0.50
X12	ROAD	MOTORABLE PUCCA	3	7.50%	1.80	9.38%	2.25	10.00%	2.40	8.75%	2.10	8.75%	2.10	6.88%	1.65	6.25%	1.50	11.88%	2.85
		MOTORABLE KUTCH	2	5.00%	0.80	3.13%	0.50	2.50%	0.40	3.75%	0.60	3.75%	0.60	3.75%	0.60	4.38%	0.70	0.00%	0.00
		NO	1	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	1.88%	0.15	1.88%	0.15	0.63%	0.05
X13	VEHICLE	CAR	5	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.25	0.00%	0.00
		BIKE	4	3.13%	1.00	3.75%	1.20	3.13%	1.00	1.88%	0.60	1.88%	0.60	1.25%	0.40	5.00%	1.60	1.88%	0.60
		BICYCLE	3	3.75%	0.90	2.50%	0.60	4.38%	1.05	3.13%	0.75	1.88%	0.45	1.88%	0.45	0.63%	0.15	6.88%	1.65
		OTHERS	2	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.63%	0.10
		NO VEHICLE	1	5.63%	0.45	6.25%	0.50	5.00%	0.40	7.50%	0.60	8.75%	0.70	9.38%	0.75	6.25%	0.50	3.13%	0.25
X14	MOBILE INTERNET	INTERNET IN MOBILE	3	3.75%	0.90	5.00%	1.20	7.50%	1.80	2.50%	0.60	3.13%	0.75	1.25%	0.30	5.63%	1.35	2.50%	0.60
		NO INTERNET	2	7.50%	1.20	7.50%	1.20	5.00%	0.80	10.00%	1.60	7.50%	1.20	6.88%	1.10	6.88%	1.10	8.13%	1.30
		NO MOBILE	1	1.25%	0.10	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	1.88%	0.15	4.38%	0.35	0.00%	0.00	1.88%	0.15

In the given table 95, percentage of household/ slum dweller is calculated as the

$$\% \text{ of HH} = \frac{\text{(Total number of slum dwellers accessing the particular basic services in the particular zone)}}{\text{(Total sample size)}} \times 100$$

And X value in given table no. 95 are formulated as

(Weightage value) x (% of HH)

X value= -----
Percentage of the total number of slum dwellers in a particular Zone

Here HH denotes Household used instead of Slum Dwellers

Table 96 Calculation of Composite score and Standard value

SLUM	X1 (HEALTH)	X2 (EDUCATION)	X3 (DRINKING WATER)	X4 (HOUSING)	X5 (ELECTRICITY)	X6 (LPG)	X7 (FOOD)	X8 (CLOTHING)	X9 (DUMPSTER)	X10 (DRAINAGE)	X11 (TOILET)	X12 (ROAD)	X13 (VEHICLE)	X14 (INTERNET)	X	Composite Score of X (Avg)	X-X	(X-X) ²	Standard Deviation of (X-X) ²
Zone 1	3.45	1.50	1.50	2.80	5.25	2.30	1.55	2.35	1.65	2.70	1.50	2.60	2.35	2.20	33.70	35.04	-1.34	1.78	3.20
Zone 2	3.35	1.45	3.55	2.60	6.55	2.50	1.35	2.80	1.10	2.05	1.45	2.75	2.30	2.40	36.20		1.16	1.35	
Zone 3	3.40	1.50	3.45	2.55	6.05	2.30	1.50	2.55	1.50	1.80	1.45	2.80	2.45	2.60	35.90		0.86	0.74	
Zone 4	3.30	1.50	3.50	2.65	4.55	2.60	1.80	3.25	1.90	1.65	1.70	2.70	1.95	2.20	35.25		0.21	0.05	
Zone 5	3.45	1.90	3.65	2.65	4.15	2.15	1.50	3.50	1.60	2.05	1.70	2.70	1.75	2.10	34.85		-0.19	0.04	
Zone 6	2.90	1.50	3.55	2.60	3.00	2.20	1.35	3.05	1.40	2.65	1.85	2.40	1.60	1.75	31.80		-3.24	10.48	
Zone 7	3.10	1.55	3.65	2.80	4.80	2.50	1.40	3.40	1.85	2.30	1.85	2.35	2.50	2.45	36.50		1.46	2.14	
Zone 8	3.40	1.55	3.45	2.55	5.15	2.45	1.60	3.45	1.20	2.25	1.50	2.90	2.60	2.05	36.10		1.06	1.13	

In above table 96, the Composite score is calculated by taking an average of all the 'X' values of different Zone. The composite score is 35.04 and the Standard Deviation is 3.20 (obtained in Microsoft excel)

Table 97 Zone wise Level of Quality of Life of slum Dwellers

Level of Quality of Life	Statistical Value	Composite	Name of Zone
Good	to + 2	38.24 - 41.45	Zone 2, Zone3, Zone 4, Zone 7, Zone 8
Medium	to +	35.04 - 38.24	
Poor	to -	31.83 - 35.04	Zone 1 & Zone 5
Very Poor	to - 2	28.63 - 31.83	Zone 6

In the given table 97, the Level of Quality of life associated with a particular zone is arranged according to composite score and standard value.

Table 98 Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers living in a notified slum of Lucknow city

Level of Quality of Life	Name of slums
Good	NIL
Medium	Ambedkar Nagar Charui Kheda , Banarasi Tola, Usmanpur , Akbar Nagar Dakshini , Gadiyan Purwa , Samiuddin Pur, Takrohi Duda Colony , Sambar Kheda Bheem Tola
Poor	Laxman Prasad Road , Tilpurwa , Hardeen kheda , Kailash Puri Harijan Basti
Very Poor	Munnu Kheda & Dubagga

Table 98 shows the level of Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers living in a notified slum of Lucknow city.

CHAPTER 5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present study on Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers: A Sociological Study of Selected Areas of Lucknow city provides the status of Quality of Life of slum dwellers in terms of availability and accessibility of basic services.

Quality of Life is an umbrella term. There are no single indicators that fully explained the concept 'Quality of Life' and neither there is any universal definition of QOL. With such background, QOL of slum dwellers is analyzed statistically with the indicators obtained through the various studies of earlier literatures. The literatures range bifurcate with the theme of gender (women), age (older people), occupation (migrant worker), culture (urban people), and geographical region (particular name of the city). Not only the theme but also the indicators, tools, and techniques are varying to better illustrate their literature work. In this study, the social background profile of the whole slum was put forward by gaining the information through age, gender, marital status, occupational status, caste group, religion, identity card, type of family, numbers of family members, wage and income. Hence, the social background profile is the contextual site for the QOL of slum dwellers.

Ahead the QOL of Slum Dwellers is analyzed through two manners. One manner is associated with the Generalization of QOL and the other through the specialization of QOL. In Generalization of QOL, whole slums are characterized by the indicators of Quality of Life and evaluated the current status of QOL of slum dwellers. Here evaluation is done with the scale construction level of QOL. In a Specialization manner, the QOL of slum dwellers is compared in different zones of Lucknow city. The approach of study goes through the availability and accessibility of basic services influencing QOL. Here Availability includes the presence or existence of things in your surrounding like a hospital, school, tap water, etc. and Accessibility includes use/hold/ acquire of particular availability like carry out higher education or build a pucca house.

More than that to make sociologically sounded QOL, a conceptual theoretical framework developed through which QOL moves in a certain direction. Weberian's theory of Life Chance is described as the conceptual theoretical framework of the study. Another main objective of the study is to deal with the situation where an inter-link established between the Life chances indicators with the indicators of QOL. This

inter-linkage defines QOL in social terms. The indicators of life chances are class and status. In the study, class indicator refers to income and status indicator are affiliated with the occupation of the slum dweller. Inter-linkage establishment done by Chi-Square test. The level of significance in the Chi-square test (a statistical test) determines an association between the indicators of QOL and Life chances. After this association, the effect of indicators (of Life Chances) over another indicator (of QOL) are shown. Till now, the QOL is individually observed. In the third objective, the institutional intervention is studied on the ground level and its effectiveness which shapes their Quality of life.

The study 'Quality of Life' of Slum Dwellers mainly depends upon primary data collected from 16 different notified slums of Lucknow City. These 16 notified slums belong to 8 zones of Lucknow city (2 notified slums per zone). These 16 notified slums are selected based on a simple random sampling method. Slums in Lucknow city are in greater number generally and particularly notified slums in the list of slums of Lucknow city are at the highest level almost 507 out of 609 slums. Such a higher number of notified slums provokes the cluster sampling technique. Cluster sampling techniques are according to the secondary sources made available by the affiliated government institution. It means Lucknow city is already distributed into 8 zones by LMC. The Primary Survey is conducted on these 16 notified slums. From each slum, 10 households are taken and one slum dwellers are from one household. Here slum dwellers selected based on age i.e., above 18 years of age of slum dwellers are taken. A total of 160 slum dwellers are the sample size of the study. A detailed interview schedule was used to collect information from selected slum dwellers and focused on cross-sectional studies. Here notified slums are the selected areas of Lucknow city.

The study is mainly divided into 5 chapters. Chapter-1 INTRODUCTION includes the background of the study, the rationale of the study, statement of the problem, research objective, research hypothesis, research methodology, scope, and delimitation of the study. In the methodology section, criteria are given to select areas in Lucknow city. Brief description of Lucknow city, the methodology adopted in sample selection for the study.

Chapter-2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE includes literatures of QOL, Life Chances, Slums, NGOs. Ahead List of indexes used for determining the QOL or welfare of an individual, country are symbolically introduced.

Chapter-3 QUALITY OF LIFE OF SLUM DWELLERS: CONCEPTUAL THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK includes various concepts and theories related to Life chance, mobility, and status. The study linked the class with income and status with occupation to build the structure of Life Chances. Reasons to choose a word like ‘Services’ instead of need are acknowledge here.

Chapter 4 QUALITY OF LIFE OF SLUM DWELLERS: EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF SELECTED AREAS OF LUCKNOW CITY are based on analysis and interpretation of the primary data. Here the analysis is done through SPSS which produce different frequency table, cross table, multiple response table and also analyzed through the table constructed from Microsoft Excel. Here excel sheet occurs with weightage value. This chapter has 4 parts. One part deal with socio-economic background or profile where all those variables discussed is not be counted as the indicators of QOL. The second part is associated with the availability and accessibility of basic services hold by slum dwellers are studied in detail. In this regard, health services are taken by slum dwellers from various avenues such as public health care center and private health care center, Further education is linked with the level of education they achieved and how effectively they determined their QOL with education. Studied related to housing and household amenities is carried forward with the question like kind of house, types of house, drinking water, electricity, LPG, nutritional food, clothing. In the infrastructure domain, the items such as drainage systems, common dumpster facility, street light, road, Bathroom/ toilet, bank institution are included. In the transportation domain, a kind of vehicle or other moving vehicle arrangement is included. Mobile/ cell phone and internet aspects are included in the Communication indicators of QOL. The third part concentrated on Life Chance and their inter-linkage with QOL. In the last part, how much extent they engage and or aware of many government schemes. Here such a thing is done to have an idea of government’s intervention in the life of slum dweller in regarding provide basic services through schemes. These government schemes have been described well which is center sponsored scheme. During a field survey, many new government schemes as another option have to get know whose description is also mention. These

new schemes are well connected with the state level. Here in institutional intervention format, not only the role of government has been seen but also the contribution of NGOs has been assessed on the ground level.

CHAPTER-5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION includes summary, conclusion, and recommendations of the study. In this section, major findings of the objectives, acceptance/ rejection of hypothesis, its explanation, and recommendations. References and few appendices follow ahead.

As per the interpretation of the analysis part, the social-economic profile of the whole slum is summarized with respect to Lucknow city as, slum dwellers living in the notified slum are young, falling in the age group 18 to 27 and 28 to 37 mostly. Patriarchy is still relevant in the selected slums which are seen with the participation of male slum dwellers over the female slum dwellers are more. Though, the effective participation of male and female slum dwellers with the age group 28 to 37 years are found most. Older age slum dwellers are very less in number and mostly they are male. A study reveals that married slum dwellers may easily be found in almost every household of the Notified slum as the age group considered in the study are 18+. Widows found after the age of 27 are higher in percentage in comparison to the very early age group of younger and older age. Here, caste wise category shows that they are mostly Schedule caste slum dwellers. Then Little less in percentage than schedule caste, Other Backward Class categories come. Both scheduled caste and other backward classes amount to more than three-fourth of the caste category in the slum of Lucknow city.

It is not about the slum, anyone citizen of India may make a ration card of any category whether related to BPL or APL. Here in the study, both the Scheduled castes and OBCs slum dwellers are highest in carrying ration card of Below Poverty Line (BPL). 85% of slum dwellers following the Hindu religion and the rest of them belong to minority groups. The wage of slum dwellers decides their way of living. Most slum dwellers are daily wage workers. Their income lies in the range of ₹ 3000 to 6000 are more and the ₹ 6000 to 9000 income range also belongs to the daily worker. Here income range differs by the occupation they adopt. Contractual workers are found very least. It means the working contract is given very less preference by slum dwellers. Daily wages are not only an important pillar of the informal economy

but also it is the livelihood of slum dwellers. Monthly wages are second-least highest in the category of wage-earning by slum dwellers. Slum Dwellers are living mostly in those households which have a density of 5 to 6 people. Though there are very few houses which have member equal to 11 or more in the notified slum.

The current status of QOL of slum dwellers concerning health stated as slum dwellers have much concern about their health. Slum Dwellers don't want to miss a single day as daily wages are the criteria of their livelihood. They are all well aware of the condition of the health infrastructure of Lucknow city. Hence, they prefer most private health services as it is time-saving, well clean or management apart of one thing 'issue of money' which is also less issue in comparison to their concern over their health. Many more choices are available to them regarding the cure themselves such as Focused on Self Medication, Homeopathy/ Ayurvedic center, Quake, Spirit Healer, and Treatment at Home. Here slum dwellers do not use other choices except treatment at home used by 0.7% of slum dwellers. They are in hurry to become well leaving behind the other techniques which are quite common in Indian culture. While the limited number of slum dwellers do not access the health services due to lack of money giving it a preference more. Zone-wise data reveals that zone-1 taking government health services most. Zone -6 is the highest place in availing private health and its allied services. Only Zone -4 has shown emphasis toward 'Treatment at the home facility'. Another kind of health service center like Quake, focused on self-medication, Homeopathic/ Ayurvedic, spirit healer, etc. is absent in different Zones of Lucknow city.

In the education field, slum dwellers living in Lucknow have acquired education around 52.5%. It is necessary to say that Lucknow slum dwellers have a low literacy rate in comparison to the average literacy rate of India by the census 2011. Most slum dwellers have accessed primary education. Female slum dwellers have grasped the opportunity to gather primary education more than male slum dwellers. This is a highly contrasted picture because the female slum dwellers have less in quantity showing a higher capacity to access primary education more. Further, the level of education from primary to higher via secondary has decreased in terms of access to education by the Lucknow slum dwellers. All the female slum dwellers have taken education from a government school. Male slum dwellers have taken education from government institutions around 92.6 % and the left one has taken education from a

private institution. It shows that slum dwellers made able to be called themselves educated just because of the government's effort. For the 100% literacy rate among slum dwellers of Lucknow City, all the stakeholders must come forward. Zone- 7 and Zone-8 are highest and lowest respectively in accessing primary level education. Zone-4 is highest in the case of secondary level education. Except Zone-5 and 8, other Zones of Lucknow city do not have secondary level education. All zones of Lucknow city (except Zone –5) don't have taken education of higher level. Zone –5 is also very limited in the percentage of slum dwellers who have taken higher-level education.

For the four decades, Housing and household amenities of the slum dwellers of Lucknow city are always a core topic of the census. Description of the slum has been done properly with the indicators provided by the Census. In all the indicators of QOL, housing and household amenities are robust indicators for Slum's description. Slum Dwellers of Lucknow city living in the pucca house near about 68.1 %. Together with Semi pucca house (28.8%), it crossed the limit of 75%. Here the construction of a pucca house by the slum dwellers is more. Studies indicate that the Slum dwellers living in a pucca house are more in number than living in both semi-pucca and kutch house. Around 83.8% slum dwellers have their own house and the rest are 16.1% living on rent. Slum Dwellers have owned house shows stability factor for them. Mostly slum dwellers paid rent charges of the house around ₹ 200 to 400 per month. There is also a maximum charge for the rented house is ₹ 600 to 800 per month. The range of rent charge of a household is lying between ₹ 200 and 800.

Zone wise data reveals that zone –1, 3, 5, and 7 don't have Kutcha house. Other zones 2, 4, 6, and 8 have a kutch house in which zone -8 has the maximum kutch house. Zone -3 is highest in the case of a semi- pucca house. Slum Dwellers who are living in Zone-1, Zone-7 have constructed pucca houses mostly. Zone –3, is the lowest in constructing a pucca house from other Zones of Lucknow city.

Slum Dwellers avails drinking water near about 53.75% and the rest of the water is not drinking purpose. Most Slum Dwellers access drinking water from a public tap. When accessibility of public tap goes down or fails, dependency creates on the government tanker which is the second preference of them. Tube-well/ hand-pump are used by 9.4 % slum dwellers. Here accessibility of private tap is less in Lucknow city's notified slum almost 8.1%. It just indicates the overall dependency on

government water services via public tap and government tankers. Around 3.75% slum dwellers pay money on water and the charge they spend on the water is up to ₹ 500 per month. Slum Dwellers are not used to accessing drinking water at all times. They also face the problem of accessing drinking water. Though, time is not allotted to each household. They can fetch drinking water from the public tap at any time. Still, time issues count here due to the work style of slum dwellers. Slum Dwellers reported that the minimum and maximum time to fetch drinking water is 'less than 2 hours' and '2 to 4 hours' respectively. Time taken by slum dwellers for accessing drinking water is hard enough which indicates the accessibility of drinking water is difficult. Moreover, the Non-availability of drinking water is around 46.25% nearest to the range 50% which makes this water issue more critical for them. Both these 'time issue in availability' and issue of 'non-availability of drinking water' make the Quality of Life of slum dwellers poor.

A higher number of Slum dwellers have electricity connections. Maximum slum dwellers accessing whole day electricity. Around 67.10% slum dwellers receive electricity more than 6 hours a day. Slum Dwellers spend Rupees up to 500 on electricity are more in number than those slum dwellers who spend electricity cost from ₹ 500 to 1000 per month. Overall, they are spending less after accessing electricity most. Those who have no electrical connection are using solar light to lighten their house. Secondly, most alternatives are 'charged battery'. Along with this, some are using illegal means of electricity. Hence, it can be concluded that the Availability and Accessibility of Electricity make their life Qualitative.

A higher number of Slum Dwellers have an LPG connection. They frequently used LPG most and frequency for using other medium are also higher after having LPG connection. It means near about 50 % slum dwellers have not adopted the modern technique of fuel for cooking food after the availability of the LPG connection in the household. They use other mediums such as kerosene stove, wood, cow dung cake, coal, mud hearth, electric heater to cook food.

In household amenities, food and clothing are as important as the house with the famous quote 'one must have roti, kapda, makaan'. Slum Dwellers who don't avail nutritious food are high in number. There are various reasons for not availing of nutritious food. In this category, 'lack of money' is the main reason as compared to

‘serve the nutritious food to their family member’. From this, it can be said that individual attitude for their interest does not develop which is a key feature of urban lifestyle. It also appears that ‘doing for others’ points out Indian traditional attitude. The third reason is the lack of awareness of nutritious food. Around three-fourth slum dwellers under study comes in the domain of BPL. The study showed that those slum dwellers who have ration card of BPL are consuming more nutritious food than those slum dwellers who do not have a ration card. But the little difference is that the consumption level of nutritious food per day of BPL slum dwellers is less than Non-BPL slum dwellers. It again points out that ‘as the slum dwellers move toward the below poverty line, consumption of nutritious food by slum dweller goes declining’. It can be understood by the line ‘around 58.1% slum dwellers have to ration card are not consuming nutrition food per day whereas 17.5% slum dwellers who do not have ration card are taking nutrition food in a day’. It does not mean that government should stop distribution of ration card, as ration card helps slum dwellers nutritionally, although the government needs to overcome the number of slum dwellers by escaping from BPL category as soon as possible. From the study, it has been shown that after coming out from the BPL level, they are capable of taking nutrient food by themselves. Slum Dwellers faced problems from the PDS shop such as ‘PDS outlets does not open on regular bases’, ‘poor quality of ration’ and ‘Other PDS problem’.

A large number of slum dwellers have an interest in purchasing clothes themselves and also tried to invest less in clothing items. Slum Dwellers purchase clothes from a shop in the market more than the weekly market. It again points out that they don’t spend time to purchase clothes only from the weekly market. Those slum dwellers who do not purchase clothes by themselves depend on other factors like a neighbor, NGOs, family members. Mainly they arranged their clothes from their family member.

At the infrastructural ground, the QOL of slum dwellers changed as the infrastructure facilities count under static services. In static services, individuals don’t have to spend many times. In the infrastructural services, frequencies of availability of the drainage system are higher in the notified slum. Enough slum dwellers (66.9%) using pucca cum uncovered drainage for wastewater outlet than other such as kutcha covered pucca. It means slum dwellers are in the dangerous situation of having uncovered drainage water outlet most.

Other second-highest infrastructural services taken by slum dwellers are roads. Here in Lucknow, Slum dwellers are accessing motorable pucca road much more than motorable kutchra roads. Those slum dweller who has no road in front of their house does travel distance less than 200 meters to access motorable road. Each zone 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Lucknow city have greater availability and accessibility of road infrastructures in comparison to zone-6, 7, and 8.

In banking infrastructure, 87.5% of slum dwellers have a bank account, and 12.5% slum dwellers don't have a bank account. Mostly slum dwellers have opened an account for receiving financial led government scheme. Secondly, slum dwellers opened an account for saving their money, and another reason to open an account is to take a loan, transaction purposes. Here transaction facilities acquired by slum dwellers are very less and believe in a manual transaction rather than using a digital tool. All those slum dwellers who have not to account in a bank. The main reason for not having an account is 'nothing left after huge expenditure in the household chores' and another reason is that they spend whole money for the sustenance which is difficult for them to think in this direction. Zone-wise banking infrastructure reveals that zone-1, 7, and 8 are the highest in percentage in availing banking services whereas Zone-2 and 6 are the lowest.

Almost 62.5% slum dwellers have the availability of bathroom/toilet. Only pit toilet/latrine is accessed by all the slum dwellers. Zone -6 and Zone-7 are highest in availing bathroom infrastructure and Zone -3 are the lowest among other zones of Lucknow city that have bathroom/toilet facility.

The major issue is linked with the availability and accessibility of common dumpster. Almost more than 50 % slum dwellers have no such common dumpster facility in their surroundings and they made open land and street as a dumpster point. Such a situation does not qualify for residence. Still, they bear the situation and live there. Ahead, Three-fourth slum dwellers who have a common dumpster site nearby stated that they throw garbage themselves, and the rest one-fourth of slum dwellers take service of Municipal Corporation. QOL concerning common dumpster infrastructure is not good. Zone-wise data shows that Zone-7 has the highest common dumpster point and Zone-2 has the lowest point of common dumpster.

Around one-fourth of slum dwellers access the service of street light which is low in overall infrastructure facilities. Street lights in Zone-3 are highest and lowest in Zone -7.

Slum Dwellers are bicycle users more in the case of transportation's availability. Else in the non-availability of transportation, slum dwellers mostly preferred public transport. Here slum dwellers have vehicles that are property of them. It shows that slum dwellers have low transportation property as more than 50% slum dwellers have no vehicle. In the case of non-availability of transportation, most slum dwellers usually walk to do their works after public transport. Zone-wise data shows that maximum numbers of slum dwellers using the bicycle as vehicle transportation are listed in Zone -8 and the lowest numbers for bicycle lie to Zone-5 and Zone-6 equally. Whereas Zone-7 has the maximum number of slum dwellers for the bike as a vehicle and Zone-6 has the lowest number of slum dwellers using the bike for transportation. In comparison to other Zones of Lucknow city, Zone-7 has the only car and Zone-8 has only other vehicles used for transportation.

A large proportion of slum dwellers keep a cell phone with them and about 10 % slum dwellers don't have it. There is limited availability of internet around 34.5% on their mobile phone.

The current status of Quality of life of Slum Dwellers living in selected areas of Lucknow city comes out medium on a generalization basis. These selected areas of Lucknow city are Notified Slum. This current status gives an overall picture of slum dwellers living in the Notified Slum of Lucknow city. In brief, slum dwellers taking Private health services more than Government health services. They are literate primarily because they have taken primary education level most. Most slum dwellers are living in Pucca House. For drinking purposes, they usually depend upon public tap. More than 50% slum dwellers pay money up to ₹500 for electricity. Along with that, more than 50% slum dwellers frequently accessing the LPG. They are nutritionally backward. Near about three-fourth slum dwellers purchase directly from the market (not from the ferry or weekly market). Slum Dwellers living in a dangerous situation due to open drainage system though drainage is constructed in pucca format. Slum Dwellers accessing the motor-able road mostly. Slum more than 50% slum dwellers have opened an account for getting financial welfare scheme. Slum Dwellers have mainly constructed pit toilets. With a little arrangement of

common dumpster made by the Municipal Corporation, they also eliminate their responsibility due to which the slum dwellers have to throw the garbage themselves in the common dumpster. Street Light facilities are poor. Bicycle is still a medium of transportation for them. Slum Dwellers as internet users are low in number.

On a specialization basis, the current status of Quality of Life of slum dwellers obtained with the respect to the zone. i.e., slums in a particular zone have different QOL. Here 2 notified slums namely Munnu kheda and Dubagga belong to zone -6 are characterized as very poor QOL. Ahead, 4 slums are count in the composite score index as poor QOL. Here 4 slums belong to 2 zones each. These 4 slums are Laxman Prasad Road, Tilpurwa, Hardeen Kheda, Kailash puri Harijan Basti. 10 slums are declared as the medium Level of QOL. These 10 slums are named as Ambedkar Nagar, Charui Kheda, Banarasi Tola, Usmanpur, Akbar Nagar Dakshini, Gadiyan Purwa, Samiuddin Pur, Takrohi Duda Colony, Sambar Kheda, and Bheem Tola. Here all these slums belong to 5 Zones which are Zone-2, 3, 4, 7, and 8. The Quality of Life of slum dwellers does not found good in Lucknow city.

The second objective is to establish the inter-linkage between Life Chances and the Quality of Life of slum dwellers. This inter-linkage is derived based on the Chi-Square Test where the level of significance is seen. If the level of significance between the variables is less than 0.05 ($P < 0.05$), then there must be an association between those variables. Here variable must be categorical i.e., variables can be nominal or ordinal. After the association between the variables, the variables are cross-tabulated to give some sequence of increasing or decreasing, the stagnant trend between those variables. As the parameter of Life chances are class and status which is derived based on income and occupation of the slum dwellers. Here class and status are ordinal as the income and occupation itself count as an ordinal categorical variable. Contrary to this, the parameters of Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers are health, education, housing, and household amenities; infrastructure, transport, and communication facilities. Here each parameter has many variables. For conducting the Chi-square Test, those variables of the Quality of Life and Life Chances are taken which is nominal or ordinal.

After the Chi-square Test, Life Chances do not establish a link with the housing parameter of Quality of Life of slum dwellers. In addition to this, Life Chances do not

associate with some household amenities such as drinking water, LPG. Along with this, In an Infrastructure, some variables such as drainage, road, and street light do not show any linkage with Life Chances. In contrast to this, all the parameter of Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers mostly shows inter-linkage with the parameter of Life chances. The Parameters of Quality of Life are health, education, household amenities, and infrastructure, transport, and communication facilities.

In health, accessibility of health services does not matter with Life chances. Although Life Chances of slum dwellers are associated with the status of their Health. It means the level of significance between 'the status of health' and 'parameters of Life chances' is less than 0.05. It has been seen that for good health to acquire, the status of slum dwellers must increase. Here also the tendency of carrying 'good' health is increasing from casual labor to self –employed status. Certain class determines the good health status of slum dwellers. Below this class, good health could not be attained. As, in this study, income range '6001 to 9000' creates the health status of slum dwellers as a good one. Below this income range, Slum dwellers could not attain a good health status.

In education, the accessibility of education services has some link with the Life chances of slum dwellers. With education, Slum Dwellers can achieve higher status linked employment. The study has shown that after accessing education, the chance of getting salaried status is more and if the salaried job is not accessed by slum dwellers then slum dwellers can employed themselves as self-employment. In this study, there are 70% slum dwellers have no class derive from education. Here it signifies that through education, there must be a higher number of No-class slum dwellers. Though, Class carried slum dwellers are directly proportional to several educated slum dwellers. It means that increase the income level of slum dwellers, there will be an increment of educated slum dwellers.

In household amenities, the class variable of Life chance of slum dwellers associated with the Electricity they access. Besides this, the other parameter of Life chance called status which slum dwellers occupy from the occupation are not associated with electricity they access in their house. It can be said that all the parameter does not work with the same kind of parameter of Quality of Life. Hence, partial Life Chances can be found and be responsible for an association with the parameter of Quality of

Life. Here in the case of the Electricity parameter, partial Life Chance is available. In the study, all the slum dwellers having an income range of ₹ 6001 to 9000 have installed electric meter in the households. Hence this tendency goes down with the decrease in the income level of slum dwellers. Hence, partial Life Chances (class) affected the slum dwellers most where it makes capable slum dwellers in installing electrical connection in their house.

In the case of nutritious food, Life chance parameters are linked with the intake of nutritious food. In the Study, interlinking is expressed as the occupational status of slum dwellers increases from casual labour to self-employed, intake of nutrition value food by slum dwellers also increases. Other expressions are as the level of class of slum dwellers increase, nutrient food they take most and whereas its opposite is also true that as the income decrease, their intake of nutrient food decreases. Life chance parameters are directly proportioned to nutritious food that slum dwellers intake. Some irony can be seen in the lower class level of slum dwellers such as, in this study, the 'no income' class of slum dweller have in good condition than whose income level range of 'less than ₹ 3000 per month'.

Along with this, one variable regarding nutritious food is discussed. This is the ration that slum dwellers purchase from the PDS outlets. Here, ration (food) availing from PDS Shop is linked with the partial Life chances parameter. It means the class parameter of Life chances is associated with the ration which slum dwellers purchase from the PDS shop. In the study, slum dwellers who have no income or income less than ₹ 3000 per month arranged their ration as food from the PDS shop near about 96%. While in the income range of ₹ 3001 to 6000 and ₹ 6001 to 9000, slum dwellers purchase food near about 65 to 70%. It just clear here that as the class of slum dwellers increases, there is a tendency of buying ration as food from the PDS shop becomes low and increase in other than PDS shop. In the case of nutritious food, partial life chances work. Hence, the class determined by income and status occupied by occupation does not show similar characteristics in accessing ration from the PDS shops.

Partial Life Chances works in the case of clothing, status as a parameter of Life chances shows an association with the purchasing power of clothing. In the study, all the status purchase clothes enough except self-employed status. Hence higher status

carried slum dwellers always purchase less clothing item and rest status holder slum dweller purchase the clothing item greater.

In an infrastructure, banking facility is interlinked with the life chances of slum dwellers. In a study, several bank account by the slum dwellers has been opened with an average rate of 87.5 %. As the status of slum dwellers goes down, the percentage of opening bank account also decreases and vice versa. Not only Status but also Class of slum dwellers show similar characteristics. Hence, the banking facility is directly proportional to the parameter of Life Chances of slum dwellers. Some variables show a partial connection with Life Chances (Partial Life Chances). These are the bathroom facility and common dumpster facility. Herewith the bathroom/ toilet facility, class parameter of Life Chances works which is seen in the study as the income level of slum dwellers goes up; availability of bathroom/toilet in the house also increases. It means the 'no income' class of slum dwellers has the lowest percentage of availability of this bathroom/ toilet facility and vice-versa. Hence, it is concluded that the Bathroom/ toilet facility is linked with class, not with the status of Life Chances of slum dwellers.

Partial Life Chances of slum dwellers deal with the common dumpster infrastructure. There is an association between the occupation status of slum dwellers and the availability of common dumpster infrastructure. Here association does not see in sequencing order i.e., in the format of directly or inversely proportion. In the study, mid status carried by slum dwellers has either higher or lower availability of common dumpster infrastructure act oppositely on the basis of above and below the status of that mid status of slum dwellers. In the study salaried status taking this service more and regular wage, status dwellers are taking these service less.

Transportation facility is interlinked with the Life Chances of slum dwellers. The Vehicle slum dwellers have as a transportation facility is directly proportional to the class of Life Chances. Status of Life Chance of slum dwellers shows convergent behavior with the availability of the transportation facility. In the study, from 'other occupation' to 'Regular wage' status (here status is increasing), there is a tendency to buy a vehicle is increasing. Whereas, from the self-employed to salaried status, the tendency of keeping the vehicle is decreasing.

The Life chances of slum dwellers are interlinked with the communication facility. They are interlinked in a directly proportional form. Hence in the study, as the life

chances of slum dwellers increases, more the slum dwellers will have a cell phone with them.

Life chances of slum dwellers are quietly linked with the Quality of Life. In the market situation, all slum dwellers with certain class and status carry certain chances to acquire the particular aspects of Quality of Life. In the study, all the upper-class slum dwellers carry a good health status after taking health services. A higher number of educated slum dwellers would be found in this class. They are most capable of availing an electricity connection in their house. They take nutritiously food most. Along with this they less accept ration from the PDS shop and depend upon the regular shop which is everywhere available. A higher number of bank account slum dwellers were found in this upper-class category. It is also found that there is always availability of bathroom/ toilet infrastructure by the slum dwellers in their house. Such upper class carries vehicle and cell phone with them would be highest. After that below this class, all the slum dwellers started decreasing to access the Quality of Life most. It means the parameter of Quality of life becomes accessible most with the increase of the class level of slum dwellers.

Unlike class, the status shows a little bit different characteristic with the parameter of Quality of Life. They can acquire electric connections in their house via class, not by status. In the PDS shop, status does not work. Yet class has shown an association with PDS shop. Slum Dwellers are showing an association of status with clothing. Clothing needs to be fulfilled by purchasing as the status they carrying increased. Except for the self –employed status who always purchased cloth item less. In the case of bathroom/ toilet infrastructure, Status could not help them in availing this infrastructure, for this they should have some class to make or arrange this service. In addition to this, they can avail of a common dumpster facility if they have status. Here class parameter of Life Chances does not work undoubtedly. Hence, they access a common dumpster facility easily only if they have status with them. Almost all slum dwellers lie in the same class situation and carry the same status, facing similar accessibility of parameters of Quality of life. Though in some cases, they differed in accessing the Quality of Life due to the presence of partial Life Chances. Hence, partial Life chances are chances individual carries in accessing the services showing their uniqueness feature with the parameter of Quality of Life. The probability of occurrence of one side is more than two sides at a time in a single coin. Here the life

trajectory of Slum dwellers is almost opposite in nature against a single coin. Slum Dwellers need either partial Life Chance or both parameters of Life Chances at a time, as they are mostly accountable for enhancing the Quality of Life very well.

In India, the Quality of Life of a people is supposed by the surrounding. Smart India Mission talks about the development of the surrounding. The key aspect in surrounding includes road, house, drainage, drinking water, etc. Even the government are trying to enhance the QOL of slum dwellers by providing a small input of welfare scheme. As the study showed that slum dwellers have given multiple responses towards the government-led schemes and their multiple responses have shown in decreasing frequency. Therefore it is noticed in the central sector scheme that about 60% slum dwellers have taken benefit of PMJDY. Still many of them have already account in the bank without this scheme. After that, PMUY has a greater impact on the life of slum dwellers. Around 50% slum dwellers taken benefit from PMUY. Children of slum dwellers are studying in the primary school where MDM schemes are undergoing. Though, the study affiliated with the age group 18+ of slum dwellers. Here it is observed that slum dwellers are well acquainted with the MDM scheme. In the interview schedule, one option 'others (specify)' in awareness of Government-led schemes have opened the gateway of Uttar Pradesh state government-led scheme. These state-level government schemes are Mukhyamantri samuhik vivah yojna, Vidhwa pension, Saath saala pension, kanya sumangala yojna. Ahead of slum dwellers who are well acquainted are PMBJK. After that 10% women slum dwellers (out of total women under study) who are expected to the birth child have taken PMMVY. After this scheme, all slum dwellers under study in Lucknow city are well aware of APY, PMKVY, PMAY (Urban), PMSBY, SSY, PMJJB. Though their awareness level for each scheme is less than 10%.

Around 60% Slum Dwellers considers that the government schemes have impacted effectively. It shows that Government-led schemes are 60 % effective in nature which is highest than those that do not feel effective.

On a Specialization basis, Zone wise government-run scheme shows APY is highest in zone-4; PMMVY is highest in zone-5; PMUY is highest in zone-8 and Lowest in Zone-1; MDM is highest in zone-2, 6, and 8; PMKVY is highest in Zone -8. PMSBY is high in zone-1 and zone-3; PMJDY is highest in zone-1 and lowest in zone-3 and 8;

PMJBY is highest in zone -3; SSY is highest zone -5; PMAY in Zone 2 and 4; PMBJK is highest in zone-8 and lowest in zone-6.

Some NGOs like Vigyan Foundation, Humsafar, ummeed NGO, Khushi foundation, Babulal bahadur banshidhar educational institute, and samvad samajik sansthan are reported by Slum Dwellers themselves. Slum Dwellers have a different reason to meet with NGOs like the personal issue is the highest reason whereas the second-highest priority goes to a civic issue addressed by many NGOs. Along with this, NGOs spread awareness, education, and provide health check-up related help. Here the availability of NGOs is very low and needs the help of the government most in the case of the problem faced by slum dwellers.

CONCLUSION

The current status of Quality of life of Slum Dwellers living in selected areas of Lucknow city comes out medium. Total 16 Notified slums in 8 Zones of Lucknow City have medium Quality of Life.

On composite score level, many slum dwellers get to determine their level of Quality of Life. The total 10 Notified Slums from 5 Zones (Zone-2, 3, 4, 7, 8) of Lucknow city received 'medium' status. These slums are Ambedkar Nagar, Charui Kheda, Banarasi tola, Usman pur, Akbar Nagar Dakshini, Gadiyan Purwa, Samiuddin Pur, Takrohi Duda colony, Sambar Kheda, Bheem Tola. Whereas 4 Notified Slums of 2 Zones (Zone-1, 5) have 'poor Quality of Life' namely, Laxman Prasad Road, Tilpurwa, Hardeen Kheda, Kailash Puri Harijan Basti. and the Slum Dwellers with 'Very Poor Quality of Life' lives in Dubagga, Munnu Kheda of Zone-6 of Lucknow City

Slum Dwellers enable their life Qualitative as a higher number of slum dweller to lie in medium-range Quality of Life and it is possible because of both factors availability and accessibility of basic services occurred simultaneously.

There is no slum dweller found in the level of the Good Quality of Life.

Hence, the first hypothesis becomes the null hypothesis. As the first hypothesis indicate poor Quality of Life. Therefore, an alternative hypothesis could be true. In this study, an alternative hypothesis comes out as 'Quality of Life of slum dweller of

Lucknow city is medium on the basis of availability and accessibility of basic services’.

The second hypothesis is accepted which is ‘Life chances and Quality of Life of slum dwellers of Lucknow city are strongly associated with each other’. One of the indicators of Life Chances always is found an association with the indicators of Quality of Life.

As the class indicators of Life chances increases, the Quality of Life of slum dwellers also increases. Unlike class, status (parameter of Life Chances) shows a little bit different characteristic with the parameter of Quality of Life. Slum Dwellers acquires electric connection in their house via class, not by status. Even in a PDS shop, status does not work. Status does matter in the clothing aspect. In the case of bathroom/ toilet infrastructure, Status could not help them in availing this infrastructure, for this they should have some class to make or arrange this service. In addition to this, they can avail of a common dumpster facility if they have status.

The third hypothesis is also proved. The third hypothesis is ‘The role of government interventions and contributions of NGOs are effective to improve the Quality of Life’. With the intervention of government schemes, the financial inclusion of slum dwellers increased in Notified Slum via Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna. Slum Dwellers have opened a bank account for the benefit of financially led government schemes. LPG user has increased with the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala yojna. LPG is one of the modern technology in the field of fuel. Not only do they take government services but also their child benefits from the Mid-Day Meal scheme. Not only Center sponsored scheme to bring improvement in the life of Slum dwellers but also Uttar Pradesh state-sponsored scheme worked well in providing the services like marriage through Mukhyamantri samuhik vivah yojna, to widow (Vidhwa pension), older person (saath saala pension), girl’s education (Kanya sumangala yojna). 10 % of women have taken Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojna. Apart from Government services, many NGOs have shown a significant role in the sectors of education, the health of Slum Dwellers. Here NGOs’ contribution is high with limited presence or availability.

Recommendations

The study recommends that, in Lucknow, More preference may be given at the aspect of availability and accessibility of basic services in order to improve the level of Quality of Life of slum dweller and also reach at good level which is vacant or missing under the study. Government may aware about traditional health knowledge which is more effective or less expensive.

To be develop Lucknow as a smart city, Municipality may ensure their accountability toward slum dwellers. Issue of Common Dumpster facility may be addressed by administration of PPP model fully in Lucknow Municipal Corporation. Along with this, Government may ensure greater availability of Non-government Organization through incentive based approach as NGOs worked effectively at ground level.

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ANNEXURE 1: List of Slums of Lucknow city given by DUDA, Lucknow

जिला नगरीय विकास अधिकरण, लखनऊ
अल्पव्यय बस्तियों की सूची

क्र.सं.	बस्ती का नाम	जनसंख्या	शौचालय	शाला	वार्ड का नाम
1	विद्यार्थी बाजार	126	73	53	विद्यार्थीविक्रम वार्ड
2	हैबर कैंपस	1000	490	510	विद्यार्थीविक्रम वार्ड
3	मार्शल पुरवा	2000	795	1205	विद्यार्थीविक्रम वार्ड
4	विपरीत बाई	1185	503	682	विद्यार्थीविक्रम वार्ड
5	विद्यानाथ	1500	713	1187	विद्यार्थीविक्रम वार्ड
6	इस्लामिया	1250		1250	राजा राममोहन राय वार्ड
7	राजा राममोहन कांठी	500		500	राजा राममोहन राय वार्ड
8	बापू नगर	945	413	532	राजा राममोहन राय वार्ड
9	रविदास नगर	1625	472	1153	राजा राममोहन राय वार्ड
10	सत्य यात्री नगर	3050	1123	1927	राजा राममोहन राय वार्ड
11	जगत्कान्त नगर	1200	494	706	राजा राममोहन राय वार्ड
12	विद्यार्थी नगर	375	171	204	राजा राममोहन राय वार्ड
13	टैंगोर मार्ग	250	179	71	राजा राममोहन राय वार्ड
14	सन्तोषी रोड	875	371	504	राजा राममोहन राय वार्ड
15	ताकिना	1250	683	567	राजा राममोहन राय वार्ड
16	नन्दा पुर	750	291	459	हनुमन्त वार्ड
17	उमदा	125	143	187	राजा राममोहन राय वार्ड
18	एन विद्यार्थी	126	63	63	हनुमन्त वार्ड
19	श्याम श्याम मंदिर	1125	372	753	हनुमन्त वार्ड
20	वीर जलाल	595	219	376	हनुमन्त वार्ड
21	पुष्पती सिटी	125	48	77	हनुमन्त वार्ड
22	कान्ति मेडिकल, मछली म	250	93	75	हनुमन्त वार्ड
23	सुनील मन्दी	750	309	441	हनुमन्त वार्ड
24	कोठी गेट- 2	250	57	193	राजीव गांधी वार्ड वार्ड
25	वीर पुर स्मथर	125		125	हनुमन्त वार्ड
26	वसिष्ठी गण्डी बाजार	500	181	319	राजीव गांधी वार्ड वार्ड
27	जगदीश चण्ड वीर मन्दी	1250	350	860	जगदीश चण्ड वीर मन्दी वार्ड
28	वसिष्ठी गण्डी- बी	375	94	281	हनुमन्त वार्ड
29	मछली मेडिकल	125	48	77	जगदीश चण्ड वीर मन्दी वार्ड
30	बाग मुन्दी	625	231	394	बाग वार्ड
31	वसिष्ठी गण्डी	1250	241	1099	विद्या जी मन्दी वार्ड
32	मेडी रोड कांठी	560	173	387	जगदीश चण्ड वीर मन्दी वार्ड
33	सा शांत	245	33	212	हनुमन्त वार्ड
34	वसिष्ठी के पीछे	625	99	524	हनुमन्त वार्ड
35	जडे नरती	2000	471	1529	हनुमन्त वार्ड
36	बसठ रोड	2375	713	1662	सुरती नगर वार्ड
37	लई बस्ती सुराज अरती लेख	1126	219	907	सुरती नगर वार्ड
38	एन राधामोहन रोड	250	49	201	सुरती नगर वार्ड
39	राजे लीला मेडिकल	625	211	414	सुरती नगर वार्ड
40	सुरती वरस नगर	750	213	537	सुरती गण्डी वार्ड
41	एकान्त रोड	1000	194	806	बाबू गण्डरी रोड वार्ड
42	पूरा बाजार	2375	525	1850	गहाणा बाग वार्ड
43	गणेश पुरी	125	44	81	बाग वार्ड
44	राजेश गण्डी सुराज	2740	743	1997	बाग वार्ड
45	सुरती रोड	2000	517	1483	बाग वार्ड
46	सुरती रोड	750	291	459	जगदीश चण्ड वीर मन्दी वार्ड
47	सुरती रोड का बाजार	1375	249	1126	बाग वार्ड
48	सुरती रोड	125	53	72	सुरती नगर वार्ड
49	सुरती रोड	1125	285	840	बाबू गण्डरी रोड वार्ड

क्र.सं.	नाम	पट्टासंख्या	आकार	शुल्क	वार्ड का नाम
51	बुधवारपुरी	500	105	331	बाबू बजारवाडी वार्ड वार्ड
52	सर्वाथ वजार	625	87	535	बाबू बजारवाडी वार्ड वार्ड
53	अदमवा	250	39	211	बाबू बजारवाडी वार्ड वार्ड
54	धरती टोला	375	103	272	दुर्गावजार वार्ड
55	विजपुरवा	125	41	84	दुर्गावजार वार्ड
56	हाता ख्यावर बेंकर	875	292	503	दुर्गावजार वार्ड
57	बहिरा मोहाल अरुवावा	375	105	269	दुर्गावजार वार्ड
58	राज आडेवा गौरी	1500	371	1129	दुर्गावजार वार्ड
59	राजी खान का हाता	500	46	454	दुर्गावजार वार्ड
60	सुष्मा बेदी गान	1000	219	781	बाबू बजारवाडी वार्ड वार्ड
61	जता रसुल खौ	125	9	116	बाबू कुआ वार्ड
62	मुन्नाय गाना रर हाता	250	92	158	बाबू कुआ वार्ड
63	गहर विजारा सुनुन मजिल	750	209	341	बाबू कुआ वार्ड
64	कभार वरवा रर हाता	125	39	86	दुर्गावजार वार्ड
65	राजुवीर वरवा का हाता	500	174	326	दुर्गावजार वार्ड
66	गहर विजारा विजवापुर म	625	129	496	बाबू कुआ वार्ड
67	शुभर खाना	1163	271	892	बहुलाय मजिल वार्ड
68	कलता परसुद का हाता	375	92	203	दुर्गावजार वार्ड
69	जनु लखवार का हाता	625	34	591	बाबू कुआ वार्ड
70	जगदीशवजार	5095	741	4354	बाबू कुआ वार्ड
71	भुष्मा गण्डी	1250	359	891	बाबू कुआ वार्ड
72	भादवी गौरी	250	27	225	बाबू कुआ वार्ड
73	कलता परसुद का हाता	125	19	106	अजीवावा
74	कलता परसुद का हाता	675	22	852	अजीवावा
75	कलता परसुद का हाता	1015	204	311	अजीवावा
76	हाता बरु प्रसाद	485	103	376	अजीवावा
77	इन्दरी वजार का हाता	250	49	203	अजीवावा
78	जदवा वरवा गौरी	750	156	594	अजीवावा
79	जुलै वरवा गौरी	785	63	722	अजीवावा
80	कलता परसुद का हाता	375	108	267	अजीवावा
81	कलता परसुद का हाता	125	9	116	अजीवावा
82	कलता परसुद का हाता	456	82	374	अजीवावा
83	कलता परसुद का हाता	700	212	488	अजीवावा
84	कलता परसुद का हाता	485	117	378	अजीवावा
85	कलता परसुद का हाता	193	29	161	अजीवावा
86	कलता परसुद का हाता	125	21	104	अजीवावा
87	कलता परसुद का हाता	625	212	413	अजीवावा
88	कलता परसुद का हाता	125	41	84	अजीवावा
89	कलता परसुद का हाता	375	103	375	अजीवावा
90	कलता परसुद का हाता	170	6	154	अजीवावा
91	कलता परसुद का हाता	500	30	470	अजीवावा
92	कलता परसुद का हाता	125	44	81	अजीवावा
93	कलता परसुद का हाता	250	82	168	अजीवावा
94	कलता परसुद का हाता	180	16	154	अजीवावा
95	कलता परसुद का हाता	75	24	51	अजीवावा
96	कलता परसुद का हाता	750	129	621	अजीवावा
97	कलता परसुद का हाता	375	63	312	अजीवावा
98	कलता परसुद का हाता	325	29	56	अजीवावा
99	कलता परसुद का हाता	875	163	712	अजीवावा
100	कलता परसुद का हाता	1000	171	827	अजीवावा
101	कलता परसुद का हाता	125	59	66	अजीवावा
102	कलता परसुद का हाता	250	16	250	अजीवावा
103	कलता परसुद का हाता	1500	375	1125	अजीवावा

क्र.सं.	रस्ती का नाम	जलसंधिया	ग्रामसंख्या	ग्राम	दातृ का नाम
97	बाड़ी बस्ती	3250	341	2309	बजीर गज दांड
98	गजगाड़ी हाता	500	91	409	बजीर गज दांड
99	गासवाड़	250	21	229	बजीर गज दांड
100	समीरगज	375	19	356	बजीर गज दांड
101	पुल कुम्हारवा	500	122	377	बजीर गज दांड
102	हातागिरी पुल	375	103	266	बजीर गज दांड
103	बाँसू	250	49	201	बाँसा गज दांड
104	रस्ती बराज	1125	209	916	अमूल हामिर दांड
105	बदाल गजली अड़डा	125	27	98	बजीर गज दांड
106	शिकिया डिलाहा डेग	250	46	204	बजीर गज दांड
107	भडी गजली - 6	375	103	272	गोलपी गज दांड
108	गुहनागज	875	204	671	गोलपी गज दांड
109	दीपदी गडेवा	250	57	193	बजीर गज दांड
110	सुगनाम गज हाता	1125	219	906	गोलपी गज दांड
111	बजर हातागज	500	92	408	गोलपी गज दांड
112	भुसा गजली - 10	37	12	25	गोलपी गज दांड
113	हरी गज	250	93	157	गोलपी गज दांड
114	रमलगा	375	64	312	गोलपी गज दांड
115	सैकन पुरवा	1900	263	1237	गोलपी गज दांड
116	शिकिया गजली नगर	500	93	402	गोलपी गज दांड
117	जलपट्टन नगर	250	139	111	गोलपी गज दांड
118	जलपट्टन	3500	805	2675	रफी अहमद किदवाड़
119	रिसवा पुरवा	750	205	545	रफी अहमद किदवाड़
120	कुलाइया	625	263	342	रफी अहमद किदवाड़
121	शिकिया पुरवा	375	174	201	रफी अहमद किदवाड़
122	लोक पुरवा	125	33	92	रफी अहमद किदवाड़
123	बनरडी	500	215	285	रफी अहमद किदवाड़
124	शिकिया	1000	371	629	रफी अहमद किदवाड़
125	गजली हाता	1225	322	903	रफी अहमद किदवाड़
126	हाता कुलाइया	2700	916	1784	रफी अहमद किदवाड़
127	बाड़ी कुलाइया	2800	1012	1738	रफी अहमद किदवाड़
128	काला	2200	783	1417	रफी अहमद किदवाड़
129	शिकिया नगर	225	225	225	रफी अहमद किदवाड़
130	बाड़ी हाता	25	25	25	राजा राम मोहन राय दांड
131	मुचु गिवा का हाता	75	25	25	अशोक अजाय दांड
132	पापल बाला हाता	50	50	50	राजा राम मोहन राय दांड
133	गोल बाला हाता	25	25	25	हजरतगज दांड
134	समाइया जी पुरवा	150	150	150	हजरतगज दांड
135	ए.पी. राय दांड	1170	519	651	राजा राम मोहन राय दांड
136	पापल देरीवा	1582	413	1169	चन्द्रभाजु गुल दांड
137	सुदगा पुरा	1180	514	666	चन्द्रभाजु गुल दांड
138	सुकगाज गज	1120	418	762	चन्द्रभाजु गुल दांड
139	सुजाज पुरा	5640	972	2666	चन्द्रभाजु गुल दांड
140	6, फतेह डाला ताजवा	1000	379	621	बापू कुल गिहारी लाल दांड
141	गोलगाज नगर	250	16	234	गुरु गोविन्द सिंह दांड
142	सम प्रसाद खंडा	1680	217	1463	गुरु गोविन्द सिंह दांड
143	गजल रांडा	1750	613	1137	रामजी लाल नगर दांड
144	गुरु गजल नगर	2575	721	1654	रामजी लाल नगर दांड
145	गजगाज नगर	11960	4615	7345	गुरु गजल नगर दांड
146	हमना पुर	1457	497	960	गीतापल्ली दांड
147	गीतापल पुरा	870	212	598	गीतापल्ली दांड
148	गिवाला	2470	712	1758	गीतापल्ली दांड
149	गजगाज नगर	2120	587	1533	गीतापल्ली दांड
150	गिवाला नगर	2210	615	1595	गीतापल्ली दांड

बस्ती का नाम	लक्ष संख्या	अवकाश	अवकाश	बाई का नाम
159 मुंगू खंडा	500		500	आलम नगर बाई
160 डारुवर खंडा	750		750	आलम नगर बाई
161 छिप्टी खंडा	375		375	आलम नगर बाई
162 पारवा	910	312	598	आलम नगर बाई
163 परितानवर खंडा	1032	197	835	आलम नगर बाई
164 जलाल पुरा	1160	358	802	आलम नगर बाई
165 तुलु खंडा	1015	488	527	आलम नगर बाई
166 शंकराष्ट खंडा	1025	397	628	आलम नगर बाई
167 मदन खंडा + जलाल	1180	480	692	आलम नगर बाई
168 नरपति खंडा	725	213	512	आलम नगर बाई
169 भवानी मंज	2980	797	2183	आलम नगर बाई
170 दौली मंज + दौली ख	1305	202	1103	भवाजीनगर बाई
171 मारुतनगर	5125	1318	3807	हंदरगज बाई
172 निलंबा पुरा	1250	315	935	आलम नगर बाई
173 शिरिया पुरा	1140	405	735	कुण्डरी रकावगज
174 हरजन बस्ती	810	481	329	मालवीनगर बाई
175 भाण्ड का तलाव	997	283	712	मालवीनगर बाई
176 बरभार	943	378	565	मालवीनगर बाई
177 सौरा आवाजीर	500	102	398	मालवीनगर बाई
178 नवाबगज गडेवा	625	293	332	कुण्डरी रकावगज
179 नाना महल	875	188	687	कुण्डरी रकावगज
180 कुण्डरी रकावगज	1500		1500	कुण्डरी रकावगज
181 नवाबगज	625		625	कुण्डरी रकावगज
182 रकावगज कदाम	750	208	542	कुण्डरी रकावगज
183 टिकरगज	875	391	484	कुण्डरी रकावगज
184 इटकी मालिका	125	21	104	कुण्डरी रकावगज
185 राम नगर	725	330	395	कुण्डरी रकावगज
186 गटरांडा	3820	511	2909	कुण्डरी रकावगज
187 कण्डल टिकरगज	125	26	99	कुण्डरी रकावगज
188 दिवनीगज	375	83	312	कुण्डरी रकावगज
189 चिकरीया स्ट्रीट	750	238	512	कुण्डरी रकावगज
190 जोधरांडा	1180	498	682	कुण्डरी रकावगज
191 पुरज नगर	1120	415	705	कुण्डरी रकावगज
192 स्मल नगर	250	105	145	कुण्डरी रकावगज
193 सारदी खंडा	840	384	456	कुण्डरी रकावगज
194 आंन नगर	500		500	कुण्डरी रकावगज
195 आंन नगर बाई	1250	215	1035	कुण्डरी रकावगज
196 आंन नगर	250	61	189	कुण्डरी रकावगज
197 आंन नगर	1375	415	960	कुण्डरी रकावगज
198 आंन नगर	875	218	657	कुण्डरी रकावगज
199 आंन नगर	750	213	537	कुण्डरी रकावगज
200 आंन नगर	250	190	60	कुण्डरी रकावगज
201 आंन नगर	500	215	285	कुण्डरी रकावगज
202 आंन नगर	1125	225	900	कुण्डरी रकावगज
203 आंन नगर	1875	397	1478	कुण्डरी रकावगज
204 आंन नगर	927	185	742	कुण्डरी रकावगज
205 आंन नगर	1290	614	676	कुण्डरी रकावगज
206 आंन नगर	1015	460	555	कुण्डरी रकावगज
207 आंन नगर	1160	387	773	कुण्डरी रकावगज
208 आंन नगर	1250	421	829	कुण्डरी रकावगज
209 आंन नगर	810	297	513	कुण्डरी रकावगज
210 आंन नगर	1180	335	845	कुण्डरी रकावगज
211 आंन नगर	1250	423	827	कुण्डरी रकावगज
212 आंन नगर	1540	418	1122	कुण्डरी रकावगज

क्र.सं.	गाँव का नाम	जनसंख्या	मो-जो	मजदूर	गाँव का नाम
	सराजनी खंडा	1170	597	573	खारिका
	भुजनी सार का कुटिया	125	20	105	भारदा नगर बाई
	गोमरही	625	372	253	खारिका
215	नाहिली राग	378	197	178	खारिका
216	पसियावा	2500	318	2182	खारिका
217	बटखंडा	2314	573	1741	
218	इस्वी खंडा	2500	616	1684	इवाहिमपुर बाई
219	यसोनी खानीलाबाद	3850	917	2933	इवाहिमपुर बाई
220	पचम खंडा	1400	197	1203	इवाहिमपुर बाई
221	डुवा पुरी	1540	294	1246	इवाहिमपुर बाई
222	सिरिया राग	855	185	670	इवाहिमपुर बाई
223	बालमवा	1450	467	983	इवाहिमपुर बाई
224	नई बरेली	1560	398	1182	इवाहिमपुर बाई
225	सतिल खंडा	560	97	463	इवाहिमपुर बाई
226	गमदवा नगर	620	223	397	इवाहिमपुर बाई
227	हैबलमज	920	769	651	इवाहिमपुर बाई
228	रयता पुर	710	114	596	इवाहिमपुर बाई
229	उतारखंडा	875	296	579	इवाहिमपुर बाई
230	बदानी खंडा	5000	2031	2969	सराजनी नगर बाई
231	सुनहरा	1128	318	810	सराजनी नगर बाई
232	खारिका	625		625	हिन्द नगर बाई
233	गली खंडा	1560	1365	195	सराजनी नगर बाई
234	बसन्त खंडा	625	97	528	सराजनी नगर बाई
235	गंगादेज खंडा	600		600	सराजनी नगर बाई
236	जिन्दवा खंडा	375		375	सराजनी नगर बाई
237	लाशन खंडा	1250		1250	सराजनी नगर बाई
238	तपोवन नगर	5087	1898	3189	सराजनी नगर बाई
239	बोरी	5165	1163	3997	सराजनी नगर बाई
240	बसल खंडा	1040		1040	सराजनी नगर बाई
241	बाहरा	1722	331	1388	सराजनी नगर बाई
242	जमराज पुरी	1180	206	974	सराजनी नगर बाई
243	सोहीर खंडा	1300	512	788	सराजनी नगर बाई
244	रुमि साद	2200	867	1333	सराजनी नगर बाई
245	कनौली	2487	898	2089	कंसरी खंडा बाई
246	कंसरी खंडा	1500	413	1087	कंसरी खंडा बाई
247	बाबा खंडा	1100	298	802	कंसरी खंडा बाई
248	दम पुर	2750	616	2134	कंसरी खंडा बाई
249	बलदेव खंडा	1140	385	755	कंसरी खंडा बाई
250	बाँधी खंडा	500	197	303	कंसरी खंडा बाई
251	अतरिडा एस.आर.	1625	493	1132	कंसरी खंडा बाई
252	हिन्दू खंडा	2500	316	2184	सराजनी नगर बाई
253	अमासी	7000	1873	5127	सराजनी नगर बाई
254	थी नगर	750		750	चित्रगुप्त नगर बाई
255	श्याम नगर	2750	613	1937	चित्रगुप्त नगर बाई
256	विक्रम नगर	1136	114	1022	चित्रगुप्त नगर बाई
257	बहादुर खंडा	962	497	465	चित्रगुप्त नगर बाई
258	मोथा खंडा	1000	385	615	चित्रगुप्त नगर बाई
259	गुरी खंडा	2782	725	2057	राजा विजयी पारसी बाई
260	बहेसा	750	202	548	राजा विजयी पारसी बाई
261	गुडारा	1125	454	671	राजा विजयी पारसी बाई
262	नंदारी खंडा	1080	329	751	हिन्द नगर बाई
	गुरी पचरी	675	218	457	हिन्द नगर बाई
	हरनावा	840	298	542	हिन्द नगर बाई
	दिल्लीवा	1200	414	786	हिन्द नगर बाई

क्र.सं.	बाण्टी का नाम	क्षेत्रफल	घण्टा	जनसं.	बाण्टी का नाम
320	सिंहरवा	500	108	397	करनीसी माहल्ला बाण्टी
321	खलसामें नगर	230		250	सिंहरवा बाण्टी
322	पुनडारन मंदिर	1456	398	1057	सिंहरवा बाण्टी
323	मदिशारी	3175	315	2860	शहीद भगत सिंह
324	अमरहा	2375	908	1467	शहीद भगत सिंह
325	पकाम पुरवा	500	119	461	शहीद भगत सिंह
326	पकाम सोलाव	250	97	133	सिंहरवा बाण्टी
327	अंत डेवत	1238	351	879	सिंहरवा बाण्टी
328	सिंहरवा पटरी	500	159	341	सिंहरवा बाण्टी
329	सिंहरवा बाजार	745	243	502	सिंहरवा बाण्टी
330	सिंहरवा	500	211	289	सिंहरवा बाण्टी
331	तकराडी	2450	812	1638	शहीद भगत सिंह बाण्टी
332	बारा खंडा	105	98	97	शहीद भगत सिंह बाण्टी
333	रामादीन पुरवा	190	87	103	शहीद भगत सिंह बाण्टी
334	उरदासी खंडा	935	373	582	शहीद भगत सिंह बाण्टी
335	जरीडी नगर	630	210	320	इन्दिरा विचरसनी बाण्टी
336	चौदन	1625	842	783	इन्दिरा विचरसनी बाण्टी
337	सुगानरु	1265	492	773	इन्दिरा विचरसनी बाण्टी
338	सुगानरु पुरवा	250	111	139	इन्दिरा विचरसनी बाण्टी
339	पंडित पुरवा	310	24	266	बाबू जगजीवन राम बाण्टी
340	जहरा	1050	415	635	इन्दिरा विचरसनी बाण्टी
341	गिजाबुददीन	375	97	278	इन्दिरा विचरसनी बाण्टी
342	खनरीया	750	238	512	बाबू जगजीवन राम बाण्टी
343	खडक पुर	515	253	262	बाबू जगजीवन राम बाण्टी
344	इन्दिराभरण	2870	912	1938	इन्दिरा विचरसनी बाण्टी
345	कमला	920	371	549	इन्दिरा विचरसनी बाण्टी
346	मुशी पुरवा	730	318	412	इन्दिरा विचरसनी बाण्टी
347	उका पुरवा	560	297	263	इन्दिरा विचरसनी बाण्टी
348	गोर्गी पुर	550	142	408	मधुलीशरण गुप्त बाण्टी
349	मुशी पुरवा	1875	765	1110	मधुलीशरण गुप्त बाण्टी
350	तनीविदीन पुर	1200	398	802	मधुलीशरण गुप्त बाण्टी
351	बस्ताली	1350	479	931	मधुलीशरण गुप्त बाण्टी
352	लव सुभा नगर	4000	1752	2248	लाल बहादुर शास्त्री बाण्टी
353	प्रताप नगर	580	123	437	लाल बहादुर शास्त्री बाण्टी
354	क्षीत नगर	3750	1442	2308	लाल बहादुर शास्त्री बाण्टी
355	गणेश पुरवा	720	202	518	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
356	नाहम्मद पुर	500	241	259	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
357	कल्याण पुर	1150	501	649	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
358	बडाडुर पुर	610	242	368	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
359	बगीचन	280	97	183	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
360	पतरीली	740	249	491	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
361	खुरम नगर	1150	474	726	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
362	कल्याण पुरवा	385	92	293	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
363	जहरा पुरवा	455	105	350	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
364	चौतल पुरवा	250	98	152	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
365	शरवाणी नगर	300	107	193	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
366	गोरी	375	115	260	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
367	आदिल नगर	685	248	457	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
368	खुरम पुरवा	625	232	398	शकर पुरवा बाण्टी
369	सिकन्दर पुर	1000	398	607	जामका पुरवा बाण्टी
370	शनी खंडा	375	115	260	जामका पुरवा बाण्टी
371	गोदियन पुरवा	1000	413	567	जामका पुरवा बाण्टी
372	सुन्तान पुर	175	98	77	जामका पुरवा बाण्टी
373	सोहरवाज पुरवा	350	123	227	जामका पुरवा बाण्टी

क्र.सं.	नाम	जनसंख्या	अवकाश	अल्प	वार्ड का नाम
374	खदरा	4320	1314	2686	जानकी पुरम वार्ड
375	खदरा	500	125	375	जानकी पुरम वार्ड
376	किरा पुरवा	350	177	173	जानकी पुरम वार्ड
377	खलीदाबाद	200	83	117	जानकी पुरम वार्ड
378	सोन पुरवा	2500	895	1605	जानकी पुरम वार्ड
379	गोमरी पुरवा	185	58	127	जानकी पुरम वार्ड
380	गुआली	2675	1124	1551	जाला लोजपत राय वार्ड
381	अरुणा	980	382	598	जाला लोजपत राय वार्ड
382	रुलटन	3300	1381	1919	भारतानंद हरिश्चन्द्र वार्ड
383	कटरा	1500	779	721	भारतानंद हरिश्चन्द्र वार्ड
384	बनारिकाण्ड	1350	823	727	भारतानंद हरिश्चन्द्र वार्ड
385	बारा का पुरवा	1260	498	762	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
386	शिव नगर 1	1475	489	986	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
387	शिव नगर-बी	1510	525	985	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
388	नशाकली टोला	2000	577	1423	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
389	दान बखाल नगर	1225	439	786	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
390	खिच	400	151	249	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
391	पुराना ताकना	910	298	612	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
392	लाली कटरा	880	424	556	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
393	जिन्नाता मसजद	490	192	298	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
394	गाली नगर	930	353	577	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
395	नकाशान	2065	934	1131	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
396	गुदल नदीया	555	97	458	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
397	सोनीवाली मेदान	1605	478	1127	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
398	मंदरानज-1	1635	624	1011	अयोध्यादास वार्ड
399	मंडल नगर	250	70	250	वज्रम बली वार्ड
400	मिजापुर	200	70	130	वज्रम बली वार्ड
401	बोथरी का टोला	1100	432	668	वज्रम बली वार्ड
402	मंदरानज-बी	1645	483	1162	वज्रम बली वार्ड
403	नरहा	1500	532	868	जाला लोजपत राय वार्ड
404	लोकेशनाल पुरवा	235	37	198	शकन पुरवा वार्ड
405	गंडवी टोला	3475	1265	2160	बनार डगरत मंडल वार्ड
406	शिकारा नगर	750	97	153	शकन पुरवा वार्ड
407	कबाइबन टोला	1500	532	968	शकन पुरवा वार्ड
408	छपरतलन	1125	372	1125	वादिगज कला वार्ड
409	वाग्गेन टोला	3040	1249	1791	वादिगज कला वार्ड
410	राय गज	2490	997	1493	चन्द्र कला वार्ड
411	अकबर नगर पुराना	2250	915	1337	महानगर वार्ड
412	अकबर नगर नया	355	187	208	महानगर वार्ड
413	रहम नगर पुराना	1090	363	727	महानगर वार्ड
414	रहम नगर नया	850	273	577	महानगर वार्ड
415	अमहा पुरवा	375	97	278	महानगर वार्ड
416	नगर-1	450	152	318	महानगर वार्ड
417	नया टोला	185	53	132	महानगर वार्ड
418	लाली पुरवा	250	93	157	महानगर वार्ड
419	महानगर	3100	1364	1736	विद्यमानपुर वार्ड
420	मंडई का पुरवा	1450	669	781	अशोक आजाद वार्ड
421	छोटा वादगज	275	89	186	अशोक आजाद वार्ड
422	हलवासीय लाला	175	81	94	अशोक आजाद वार्ड
423	नया गांव	750	302	448	महाकवी जयशंकर प्रसाद वार्ड
424	पुराना-1	1370	598	772	महाकवी जयशंकर प्रसाद वार्ड
425	पुराना-बी	570	225	345	महाकवी जयशंकर प्रसाद वार्ड
426	मोसियाल	250	97	153	महानगर वार्ड
427	खदरा नगर	1500	542	958	महाकवी जयशंकर प्रसाद वार्ड

क्र.सं.	गाव का नाव	जनसंख्या	उपवोट	संख्या	गाव का नाव
418	नरोवण कला	1685	614	1071	वालागज गाड
419	हरीत नगर	1235	427	808	वालागज गाड
420	पार नगर	595	196	199	वालागज गाड
421	इन्दाहवा	770	383	367	वालागज गाड
422	सरफरोज नगर	425	135	286	वालागज गाड
423	इन्दाहवा खंडा	785	57	188	वालागज गाड
424	वसवण कला खुर्द	1120	398	722	वालागज गाड
425	मसूर नगर	205	81	124	वालागज गाड
426	गऊ बांशाला रोड	250	93	157	वालागज गाड
427	गोटी कला	1060	362	698	वालागज गाड
428	हाडेया बाजार	285	98	187	वालागज गाड
429	वरीश हुसैनवाडी	740	321	419	कन्हैया माधवपुर गाड
430	फारी नगर	785	292	493	कन्हैया माधवपुर गाड
431	सरदार नगर	435	198	237	कन्हैया माधवपुर गाड
432	नाथन पुर	390	180	200	कन्हैया माधवपुर गाड
433	वगारगा खंडा	150	45	110	कन्हैया माधवपुर गाड
434	आहेरन खंडा	145	63	82	कन्हैया माधवपुर गाड
435	गोटी पार खा	1830	625	1225	गोटी पार खा गाड
436	करामगज	4185	1337	2848	गोटी पार खा गाड
437	राजगज	235		235	गोटी पार खा गाड
438	कुणपुरा	375	85	290	गोटी पार खा गाड
439	देवहन टोला	1105	523	582	गोटी पार खा गाड
440	गजौर बाग	6905	2773	4132	गोटी पार खा गाड
441	माजम नगर	515	221	294	गोटी पार खा गाड
442	नजरगज	1125	432	693	गोटी पार खा गाड
443	हातर बुठवाल मठा	225	105	122	गोटी पार खा गाड
444	नवाधवाज	500	182	318	गोटी पार खा गाड
445	कन्हैया खंडा	350	85	265	गोटी पार खा गाड
446	झाडवण तोलाय	1510	392	918	गोटी पार खा गाड
447	एकता नगर	1000	429	571	गोटी पार खा गाड
448	यारीन नगर	2585	713	1672	गोटी पार खा गाड
449	गोवाटी टोला	795	204	591	गोटी पार खा गाड
450	गोताम खंडा	575	292	283	गोटी पार खा गाड
451	सोमिनियर गाडन	125	48	77	गोटी पार खा गाड
452	बनारिया	3375		3375	मल्लाही टोला गाड
453	मल्लाही टोला	2000	867	1133	मल्लाही टोला गाड
454	वल्हवावा	2250	863	1387	मल्लाही टोला गाड
455	गऊबाट	800	397	403	दोलत गज गाड
456	नूवाडिगण	2250	835	1415	मल्लाही टोला गाड
457	मिश्रीगज-ए	1005	461	544	मल्लाही टोला गाड
458	मिश्रीगज-बी	235	85	150	मल्लाही टोला गाड
459	फेजुलागज	2000	761	1239	फेजुलागज गाड
460	पुरवा फेजुलागज	1800	792	1008	फेजुलागज गाड
461	माहिनुलापुर	2075	860	1215	फेजुलागज गाड
462	गाजीपुर	433	143	290	फेजुलागज गाड
463	माठमार	395	132	263	फेजुलागज गाड
464	रहीन नगर (पुरवा)	420	142	278	फेजुलागज गाड
465	भरत नगर	1500	830	670	फेजुलागज गाड
466	गोरी	300	107	193	फेजुलागज गाड
467	गायत्री पुरवा	950	406	544	फेजुलागज गाड
468	गोवरी	625	155	470	फेजुलागज गाड
469	दाउज नगर	705	244	461	फेजुलागज गाड
470	दाउज नगर (पुरवा)	253	85	168	फेजुलागज गाड
471	कफाली	533	179	354	फेजुलागज गाड

बस्ती का नाम	जनसंख्या	अपराध	जन	वाक का प्रतिशत
गदबन्धन (जन्म)	245	96	149	विद्यया नगर वाड
483 पतारागंज	905	386	519	विद्यया नगर वाड
484 शीपुरज [अन्वयतापुरम्]	940	332	608	विद्यया नगर वाड
485 शिवी नगर	1050	386	664	विद्यया नगर वाड
486 शिवलाक	645	367	278	विद्यया नगर वाड
487 गुल्दु का लोकेया	900	307	593	अन्वयन वाड
488 कटरी मण्ड अली खाज	680	260	420	अन्वयन वाड
489 कल्लन नगर	895	347	553	कल्लनवाड वाड
490 नैजम रड	250	83	167	अन्वयन वाड
491 छपरा रड	70	36	34	अन्वयन वाड
492 ऊषा टोला	7750	470	1780	अन्वयन वाड
493 किवाजगंज	500	167	333	आचार्य नरन्ध देव
494 दोलतागंज	1750	660	1090	दोलत गंज वाड
495 इलाहाबाद नगर	360	137	223	दोलत गंज वाड
496 पजारा अहमदनगर	420	124	296	दोलत गंज वाड
497 झाकड बाग	980	381	599	दोलत गंज वाड
498 कर्जोम अला	860	344	516	दोलत गंज वाड
499 टी पी वाड वाड	585	226	359	दोलत गंज वाड
500 नुमारक का ठाटा	400	147	253	दोलत गंज वाड
501 शिवपुरी	1750	787	963	हसनवाड वाड
502 रोजगंज खली	660	240	420	हसनवाड वाड
503 गज्जर बाजार	305	127	178	हसनवाड वाड
504 झाक वाली खली	280	80	200	हसनवाड वाड
505 गुला बाजार	375	135	240	हसनवाड वाड
506 नगर खाना	250	97	153	हसनवाड वाड
507 जामिनकर टोला	375	132	243	हसनवाड वाड
508 हाता सितारी बंगम	1250	462	788	हसनवाड वाड
509 रडस पान	1125	590	535	हसनवाड वाड
510 वीर मुरवासा	1000	332	668	हसनवाड वाड
511 हसनवाड	635	311	324	हसनवाड वाड
512 अमरक ठाटा	305	126	259	विदकानन्द पुरी वाड
513 जामिन पुरवा	800	370	430	विदकानन्द पुरी वाड
514 अन्वयन नगर	210	85	127	विदकानन्द पुरी वाड
515 नकारन नगर	1600	523	1077	मनकामेश्वर मन्दिर वाड
516 चमरन	370	135	235	मनकामेश्वर मन्दिर वाड
517 नवाडिनगर मुरवा	470	132	338	मनकामेश्वर मन्दिर वाड
518 नहर नगर	950	439	511	मनकामेश्वर मन्दिर वाड
519 गज्जर दिल्ली	खाली करा दी गयी।			खाली करा दी गयी
520 राशि टोला	675	360	515	मनकामेश्वर मन्दिर वाड
521 गज्जर पुर	1000	367	633	मनकामेश्वर मन्दिर वाड
522 नदवा	250	82	168	मनकामेश्वर मन्दिर वाड
523 टंगार नदवा	675	312	563	मनकामेश्वर मन्दिर वाड
524 वारुणज	270	104	166	अशोक आजाद वाड
525 सरोज अन्वयन	675	180	495	अशोक आजाद वाड
526 दादा का मुरवा	1000	417	583	अशोक आजाद वाड
527 बादशाह गंज	200	82	118	अशोक आजाद वाड
528 नर वरती	805	189	616	अशोक आजाद वाड
529 चारखरी	1875		1875	चौक वाड
530 धारवाहा	250		250	चौक वाड
	584865	185621	399244	

ANNEXURE 2 List of ward according to zones of Lucknow city given by LMC

Nagar Nigam

जोन के अनुसार वार्डों की सूची
जोन-1 ✓

वार्ड सं०	वार्ड का नाम	वार्ड पार्षद का नाम सर्व श्री/श्रीमती	पिता/पति का नाम	पार्टी	पता	दूरभाष सं०
21	अजयगंज वार्ड	मानन्द सिंह तिवारी	एच नरेश सिंह	भाजपा	11 साहयगंज रोड, अजयगंज, लखनऊ	941505900
24	आलमगंज वार्ड	सुनील कुमार तिवारी	एच एच चन्द्र तिवारी	भाजपा	88/12 अजयगंज, आलमगंज, लखनऊ	941502175
27	बिहनापेट वार्ड	नीरज अग्रवाल	श्री गंगाधर पादव	निर्दलीय	130/271 जियागंज, अजयगंज, लखनऊ	945046120
30	सम मोहन राय वार्ड	नरेश सिंह	एच परिभा सिंह	भाजपा	11/ साहयगंज रोड, अजयगंज, लखनऊ	945035477
42	सोनी लाली वार्ड	शशीकुमार	एच अब्दुल समद	सोपा	114/13 नया भात परिसर, सोनीलाली, लखनऊ	979200501
44	समोली वार्ड	श्री श्री इलीजा हुसैन	श्री श्री इलीजा हुसैन	सोपा	116/5 काशीबाड़ी मार्ग, लखनऊ	941500697
50	बाबू बनारसी राम वार्ड	हविल दीक्षित	श्री अशोक दीक्षित	भाजपा	55/65 अजयगंज, लखनऊ	904444411
56	भद्राचल वार्ड	अमित कुमार चौधरी	एच केलाच चन्द्र चौधरी	भाजपा	14/121 बालखाना, लखनऊ	983928635
57	भोलगंज वार्ड	मोहम्मद इलीम	श्री अशरफ	भाजपा	17/मोलागंज, अजयगंज, लखनऊ	858929317
58	बहोलीगंज-सुवेगंज वार्ड	सली खुशा	श्री गिरीश गुप्ता	भाजपा	256/263 बहोलीगंज, लखनऊ	941510784
59	चंद्रगंज वार्ड	मुनीता सिंघल	श्री विनोद कृष्ण सिंघल	भाजपा	100/174-178, भांडल हाउस, लखनऊ	812717171
62	चण्डिका वार्ड	जयप्रकाश झा	श्री अतीक मिर्जा	सोपा	105/214, फूलबाग, लखनऊ	945010796
69	चौतारा वार्ड	मुकेश सिंह चौधरी	श्री नाथ राम चौधरी	भाजपा	157/116 चौतारा, अजयगंज, लखनऊ	945125048
70	चौतारा-सुवेगंज वार्ड	राजेश	श्री मोहन	भाजपा	189/61 चौतारा, धाना-सुवेगंज, लखनऊ	945015000
						945025558

जोन-2

वार्ड सं०	वार्ड का नाम	वार्ड पार्षद का नाम सर्व श्री/श्रीमती	पिता/पति का नाम	पार्टी	पता	दूरभाष सं०
71	अजयगंज वार्ड	एच	श्री अशोक	भाजपा	253/258 काशी नगर, चौतारा, लखनऊ	945273348
72	आलमगंज वार्ड	समिता चौधरी	श्री मनोहर कुमार	भाजपा	15/7 काशी नगर, लखनऊ	945013800
73	अजयगंज वार्ड	राधा शर्मा	श्री प्रदीप नाथ शर्मा	भाजपा	268/2 बांसगंज, काशी नगर, लखनऊ	830365177
74	अजयगंज वार्ड	सावित्री चौधरी	श्री प्रदीप अग्रवाल	निर्दलीय	257/35 अजयगंज, लखनऊ	94501239
75	अजयगंज वार्ड	सुनील कुमार चौधरी	श्री सुनील सिंह चौधरी	सोपा	288/50 चौतारा, काशी नगर, लखनऊ	941510121
76	अजयगंज वार्ड	सिद्धपाल चौधरी	श्री राजेश चंद्र चौधरी	भाजपा	F-1690-88 राजाजीपुर, लखनऊ	94501239
77	अजयगंज वार्ड	सुनील कुमार चौधरी	एच विजय चंद्र चौधरी	भाजपा	C-2011, चौतारा, लखनऊ	941510121
78	अजयगंज वार्ड	अजय दीक्षित	एच राजेश दीक्षित	सोपा	C-2072, राजाजीपुर, लखनऊ	817809346
79	अजयगंज वार्ड	सुनील कुमार चौधरी	एच एच सुनील चौधरी	भाजपा	352/3 रवींद्र सिंह सिंघल, राजाजीपुर, लखनऊ	945015070
80	अजयगंज वार्ड	सुनील कुमार चौधरी	एच केदार चंद्र चौधरी	भाजपा	D-2/4 राजाजीपुर, लखनऊ	879450400
81	अजयगंज वार्ड	सुनील कुमार चौधरी	एच सुनील चौधरी	भाजपा	सोनीलाली, लखनऊ	945015070
82	अजयगंज वार्ड	सुनील कुमार चौधरी	एच सुनील चौधरी	भाजपा	118/168 राजाजीपुर, लखनऊ	945015070
83	अजयगंज वार्ड	सुनील कुमार चौधरी	श्री अशोक चौधरी	भाजपा	129/42 राजाजीपुर, लखनऊ	945015070

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जोन-3 +

क्र	वार्ड का नाम	पाठ पार्थक का नाम सर्व श्री/श्रीमती	पिता/पति का नाम	पार्टी	पता	दूरभाष
48	जामलीपुरम ग्राम वार्ड	श्रीबा चौध सिद्धीका	श्री महम्मद चौध सिद्धीका	सपा	847/648, मंडीबाब गॉव, जामलीपुरम तखनक	9919997
49	हालीमज-मिरजानगर वार्ड	ज्योति शुक्ला	श्री मुकेश शुक्ला	सपा	888/5 शमीगंज, हाजीगंज, लखनऊ	908804008
50	जग शंकर प्रसाद वार्ड	गीता आरखी	श्री सुरेश चंद्र आरखी	भाजपा	ED-525/526 सै-बूप, अलीगंज, लखनऊ	9450021961 941508998
51	मौजुल्लागंज द्वितीय वार्ड	जयलाल शाय	श्री राजाराम शाय	निर्दलीय	मौजुल्लागंज बलराम, पौड-बैला धान-बटिगंज, लखनऊ	7356615310
52	अमोखादास द्वितीय वार्ड	कुमुद कुमारी	श्री गुरु प्रसाद	भाजपा	558एम 99 गिब नगर, खयरा, लखनऊ	8535306573
53	मौजुल्लागंज प्रथम वार्ड	रानी लोधी	श्री राम निखार इला	भाजपा	सेना गौडी, पान-बान-बटिगंज, लखनऊ	9450387321
54	जामलीपुरम द्वितीय वार्ड	खुशुद खली मिश्रा	श्री दीपक कुमार मिश्रा	भाजपा	645 A/31तजानकी मिश्रा, जामलीपुरम, लखनऊ-226001	7807185341 9839563777
55	ताला साजपात शय वार्ड	राधा राम तिवारी	श्री श्री शंकर शैकरी	भाजपा	D6/N-2/185 कुर्सी रोड, अलीगंज, लखनऊ	9450921895 9453018282
56	महाकामेश्वर वार्ड	रखा राखनी	श्री राजीव सिंह	भाजपा	505/67 न्यू जोशी टोल, अलीगंज, लखनऊ	9415614111
57	गारतंदु हरिश्चंद्र वार्ड	सुपारी गुप्ता	श्री पंकज गुप्ता	भाजपा	ES-1/385 सेक्टर-ए, सातापुर रोड बाजगा, जामलीपुरम, लखनऊ	7998202980
58	महानगर वार्ड	इंदीरा चन्द लोधी	एम राम प्रसाद	भाजपा	629/24 सीएमए, महानगर, लखनऊ	7090606306 845006306
59	सिद्धी नगर वार्ड	देव शर्मा मिश्रा	श्री राम अवतार मिश्रा	सपा	328A/1767/25, सिद्धी नगर, राजधानी विद्यालय, सांगीनगर, सिद्धी नगर, लखनऊ	9419022817
60	सैजुल्लागंज तृतीय वार्ड	जस्वि कुमार	एम राम शंकर लोधी	भाजपा	53/ख/5/21 गौडी टोल, मौजुल्लागंज, सातापुर रोड, लखनऊ	6090455558
61	सैजुल्लागंज चतुर्थ वार्ड	प्रदीप कुमार शुक्ला	श्री दीपक शुक्ला	भाजपा	632एम/13 महा नगर, सातापुर रोड, लखनऊ	9458074181 8796839333
62	नर्मद खूब वार्ड	सैजु लोधी	श्री सैजु सिद्धीका	सपा	479/5 का इलाहाबाद नगर, हाजीगंज, लखनऊ	8400225000
63	मिहकानन्दपुरी वार्ड	सोहन सिंह	श्री मूल सिंह	सपा	498/208-20H, मिहकानन्दपुरी, सेजुल्लागंज रोड, लखनऊ	9218811113
64	नर्मद खूब वार्ड	श्री शशी	श्री शशी महम्मद	सपा	632एम/179 प्रथम टोल, अलीगंज, लखनऊ	9415150787
65	अमोखादास प्रथम वार्ड	मुस्तफि अली	श्री सैजु अजय अली	सपा	479/82 टोल नगर, खयरा, सातापुर रोड, लखनऊ	9838654544
66	अलीगंज वार्ड	सुनील गुप्ता	श्री कर्मल गुप्ता	भाजपा	C-8 सेक्टर-B अलीगंज, लखनऊ	9455550111

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क्र	वार्ड का नाम	पाठ पार्थक का नाम सर्व श्री/श्रीमती	पिता/पति का नाम	पार्टी	पता	दूरभाष
67	विजय नगर वार्ड	श्रीमती शशि	श्री जयदेव शशि	भाजपा	S-13 पंच विजय कॉलोनी, लखनऊ	983905729
68	विजय नगर वार्ड	श्रीमती शशि	श्री जयदेव शशि	भाजपा	824एम 22एम 337 मिहक सातापुर रोड, सिद्धी नगर, लखनऊ	7388055000 7488104313
69	विजय नगर वार्ड	श्रीमती शशि	श्री जयदेव शशि	भाजपा	250 मिहक सातापुर रोड, लखनऊ	9838678210
70	विजय नगर वार्ड	श्रीमती शशि	श्री जयदेव शशि	भाजपा	अम-बाबा का पुरा, सिद्धी नगर, लखनऊ	9415181067
71	विजय नगर वार्ड	श्रीमती शशि	श्री जयदेव शशि	भाजपा	पाठ-8, सातापुर रोड, लखनऊ	9450081563
72	विजय नगर वार्ड	श्रीमती शशि	श्री जयदेव शशि	भाजपा	विजय नगर, सातापुर रोड, लखनऊ - 226001	9415529525
73	विजय नगर वार्ड	श्रीमती शशि	श्री जयदेव शशि	भाजपा	G-8A, मिहक सातापुर रोड, लखनऊ-16	9450021874

सरोजनी गोपी प्रथम वार्ड	राजय सिंह	श्री मोहन सिंह	महजरापडा	E.4/703 विनयखण्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ	9415518
सरोजनी गोपी द्वितीय वार्ड	अरुण कुमार शिवानी	श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद शिवानी	महजरापडा	2/052 C-1 विनय खण्ड-2, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ	9415002

जोन-5

वार्ड सं०	वार्ड का नाम	मा० पार्षद का नाम सर्व श्री/श्रीमती	पिता/पति का नाम	पार्टी	पता	दूरभाष
4	सरोजनी नगर प्रथम वार्ड	राम नरेश रावत	श्री लक्ष्मण प्रसाद	भा०ज०पा०	ग्राम-हिन्दुखंडा, पोस्ट-अरौली, भागा-सरोजनी नगर, लखनऊ	9958114
9	सरोजनी नगर द्वितीय वार्ड	सतीश कुमारी	श्री कृष्ण कुमार यादव	स०पा०	सरोजनी नगर, कानपुर रोड, सरोजनी नगर, लखनऊ	7300877
19	गुरुनानक नगर वार्ड	रेखा मटनागर	श्री आशीष मटनागर	भा०ज०पा०	554/38 विरोधी भवन, आलमबाग, लखनऊ-220005	778689-980719
22	कैलरी रोड वार्ड	देवेन्द्र सिंह यादव	श्री रूप सिंह यादव	स०पा०	548वीं 83 विमान नगर, लखनऊ	760756
29	सरदार पटेल नगर वार्ड	मिर्जा कुमार मिश्रा	रमो रामदा प्रसाद	भा०ज०पा०	94 आनुनाय नगर, एस०वी० हण्टर कॉलेज के बगल छोटी महारिया, कुशा नगर, लखनऊ	941502
36	गुरु गोविन्द सिंह वार्ड	श्रवण नायक	श्री कैलाश नाथ नायक	भा०ज०पा०	549/27 शक्ति नगर, बडा बरवा, आलमबाग, लखनऊ	941502
39	जोम नगर वार्ड	राजेश सिंह	श्री केदार सिंह	भा०ज०पा०	557/15क जोम नगर, आलमबाग, लखनऊ	941510
47	विश्वनाथ नगर वार्ड	रुचिता मिश्रा	श्री अंकित मिश्रा	भा०ज०पा०	11387, इन्दरकोट कालोनी, कुशा नगर, लखनऊ	983859
48	बामू कुंज विहारी वार्ड	सुधीर कुमार मिश्रा	श्री सुरेश नारायण मिश्रा	भा०ज०पा०	554/1483 पथनपुरी, आलमबाग, लखनऊ	941540
60	गीतापत्नी वार्ड	अरविन्द यादव	श्री जगदीश प्रसाद यादव	स०पा०	570/1420 कासिमपुर पकरी, आलमबाग, लखनऊ	930514-800924

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वार्ड सं०	वार्ड का नाम	मा० पार्षद का नाम सर्व श्री/श्रीमती	पिता/पति का नाम	पार्टी	पता	दूरभाष
11	न्यू हैदराबाद तृतीय वार्ड	रोमा रावत	श्री सरोज कुमार रावत	स०पा०	599A/ABI/114/24 आलमबाग, आलमबाग, लखनऊ	941557
13	सआदतगंज वार्ड	भीमू कनीजिया	श्री राम गोपाल कनीजिया	स०पा०	350/318/113 मानस विहार, सरोपुरा, आलमबाग, लखनऊ	719891-956551-726566
15	बाजारागंज वार्ड	दुलता जाल	श्री दुलता	निर्दलीय	441/207क रेलवे कालोनी, जल निगम रोड, बाजारागंज, भीम, लखनऊ	800906-805251-99844
17	न्यू हैदराबाद द्वितीय वार्ड	पारा बन्ध रावत	रमो हुस जाल	स०पा०	नयागंज निकट प्राचीन बुद्धनगर मोहाम रोड, लखनऊ	962814
20	आलम नगर वार्ड	रेखा सिंह	श्री नानेन्द्र सिंह	भा०ज०पा०	547क/2 जलालपुर प्राचीन पुराना-ती ब्लाक, पीताम्बर रोड, राजाजीपुर, लखनऊ	94738-93358
25	कन्हैया माधवपुर द्वितीय वार्ड	लक्ष्मणा बेगम	श्री बशीर अहमद	निर्दलीय	544सी/145 आलमबाग, लखनऊ	95340
37	कन्हैया माधवपुर प्रथम वार्ड	राम कान्ति चौरसिया	श्री राम नरेश चौरसिया	स०पा०	544/160 एकता नगर, कैलाश रोड, बाजारागंज, लखनऊ	99568
38	न्यू हैदराबाद प्रथम वार्ड	विजय कुमार गुप्ता	श्री विन्दा प्रसाद गुप्ता	भा०ज०पा०	588/81-2/31 लकड़मण्डी, सआदतगंज, लखनऊ-226017	90256-94150
39	मन्साही टोला प्रथम वार्ड	मैला चामंडेय	श्री राज नारायण चामंडेय	स०पा०	444/451 मुलाबा इण्डिया(मिर्जापुर) सआदतगंज, लखनऊ	99360
42	मोतल देवी वार्ड	शम्भुना वर्मा	डॉ० देवी दयाल वर्मा	भा०ज०पा०	LIC-711/2 टिंटीरवाय एल०वी०ए० कालोनी	80906
47	मन्साही टोला द्वितीय वार्ड	मर्जिया बानो	श्री मोहम्मद जुल्फेकार	निर्दलीय	451/80 आलमबाग, मुपतारागंज, लखनऊ	70829

89	दुधनागाव वार्ड	मंगलजी आर्जे खा रुपाई मंगलजी	श्री मंगलजी खा रुपाई मंगलजी	भाउसावठा	407/75/1 शीशमहन हावरा, दुरीनागाव, लखनऊ-3	8415087901 8086727873
90	दोळगाव वार्ड	श्री. राजेंद्र जिजा	श्री. राजेंद्र जिजा	भाउसावठा	407/91 मजगाव सा.प. डाकघराज, लखनऊ	9950366081 8686569367
91	गडीपूर वार्ड	अजायबखान	श्री इरिमाजूर अजायब	भाउसावठा	437/19 मंगली टोला दिवेरा, करीमनगर, लखनऊ	8450130975
92	अजायब खेत रोड वार्ड	राजेंद्र कुमार सिंह	श्री राजेंद्र कुमार सिंह	भाउसावठा	414/141-2 खराय घाटी, को.प.क., लखनऊ	8415577706
93	अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	विदेरीय	425/2102 मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ	8958554005
94	अजायब वार्ड	अजायब अजायब	श्री अजायब अजायब	विदेरीय	288/82 मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ, लखनऊ	8986872677
95	मंगली वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	विदेरीय	397/147 मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ	8146617788 8335910872
96	मंगली वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	विदेरीय	383/100 मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ	8454110367 8454110367 7370813872
97	मंगली वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	347/267, पुस्तक विक्रीघर, लखनऊ	8958799444 8840703958
98	मंगली वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ	895855150
99	मंगली वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	विदेरीय	401/40 मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ	8415577706

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क्र.सं. Sl. No.	वार्ड का नाम	भाउ या वार्ड का नाम श्री/श्रीमती	पिता/पति का नाम	पार्टी	पता	दूरभाष सं०
1	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	311-406 अजायब हावरा, लखनऊ	8127007271
2	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	A-36 लखनऊ हावरा, इन्दिरा नगर, लखनऊ	7060608990 9913749172
3	इन्दिरा नगर वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	635/52 मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ	945195537
4	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	A-1 मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ, लखनऊ	8415000887
5	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	631/183 इन्दिरा नगर, लखनऊ	9970199992
6	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	विदेरीय	631/27 अजायब हावरा, लखनऊ	8958799444 8958799444
7	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	840/30 मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ	8415599557
8	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	529K/A/1447/10-1 पुस्तक विक्रीघर, लखनऊ	8415522858 8686569367
9	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	D-147/5 इन्दिरा नगर, लखनऊ	8415087901 8415517018
10	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	7/68 इन्दिरा नगर, लखनऊ	7862550252
11	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ	8452468417
12	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ	9725113988
13	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	639/100 मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ	8415514388
14	सुख अजायब वार्ड	सुख अजायब	श्री सुख अजायब	भाउसावठा	B-15/1 मंगली हावरा, लखनऊ	8127011011

जोग-8

क्र.सं.	वाड का नाम	माओ धर्मद का नाम रावे श्री/श्रीमती	पिता/पति का नाम	पार्टी	पता	दूरभाष नं.
2	श्री श्री विजयती घाली द्वितीय वाड	राजमणी	श्री लक्ष्मण	सजपा	15 सुनी खंड, टांगनापूर गांव, मध्यमंड	9823841067
3	श्री श्री विजयती घाली प्रथम वाड	गीता	श्री रवींद्र कुमार	भजज/पाठ	मज-10-व, बीकर-का-1, मुक्ति दिवार, जायसिमाना, लखनौ	9765751098 7557533173
4	दुर्गादेवपुर प्रथम वाड	सुमीर कुमार राजपुत्र	श्री राम सात	भाजज/पाठ	6943/720/10 राजपाल रोड, दुर्गापुरी, निलमथा, थाना गौन्ड, लखनौ	7275558868 6005825350
5	सावदा नगर प्रथम वाड	दिनेश कुमार शीखा	श्री राम दुलार	भाजज/पाठ	5885/10 मयलक रोड, सावदा, लखनौ-226002	9925637933
6	सावदा नगर द्वितीय वाड	राम नरेश	रघु सावदा नरेश	भाजज/पाठ	12मि.पीली, चारुवा, शिवा, लखनौ	9899125117
7	इंजीनियर द्वितीय वाड	रमेश कुमार	श्री 10 मरुत	सजपा	जाम-हेलमंड, फौरा, धा-अमरक, दुमिकारी, चंडी, लखनौ-226002	9835005028
8	मिन्द नरेश वाड	नेहा सोनिया सिंह	श्री रवि मिश्र	निर्दल	1-2/10 एलडीए रोड, कानपुर रोड, लखनौ	7238077777
9	सावदा द्वितीय वाड	शुभा नरेश	श्री सुनील	भाजज/पाठ	मज-10-व/20/10 मीन रोड, मथिया, दिवार, लखनौ	9828559006
10	मिथलपुर द्वितीय वाड	श्रीमती मन्मथी	श्री मन्मथ मन्मथी	भाजज/पाठ	1-2/05 मयलक रोड, एलडीए, काली, सावदा रोड, लखनौ-12	9418006688
11	सावदा प्रथम वाड	पुनम शिखा	श्री जयपाल शिखा	भाजज/पाठ	मिथल, सावदा, मीनम, ग, लखनौ	9893048821
12	विद्यावती प्रथम वाड	विजय विजय	श्री राम प्रकाश विजय	भाजज/पाठ	1-185 रोड, ई, एलडीए, काली-पी, कानपुर रोड, लखनौ	9892099821
13	विद्यावती द्वितीय वाड	कमलेश शिखा	श्री लक्ष्मण लक्ष्मण	निर्दल	1-112 रोड, एलडीए, काली-पी, काली, कानपुर रोड, लखनौ-12	9898022301

ANNEXURE 3 : Ward wise List of Slums and population as per Rajiv Awas Yojna
Report given by Smart City Office, LMC, Lucknow

ANNEXURE 3 - WARD WISE LIST OF SLUMS AND POPULATION AS PER RAJIV AWAS YOJNA REPORT

S.N	Zone	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Location - Ward Name/No			Total Population in Slum	No. of House Holds	
1	Zone-1	Nayi Basti	नई बस्ती	0001	Mahatma Gandhi	महात्मा गाँधी	1	3500.00	617
2	Zone-1	Ramleela Maidan	रामलीला मैदान	0002				1500.00	292
3	Zone-1	Haveluck Road	हैवलक रोड	0003				220.00	43
4	Zone-1	Ambedkar Palli	अम्बेडकर पल्ली	0004				220.00	44
5	Zone-1	Barfkhana	बर्फखाना	0005				850.00	170
6	Zone-1	Mata Sugga Devi Marg	माता सुग्गादेवी मार्ग	0006	Babu Banarasi Das	बाबू बनारसी दास	2	800.00	161
7	Zone-1	Sanyog Nagar	संयोग नगर	0007				100.00	17
8	Zone-1	Buyam Kabir Nagar	बुयम कबीर नगर	0008				100.00	13
9	Zone-1	Pasi Tola	पासी टोला	0009				150.00	25
10	Zone-1	Mahaveer puri	महावीर पुरी	0010				1600.00	357
11	Zone-1	Hata Khwaja Gaihar	हाता ख्वाजा गैहर	0011				450.00	87
12	Zone-1	Veer Nagar	वीर नगर	0012				250.00	48
13	Zone-1	Khatikana	खटिकाना	0013				150.00	30
14	Zone-1	Jambur Khana-1	जम्बूर खाना प्रथम	0014	J.C Bose	जे.सी. बोस	3	2500.00	500
15	Zone-1	Ghasiyari Mandi	घसियारी मन्डी	0015				1500.00	300
16	Zone-1	Kandhari Bazar	कन्धारी बाजार	0016				1500.00	300
17	Zone-1	Bag Munnu	बाग मुन्नू	0017				1000.00	200
18	Zone-1	Rath Khana	रथ खाना	0018	Maulavi Ganj	मौलवीगंज	4	150.00	33
19	Zone-1	Goin Talab	गोईन तालाब	0019				250.00	48
20	Zone-1	Birhana	बिरहाना	0020				200.00	39
21	Zone-1	Rassi Batan	रस्सी बटान	0021				250.00	47
22	Zone-1	Bhoosa Mandi	भूसा मन्डी	0022				150.00	28
23	Zone-1	Charas Mandi	चरस मन्डी	0023				500.00	96
24	Zone-1	Guin Ganj	गुईनगंज	0024				400.00	78
25	Zone-1	Chamantolia	चमरनटोलिया	0025				2000.00	400
26	Zone-1	Khatikana	खटिकाना	0026				2100.00	425
27	Zone-1	Gousnagar Nala	गौसनगर नाला	0027				3200.00	650
28	Zone-1	Gousnagar	गौसनगर	0028				3000.00	575
29	Zone-1	Suleman Ka Hata	सुलेमान का हाता	0029				750.00	150
30	Zone-1	Natkheda	नटखेड़ा	0030	Yadunath Sanyal	यदुनाथ सान्याल	5	500.00	100
31	Zone-1	Sabdal Bag	सबदल बाग	0031				1800.00	348
32	Zone-1	Risaldar Park	रिसालदार पार्क	0032				2900.00	571
33	Zone-1	Kanhaiyalal Ka Hata	कन्हैयालाल का हाता	0033	Rani Lakshmi Bai	रानी लक्ष्मीबाई	6	160.00	32
34	Zone-1	Aaga Sahab Ka Hata	आगा साहब का हाता	0034				150.00	28
35	Zone-1	Lakshmandas Ka Hata	लक्ष्मणदास का हाता	0035				220.00	43
36	Zone-1	Khayaliganj (Kakori Kothi)	ख्यालीगंज (काकोरी कोठी)	0036				250.00	51

S.N	Zone	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Location - Ward Name/No			Total Population in Slum	No. of House Holds	
37	Zone-1	Maurish Market	मौरिश मार्केट	0037			400.00	77	
38	Zone-1	Chakbast Road	चकबरत रोड	0038			1300.00	250	
39	Zone-1	Jiyamau	जियामऊ	0039	Vikramaditya	विक्रमादित्य	7	600.00	119
40	Zone-1	Shahid Nagar	शाहिद नगर	0040			600.00	119	
41	Zone-1	Shubham Nagar	सुभम नगर	0041			160.00	35	
42	Zone-1	10 Mal Avenue Sarvapalli	10 माल एवेन्यू सर्वपल्ली	0042			160.00	35	
43	Zone-1	7 Mal Avenue	7 माल एवेन्यू	0043			750.00	148	
44	Zone-1	Raja Bazar	राजा बाजार	0044			800.00	192	
45	Zone-1	Martin Purwa	मार्टिन पुरवा	0045			1300.00	275	
46	Zone-1	Pipra Gath	पिपरा घाट	0046			200.00	50	
47	Zone-1	Daliganj Lallumal Ka Hata	डालीगंज लल्लूमल का हाता	0047	Vazeer Ganj	वजीरगंज	8	250.00	58
48	Zone-1	Mallahi Tola	मल्लाही टोला	0048			70.00	14	
49	Zone-1	Laxman Prasad Road	लक्ष्मण प्रसाद रोड	0049			75.00	13	
50	Zone-1	L.P Road	एल.पी. रोड	0050			500.00	95	
51	Zone-1	Wazeerganj	वजीरगंज	0051			110.00	11	
52	Zone-1	Nayi Basti Bano Mandi	नयी बस्ती बानो मन्डी	0052			4100.00	833	
53	Zone-1	Nayi Basti	नयी बस्ती	0053			2000.00	468	
54	Zone-1	Raja Ram Kumar Ka Hata	राजा राम कुमार का हाता	0054	Hazratganj	हजरतगंज	9	100.00	21
55	Zone-1	Sant Sudarshanpuri	सन्त सुदर्शनपुरी	0055			1400.00	200	
56	Zone-1	Bhedi Wali Kothi	भेड़ी वाली कोठी	0056			500.00	80	
57	Zone-1	Chaupad	चौपड़	0057			90.00	18	
58	Zone-1	Naval Kishore Road	नवल किशोर रोड	0058			100.00	20	
59	Zone-1	Radhakrishna Mandir Takia	राधाकृष्ण मन्दिर तकिया	0059			150.00	30	
60	Zone-1	Dalibag	डालीबाग	0060	Raja Ram Mohan Rai	राजा राम मोहन राय	10	200.00	38
61	Zone-1	Bapu Nagar	बापूनगर	0061			200.00	40	
62	Zone-1	Ravidas Nagar	रविदास नगर	0062			125.00	22	
63	Zone-1	Jaiprakash Nagar	जयप्रकाश नगर	0063			500.00	100	
64	Zone-1	Balu Adda	बालू अड़ड़ा	0064			600.00	120	
65	Zone-1	Sikandar Nagar Part-I	सिकन्दर नगर पार्ट-1	0065			300.00	60	
66	Zone-1	Sikandar Nagar Part-II	सिकन्दर नगर पार्ट-2	0066			150.00	30	
67	Zone-1	Phoolbag	फूलबाग	0067	Nazar Bag	नजर बाग	11	2000.00	431
68	Zone-1	Machali Mohal	मछलीमोहाल	0068			1000.00	171	
69	Zone-1	Laxmandas Ka Hata	लक्ष्मणदास का हाता	0069			200.00	41	
70	Zone-1	Ganesh Puri	गणेशपुरी	0070			170.00	33	
71	Zone-1	Talab Gagani Shukl	तालाब गगनी शुक्ल	0071			3100.00	617	
72	Zone-1	Chikmandi	चिकमण्डी	0072	Mashakganj	मसकगंज	12	1000.00	175
73	Zone-1	Nayi Basti Pathar wali Gali	नई बस्ती पत्थर वाली गली	0073			60.00	8	
74	Zone-1	Mashakganj	मशकगंज	0074			150.00	23	

S.N	Zone	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Location - Ward Name/No			Total Population in Slum	No. of House Holds
75	Zone-1	Chhitwapur Khas	0075	Lalkuan	लाल कुँआ	13	2000.00	400
76	Zone-1	Chhitwapur Nahar Kinara	0076				2200.00	450
77	Zone-1	Lalkuan Road Malin Basti	0077				150.00	30
78	Zone-1	Maqbool Ganj	0078				150.00	25
79	Zone-1	Bhedi Mandi	0079				1250.00	250
80	Zone-1	Hata Suleman Ka	0080				200.00	40
81	Zone-1	Balukhana Valmiki Basti	0081	Ramteerth	रामतीर्थ	14	200.00	40
82	Zone-1	Assam Ali Ka Hata, Meerabai Marg	0082				200.00	45
83	Zone-1	Mallpur Basti	0083				200.00	40
84	Zone-1	Bajrang Akhada	0084				200.00	35
85	Zone-1	Mirza Purva	0085				200.00	35
86	Zone-1	Vaidya Bihari Nala	0086				1000.00	220
87	Zone-1	54 No. Kothi Ramteerth Marg	0087				250.00	50
88	Zone-1	Sanju Prasad Ka Hata	0088	Ganeshganj	गणेशगंज	15	500.00	100
89	Zone-1	Hata Matadeen	0089				600.00	120
90	Zone-1	Vijay Nagar Ke Kinare	0090				500.00	100
91	Zone-1	Bhoosa Mandi	0091				100.00	20
92	Zone-1	Niyamatullah Road	0092				150.00	30
93	Zone-1	Tilpurwa	0093				500.00	110
94	Zone-1	Fatehganj Galla Mandi	0094				2500.00	500
95	Zone-1	Nala Fatehganj	0095				750.00	150
96	Zone-1	Jangliganj	0096				1000.00	200
97	Zone-1	Kasai Bada	0097				1500.00	300
98	Zone-1	River Bank Colony Dayal Madhav Ka Hata	0098	Golaganj	गोलागंज	16	200.00	40
99	Zone-1	River Bank Colony Chaggapur Hata	0099				150.00	25
100	Zone-1	Pratap Nagar Colony	0100				250.00	50
101	Zone-1	Kumharan Ka Pul	0101				500.00	100
102	Zone-1	Dhobiyana	0102				150.00	25
103	Zone-1	Sentinear School Ka Samne Ghosiyana	0103				200.00	40
104	Zone-1	Kaisarbag Peer Jaleel Dakshin Ghati Khana	0104				1000.00	200
105	Zone-1	Pul Keshav Lal Near Nagar Nigam School	0105				150.00	30
106	Zone-1	Naya Gaon Pashim	0106	Aminabad	अमीनाबाद	17	1000.00	200



S.N	Zone	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Location - Ward Name/No			Total Population in Slum	No. of House Holds
107	Zone-1	Purana Nazirbad	0107				1250.00	250
108	Zone-1	Keshav Lal Pul	0108				600.00	120
109	Zone-1	Marwadi Gali	0109				600.00	120
110	Zone-1	Ganne Wali Gali	0110				750.00	150
111	Zone-1	Bhoosa Mandi	0111				500.00	100
112	Zone-1	Basheerat Ganj	0112	Basheeratganj	बशीरतगंज	18	1500.00	250
113	Zone-1	Rani Ganj	0113				1200.00	250
114	Zone-1	Durviy Ganj	0114				1600.00	300
115	Zone-1	Hata Kamegnan	0115				300.00	60
116	Zone-1	Hathi Khana	0116				125.00	25
117	Zone-1	Harinagar Dugavan	0117				1600.00	250
118	Zone-2	Sanjay Nagar	0118	Ambedkar Nagar	अम्बेडकर नगर	1	500.00	100
119	Zone-2	Karehata	0119				750.00	150
120	Zone-2	Bharat Puri	0120				1000.00	200
121	Zone-2	Gulzar Nagar	0121				2700.00	500
122	Zone-2	Ambedkar Nagar	0122				1500.00	300
123	Zone-2	Ram Bihar	0123				1750.00	350
124	Zone-2	Haddi Kheda	0124				250.00	50
125	Zone-2	Gadhi Kanaura	0125				4700.00	900
126	Zone-2	Artinagar	0126				6100.00	1200
127	Zone-2	Sharm Vihar Nagar-Kanjad Basti	0127				4800.00	950
128	Zone-2	Bharatpuri A&B	0128				1750.00	350
129	Zone-2	Tal Katora	0129				1500.00	300
130	Zone-2	Premwati Nagar	0130				1000.00	200
131	Zone-2	Nanda Kheda	0131	Malaviya Nagar	मालवीय नगर	2	750.00	150
132	Zone-2	Habeeb Nagar-A&B	0132				200.00	40
133	Zone-2	Sati Bagiya	0133				250.00	50
134	Zone-2	Moti Jheel	0134				450.00	90
135	Zone-2	Nai Basti	0135				300.00	60
136	Zone-2	Pandey Ka Talab	0136				5000.00	1000
137	Zone-2	Daru Godam	0137				3000.00	600
138	Zone-2	Pole Kheda	0138				200.00	40
139	Zone-2	Sheetal Kheda	0139				750.00	150
140	Zone-2	Supparous	0140				1000.00	200
141	Zone-2	Chiria Purwa	0141				750.00	150
142	Zone-2	Malaviya Nagar	0142				2500.00	500
143	Zone-2	Harijan Basti	0143	Rajendra Nagar	राजेन्द्र नगर	3	750.00	150
144	Zone-2	Khala Bazar	0144	Aishbag	ऐशबाग	4	2500.00	500
145	Zone-2	Aishbag Water Works Sant Sudarshanpuri	0145				2500.00	500
146	Zone-2	Bhadevan	0146				500.00	100
147	Zone-2	Charui Kheda	0147	Motilal Nehru Nagar	मोतीलाल नेहरू नगर	5	500.00	100
148	Zone-2	Dhobi Ghat	0148				750.00	150



S.N	Zone	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Location - Ward Name/No	Total Population in Slum	No. of House Holds		
149	Zone-2	Kayam Kheda	कायम खेडा	0149		500.00	100	
150	Zone-2	Moti Nagar	मोती नगर	0150		1500.00	300	
151	Zone-2	Newaz Kheda	नेवाज खेडा	0151		1750.00	350	
152	Zone-2	Nehru Nagar	नेहरू नगर	0152		1250.00	250	
153	Zone-2	Durgapuri	दुर्गापुरी	0153	Chandhrabhanugupt Nagar	6	6500.00	1200
154	Zone-2	Mawaiya	मवैया	0154		6100.00	1200	
155	Zone-2	Kasai Bada	कसाई बाडा	0155		4200.00	800	
156	Zone-2	A.P. Sen Road	ए.पी.सेन रोड	0156		100.00	20	
157	Zone-2	Lok Manya Ganj	लोक मान्यगंज	0157		500.00	100	
158	Zone-2	Astabal Yahiya Ganj	अस्ताबल सहियागंज	0158	Raja Bazar	7	750.00	150
159	Zone-2	Kashyap Nagar	कश्यप नगर	0159		500.00	100	
160	Zone-2	Sobatiya Bag	सोबतिया बाग	0160		400.00	80	
161	Zone-2	Punjab Tola	पंजाब टोला	0161		1250.00	250	
162	Zone-2	Maulvi Anvar Bag	मौलवी अनवर बाग	0162		250.00	50	
163	Zone-2	Bag Makka	बाग मक्का	0163		400.00	80	
164	Zone-2	Rajabazar	राजा बाजार	0164		2500.00	500	
165	Zone-2	Pata Nala	पाटा नाला	0165		2500.00	500	
166	Zone-2	Bheem Nagar	भीम नगर	0166		2500.00	500	
167	Zone-2	Gazi Mandi	गाजी मण्डी	0167		2000.00	400	
168	Zone-2	Nala Begumganj	नाला बेगमगंज	0168		2650.00	500	
169	Zone-2	Katra Anvar	कटरा अनवर	0169		1500.00	300	
170	Zone-2	Labour Colony	लेबर कॉलोनी	0170	Labour Colony	8	4200.00	800
171	Zone-2	Tatapatti	टाटपट्टी	0171	Yahiyaganj	9	500.00	100
172	Zone-2	Nala Begumganj	नाला बेगमगंज	0172		1500.00	300	
173	Zone-2	Murtaja Hussain Road	मुरताजा हुसैन रोड	0173		1000.00	200	
174	Zone-2	Lakad Mandi	लकडमण्डी	0174		3000.00	600	
175	Zone-2	Bheem Nagar	भीम नगर	0175		2500.00	500	
176	Zone-2	Katra Abu Tarab Khan	कटरा अबू तरब खान	0176		1500.00	300	
177	Zone-2	Tedhi Bazar	टेडी बाजार	0177		1500.00	300	
178	Zone-2	Murau Tola	मुराऊ टोला	0178	Kunwar Jyoti Prasad -II	10	1250.00	250
179	Zone-2	Rukundipur	रुकुन्दीपुर	0179		1000.00	200	
180	Zone-2	Aga Meer Dyodhi	आगामीर द्योधी	0180	Netaji Subash	11	1000.00	200
181	Zone-2	Janta Nagari	जानता नगरी	0181		500.00	100	
182	Zone-2	Kadim Khwab Ganj	कदीम ख्वाबगंज	0182	Kundan Rakabganj	12	400.00	80
183	Zone-2	Nawab Ganj Bagiya	नवाबगंज बागिया	0183		250.00	50	
184	Zone-2	Sarai Aaga Meer	सराय आगामीर	0184		625.00	125	
185	Zone-2	Bilochpura	बिलोचपुरा	0185		2500.00	500	
186	Zone-3	Godianpurwa (Kasaiyan Nagar)	गोडियनपुरवा (कसाईयान नगर)	0186	Daliganj	1	500.00	100
187	Zone-3	Lakad Mandi	लकडमण्डी	0187		600.00	120	
188	Zone-3	Thatheri Bazar	ठठेरी बाजार	0188		600.00	120	

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S.N	Zone	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Location - Ward Name/No	Total Population in Slum	No. of House Holds		
189	Zone-3	Nazeer Ganj	नजीरगंज	0189		500.00	100	
190	Zone-3	Machli Mandi	मच्छलीमण्डी	0190		400.00	80	
191	Zone-3	Babboo Wali Gali	बबू वाली गली	0191		400.00	80	
192	Zone-3	Collector Ganj	कलेक्टरगंज	0192		450.00	90	
193	Zone-3	Maya Nagar	माया नगर	0193		500.00	100	
194	Zone-3	Purani Bans Mandi	पुरानी बांसमण्डी	0194	Kadam Rasool	2	750.00	150
195	Zone-3	Meethi Khichdi	मीठी खिचडी	0195		500.00	100	
196	Zone-3	Bhandoo Tola	भण्डू टोला	0196		400.00	80	
197	Zone-3	Ashfaq Ulla Kha	अशफाक उल्लाह खान	0197		300.00	70	
198	Zone-3	Iradat Nagar Bag Shah Ji	इरादतनगर बाग शाह जी	0198		600.00	120	
199	Zone-3	Jhabhali Moholla	जबभाली मोहल्ला	0199		1600.00	300	
200	Zone-3	Bhisati Tola-Reti Tola	भिसती टोला-रेती टोला	0200		1300.00	250	
201	Zone-3	Baba Ka Purwa	बाबा का पुरवा	0201	Ayodhyadas	3	2200.00	400
202	Zone-3	Purana Takia	पुराना तकिया	0202		2300.00	400	
203	Zone-3	Loni Katra	लोनी कटरा	0203		350.00	70	
204	Zone-3	Zinnati Masjid	जिन्नाती मस्जिद	0204		800.00	150	
205	Zone-3	Mashaichi Tola	मशालाची टोला	0205		1600.00	300	
206	Zone-3	Shiv Nagar, Khadra	शिव नगर, खदरा	0206		2500.00	500	
207	Zone-3	Makka Ganj	मक्कागंज	0207		5000.00	1000	
208	Zone-3	Shukl Gadhaiya	शुक्ल गढैया	0208		1300.00	250	
209	Zone-3	Ramleela Maidan	रामलीला मैदान	0209		3000.00	500	
210	Zone-3	Madeya Ganj	मदेयगंज	0210		1100.00	250	
211	Zone-3	Roopur Khadra	रूपपुर खदरा	0211		4700.00	900	
212	Zone-3	Kumharan Tola	कुम्हारन टोला	0212		500.00	100	
213	Zone-3	Khale Ka Purwa	खाले का पुरवा	0213		300.00	60	
214	Zone-3	Purania	पुरनिया	0214	Jai Shankar Prasad	4	1500.00	225
215	Zone-3	Usman Pur	उस्मानपुर	0215		600.00	110	
216	Zone-3	Indra Nagari	इन्द्रा नगरी	0216		200.00	40	
217	Zone-3	Ahbaran Pur	अहबरनपुर	0217		1100.00	325	
218	Zone-3	Mohibulla Pur	मोहिबुल्लापुर	0218	Faizullaganj -I	5	1000.00	150
219	Zone-3	Godi, Samera Gaon	गोडी, समेरा गाँव	0219		500.00	90	
220	Zone-3	Faizulla Ganj Gaon	फैजुल्लागंज गाँव	0220		3000.00	500	
221	Zone-3	Khadri	खदरी	0221		1500.00	250	
222	Zone-3	Shankar Pur Gaon	शंकरपुर गाँव	0222		700.00	100	
223	Zone-3	Inderganj	इन्दरगंज	0223		300.00	60	
224	Zone-3	Naubasta Khurd	नौबस्ता खुर्द	0224		900.00	150	
225	Zone-3	Chamrahi Bharat Nagar	चमराही भरत नगर	0225		3200.00	500	
226	Zone-3	Kabadian Tola	कबाडियन टोला	0226		600.00	100	
227	Zone-3	Gazi Pur	गाजीपुर	0227	Faizullaganj - II	6	400.00	80
228	Zone-3	Daud Nagar Purana	दाउद नगर पुराना	0228		500.00	100	
229	Zone-3	Daud Nagar Naya	दाउद नगर नया	0229		1000.00	200	

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S.N	Zone	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Location - Ward Name/No	Total Population in Slum	No. of House Holds
230	Zone-3	Raheem Nagar Dubauli	रहीम नगर दुबौली 0230		1050.00	190
231	Zone-3	Naubasta, Gaytri Nagar	नव बस्ता, गायत्री नगर 0231		400.00	80
232	Zone-3	Ghana Ka Purwa	घाना का पुरवा 0232		400.00	80
233	Zone-3	Ali Nagar Khadra	अली नगर खदरा 0233		600.00	120
234	Zone-3	Shiv Nagar Khadra, Badi Pakaria	शिवनगर खदरा, बडी पकारिया 0234		1500.00	300
235	Zone-3	Gaur Bheet	गौर भीट 0235		400.00	80
236	Zone-3	Naya Purwa	नया पुरवा 0236		1000.00	200
237	Zone-3	Ahibaranpur (Alok Nagar)	अहिबरानपुर (आलोक नगर) 0237	Shivani Nagar	शिवानी नगर 7	625.00 125
238	Zone-3	Subhauili	सुभीली 0238	Lala Lajpat Rai	लाला लाजपत राय 8	3600.00 700
239	Zone-3	Akilapur	अकीलापुर 0239		4000.00	800
240	Zone-3	Nand Pur Gaon	नन्दपुर गाँव 0240		300.00	50
241	Zone-3	Bataha	बटहा 0241		600.00	120
242	Zone-3	Beli Garad	बेलीगारद 0242	Bhartendu Harischandra	भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र 9	500.00 100
243	Zone-3	Paltan	पलटन 0243		1100.00	200
244	Zone-3	Katra	कटरा 0244		1280.00	230
245	Zone-3	Beli Garad Gaon	बेलीगारद गाँव 0245		1500.00	250
246	Zone-3	Mirza Pur	मिर्जापुर 0246	Bajarang bali	बजारंगबली 10	250.00 45
247	Zone-3	Chowdhry Tola	चौधरीटोला 0247	Aliganj	अलीगंज 11	1700.00 300
248	Zone-3	Tatar Pur	तलारपुर 0248		600.00	120
249	Zone-3	Fateh Pur Gaon	फतेहपुर गाँव 0249		500.00	100
250	Zone-3	Mirza Baag Gaon	मिर्जा बाग गाँव 0250		200.00	40
251	Zone-3	Banarsi Tola	बनारसी टोला 0251		1500.00	300
252	Zone-3	Gannev Ka Purwa	गन्ने का पुरवा 0252	Shankar Purwa -II	शंकरपुरवा द्वितीय 12	600.00 100
253	Zone-3	Kalyan Pur	कल्याणपुर 0253		500.00	100
254	Zone-3	Bahadur Pur	बहादुरपुर 0254		1500.00	300
255	Zone-3	Beni Ganj	बेनीगंज 0255		400.00	65
256	Zone-3	Atrauli	अत्रौली 0256		900.00	175
257	Zone-3	Zehra Purwa	जेहरा पुरवा 0257		200.00	30
258	Zone-3	Adil Nagar	आदिल नगर 0258		1100.00	250
259	Zone-3	Mohamaad Pur	मोहम्मदपुर 0259		550.00	87
260	Zone-3	Sultan Pur	सुल्तानपुर 0260	Janaki Puram I	जानकीपुर म प्रथम 13	275.00 50
261	Zone-3	Rani Kheda	रानी खेडा 0261		500.00	80
262	Zone-3	Radhey Shyam Purwa	राधे श्याम पुरवा 0262		650.00	100
263	Zone-3	Ram Purwa	रामपुरवा 0263		300.00	50
264	Zone-3	Chaudhary Purwa	चौधरीपुरवा 0264		250.00	45
265	Zone-3	Madiyaon	मडियाँव 0265		6000.00	1000
266	Zone-3	Khalilabad	खलीलाबाद 0266		270.00	36
267	Zone-3	Gaderian Purwa	गडेरियनपुरवा 0267		850.00	140
268	Zone-3	Godian Purwa	गोडियनपुरवा 0268	Janaki Puram II	जानकीपुर म द्वितीय 14	850.00 140
269	Zone-3	Chhuiya Purwa	छुईयापुरवा 0269		650.00	100
270	Zone-3	Ambedkar Nagar	अम्बेडकर नगर 0270	Mankames	मन्कामेश्व 15	650.00 100



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271	Zone-3	Nehru Nagar	नेहरू नगर 0271	hwar	850.00	150
272	Zone-3	Joshi Tola	जोशी टोला 0272		800.00	175
273	Zone-3	Tagore Marg	टैगोर मार्ग 0273		6000.00	1000
274	Zone-3	Kutubpur	कुतुबपुर 0274		5000.00	850
275	Zone-3	Baraulia	बरौलिया 0275		4000.00	600
276	Zone-3	Makarim Nagar	मकरीम नगर 0276		1000.00	150
277	Zone-3	Chamrahi	चमराही 0277		800.00	150
278	Zone-3	Rajeev Gandhi Nagar	राजीव गाँधी नगर 0278		500.00	100
279	Zone-3	Kesharipur	केशरीपुर 0279		600.00	120
280	Zone-3	Takia Munshi Ganj	तकिया मुंशीगंज 0280	Nirala Nagar	निराला नगर 16	1000.00 200
281	Zone-3	Mausam Ganj	मौसमगंज 0281		500.00	100
282	Zone-3	Sarai Hasanganj	सराय हसनगंज 0282		600.00	120
283	Zone-3	Baba Ki Bagia	बाबा की बागिया 0283		400.00	80
284	Zone-3	Chota Chandganj	छोटा चंदगंज 0284		600.00	120
285	Zone-3	Babuganj	बाबूगंज 0285		750.00	150
286	Zone-3	Sarai Hasanganj	सराय हसनगंज 0286		1400.00	236
287	Zone-3	Lal Colony	लाल कालोनी 0287		1000.00	200
288	Zone-3	Akbar Nagar	अकबर नगर 0288	Mahanagar	महानगर 17	3700.00 700
289	Zone-3	Raheem Nagar	रहीम नगर 0289		4000.00	700
290	Zone-3	Ambahi Purwa	अम्बाहीपुरवा 0290		400.00	60
291	Zone-3	Islam Badi	इस्लाम बादी 0291		400.00	80
292	Zone-3	Ghoshiana (Raheem Nagar)	घोसियाना (रहीम नगर) 0292		650.00	100
293	Zone-3	Maurya Tola (Raheem Nagar)	मौर्या टोला (रहीम नगर) 0293		800.00	150
294	Zone-3	Mehendi Tola	मेहन्दी टोला 0294	Begum Hazarat Mahal	बेगम हजरत महल 18	3500.00 600
295	Zone-3	Pandey Tola	पाण्डे टोला 0295		6300.00	1200
296	Zone-3	Mahanagar	महानगर 0296	Vivekanand puri	विवेकानन्दपुरी 19	400.00 100
297	Zone-3	Chhappar Tatta	छप्पर टट्टा 0297		1500.00	275
298	Zone-3	Kenyatola	केन्याटोला 0298		600.00	120
299	Zone-3	Chandganj	चंदगंज 0299		2600.00	500
300	Zone-3	Umrao Ka Hata	उमराव का हाता 0300		885.00	176
301	Zone-3	Gopal Purwa	गोपाल पुरवा 0301		500.00	100
302	Zone-3	Kanhai Lal Purwa	कन्हई लाल पुरवा 0302	Lohiya nagar	लोहिया नगर 20	400.00 80
303	Zone-4	Avanthi Puram	अवन्धी पुरम 0303	Babu Jagjivan Ram	बाबू जगजीवन राम 1	600.00 120
304	Zone-4	Bairam Nagar	बैराम नगर 0304	Chinhat	चिन्हट 2	1500.00 140
305	Zone-4	Pakka Talab	पक्का तालाब 0305		650.00	125
306	Zone-4	Chinhat Patri	चिन्हट पटरी 0306		750.00	150
307	Zone-4	Chinhat Bazar	चिन्हट बाजार 0307		7800.00	1050
308	Zone-4	Kumharan Tola	कुम्हारन टोला 0308		300.00	45
309	Zone-4	Pandey Tola	पाण्डेय टोला 0309		500.00	100
310	Zone-4	Anand Vihar	आनन्द विहार 0310		500.00	100
311	Zone-4	Budh Vihar	बुद्ध विहार 0311		600.00	120
312	Zone-4	Badi Masjid	बडी मस्जिद 0312		600.00	120
313	Zone-4	Choti Masjid	छोटी मस्जिद 0313		600.00	120



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314	Zone-4	New Gulista Colony	0314		750.00	150		
315	Zone-4	Pasi Purwa	0315		500.00	100		
316	Zone-4	Matiyari Mohalla	0316		2500.00	500		
317	Zone-4	Chinhat	0317		3000.00	600		
318	Zone-4	Baba Bharwara	0318		1650.00	327		
319	Zone-4	Vineet Khand	0319		3000.00	600		
320	Zone-4	Ashray Heen Colony, Viraj Khand	0320		3500.00	700		
321	Zone-4	Nawab Purwa	0321	Rajeev Gandhi	राजीव गाँधी	3	750.00	150
322	Zone-4	Risaha Purwa	0322		750.00	150		
323	Zone-4	Behnan Purwa	0323		1500.00	300		
324	Zone-4	Bheem Nagar	0324		400.00	80		
325	Zone-4	Gulam Hasan Purwa	0325		600.00	120		
326	Zone-4	Husadiya	0326		1600.00	300		
327	Zone-4	Chamrahi	0327		750.00	150		
328	Zone-4	Ujariyaon	0328	Rafi Ahmad Kidvai	रफी अहमद क़िदवाई	4	270.00	50
329	Zone-4	Digdiga	0329		1150.00	300		
330	Zone-4	Gadiyan Purwa	0330		250.00	50		
331	Zone-4	Gvari	0331		2500.00	500		
332	Zone-4	Kasaula	0332	Gomti Nagar	गोमती नगर	6	1000.00	200
333	Zone-4	Choti Jugauli	0333		5000.00	1000		
334	Zone-4	Badi Jugauli	0334		1000.00	200		
335	Zone-4	Hardasi Kheda	0335	Saheed Bhagat Singh	शाहीद भगत सिंह	7	800.00	150
336	Zone-4	Matiyari	0336		4200.00	800		
337	Zone-4	Takrohi	0337		3800.00	700		
338	Zone-4	Mayawati Colony	0338		6000.00	1200		
339	Zone-4	Amrahi	0339		5000.00	1000		
340	Zone-4	Takrohi Duda Colony	0340		1100.00	220		
341	Zone-4	Bhusa Kheda	0341		500.00	100		
342	Zone-4	Pakha Purwa	0342		600.00	120		
343	Zone-4	Ramdeen Purwa	0343		750.00	150		
344	Zone-4	Jarhara	0344	Indira Priyadarshani	इन्दिरा प्रियदर्शनी	8	1500.00	250
345	Zone-4	Chandan	0345		1000.00	200		
346	Zone-4	Khadagpur	0346		800.00	150		
347	Zone-4	Pandit Purwa	0347		700.00	130		
348	Zone-4	Sugga Mau Purwa	0348		275.00	55		
349	Zone-4	Harihar Nagar	0349	Ismayeel Ganj	इस्माईलगंज	9	1000.00	200
350	Zone-4	Pani Gaon	0350		850.00	175		
351	Zone-4	Kamta	0351		800.00	170		
352	Zone-4	Ismyle Ganj	0352		3100.00	600		

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S.N	Zone	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Location - Ward Name/No	Total Population in Slum	No. of House Holds		
353	Zone-4	Surendra Nagar	0353		1500.00	300		
354	Zone-4	Mulayam Nagar	0354		2000.00	400		
355	Zone-4	Vibhuti Khand	0355		3500.00	700		
356	Zone-4	Shankar Puri Ismayeel Ganj	0356		3200.00	600		
357	Zone-4	Tika Purwa	0357	Indira Nagar	इन्दिरा नगर	10	650.00	125
358	Zone-4	Munshi Purwa	0358	Maithili Sharan Gupta	मैथिलीशरण गुप्त		750.00	150
359	Zone-4	Samiuddin Pur	0359		11	800.00	150	
360	Zone-4	Bastauli	0360		3000.00	500		
361	Zone-4	Gajipur	0361		1000.00	200		
362	Zone-4	Luvkush Nagar	0362	Lal Bahadur Shastri	लाल बहादुर शास्त्री	12	1500.00	250
363	Zone-4	Pratap Nagar (Sarvodaya Nagar Ghoshiyana)	0363		600.00	99		
364	Zone-4	Ghosi Purwa	0364		1250.00	250		
365	Zone-4	Chakkar Purwa	0365	Paper mill colony	पेपर मिल कॉलोनी	13	1000.00	200
366	Zone-4	Baba Ka Purwa	0366		2000.00	400		
367	Zone-4	Bhikham Pur	0367		750.00	150		
368	Zone-4	Takia	0368		300.00	60		
369	Zone-4	Akbar Nagar Dakshini	0369		3650.00	700		
370	Zone-4	Nishat Ganj Gali No 1 To 7 Tak	0370	Nishat Ganj	निशातगंज	14	14000.00	2850
371	Zone-4	Shivdham Malin Basti	0371	Colvin collage		15	400.00	80
372	Zone-4	Colvin College Parisar Ke Piche Ka Bag	0372		250.00	50		
373	Zone-5	Subhani Kheda	0373	Khanika	खरिका	1	2650.00	500
374	Zone-5	Nepal Ganj	0374		1500.00	300		
375	Zone-5	Rathindra Nagar	0375		1500.00	300		
376	Zone-5	Bheem Tola	0376		725.00	150		
377	Zone-5	Natkhera	0377		1000.00	200		
378	Zone-5	Launga Kheda	0378		1800.00	300		
379	Zone-5	Rajiv Nagar	0379		2600.00	500		
380	Zone-5	Kumhar Mandi	0380		5300.00	1000		
381	Zone-5	Ramjan Nagar	0381		1500.00	300		
382	Zone-5	Ramtola Pasiana	0382		4100.00	800		
383	Zone-5	Bhagawati Vihar	0383		1500.00	300		
384	Zone-5	Baldev Vihar	0384		1500.00	300		
385	Zone-5	Munnasai Kutiya	0385		1100.00	200		
386	Zone-5	Brahm Tola	0386		1500.00	250		
387	Zone-5	Bangali Kheda	0387		400.00	100		
388	Zone-5	Chhota Baraha	0388	Babu Kunj Biharilal Yadav	बाबूकुंजबिहारिलाल यादव	2	1250.00	250
389	Zone-5	Kailash Puri Harijan	0389		500.00	100		

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S.N	Zone	Name of Slum	Slum Code	Location - Ward Name/No	Total Population in Slum	No. of House Holds		
		Basti						
390	Zone-5	Mohalia Bheem Nagar Dakshani	मोहल्ला भीम नगर दक्षिणी	0390		600.00	120	
391	Zone-5	Badali Kheda	बदाली खेडा	0391	Hind Nagar	3	900.00	150
392	Zone-5	Sambar Kheda	सम्बर खेडा	0392			1000.00	200
393	Zone-5	Bargawan	बर्गवा	0393			400.00	80
394	Zone-5	Chillawan	चिल्लावा	0394			2250.00	450
395	Zone-5	Madari Kheda	मदारी खेडा	0395			300.00	60
396	Zone-5	Chhoti Pakri	छोटी पकरी	0396			1250.00	250
397	Zone-5	Ambedkar Nagar	अम्बेडकर नगर	0397	Chitragupta Nagar	4	750.00	150
398	Zone-5	New Indra Puri	न्यू इन्द्रापुरी	0398			1000.00	200
399	Zone-5	Bhola Kheda	भोला खेडा	0399			1500.00	300
400	Zone-5	Zafar Kheda	जफर खेडा	0400			1500.00	300
401	Zone-5	Usari	उसरी	0401	Sharada Nagar	5	550.00	100
402	Zone-5	Piprauli	पिपरोली	0402			2000.00	400
403	Zone-5	Saleh Nagar	सालेह नगर	0403			4200.00	800
404	Zone-5	Firangi Kheda	फिरंगी खेडा	0404			1500.00	300
405	Zone-5	Ambedkar Nagar	अम्बेडकर नगर	0405			250.00	50
406	Zone-5	Kuber Bagia	कुबेर बगिया	0406			300.00	60
407	Zone-5	Sheetal Kheda	शीतल खेडा	0407			350.00	60
408	Zone-5	Devi Kheda(Big)	देवी खेडा (बड़ा)	0408			1100.00	200
409	Zone-5	Bhadruka	भद्रकका	0409			1700.00	327
410	Zone-5	Sarpat Ganj	सरपटगंज	0410			800.00	150
411	Zone-5	Shahi Masjid	शाही मस्जिद	0411	Sardar Patel Nagar	6	350.00	70
412	Zone-5	Teji Kheda	तेजी खेडा	0412			1000.00	200
413	Zone-5	Shyam Nagar, Jhariyan Kheda	श्याम नगर, झरियान खेडा	0413	Ramjilal Nagar	7	750.00	150
414	Zone-5	Shri Nagar	श्री नगर	0414			1000.00	200
415	Zone-5	Bahadur Kheda	बहादुर खेडा	0415			2000.00	400
416	Zone-5	Ram Prasad Kheda	राम प्रसाद खेडा	0416			3500.00	700
417	Zone-5	Ram Nagar	राम नगर	0417			2000.00	400
418	Zone-5	Mangal Kheda	मंगल खेडा	0418			2500.00	500
419	Zone-5	Amroodahi Bag	अमरूदही बाग	0419			1000.00	200
420	Zone-5	Barauli Khalilabad	बरोली खलीलाबाद	0420	Ibrahimpur	8	2600.00	500
421	Zone-5	Nai Basti	नाई बस्ती	0421			1500.00	250
422	Zone-5	Neel Matha	नीलमथा	0422			2500.00	450
423	Zone-5	Pancham Kheda	पंचम खेडा	0423			700.00	100
424	Zone-5	Ravata Pur	रवतापुर	0424			1250.00	250
425	Zone-5	Utretia	उत्तरेटिया	0425			3500.00	450
426	Zone-5	Eshwari Kheda	ऐश्वरी खेडा	0426			800.00	150
427	Zone-5	Haiwat Mau	हैवल मऊ	0427			3750.00	700
428	Zone-5	Katehri Bag	काटेहरी बाग	0428			300.00	60
429	Zone-5	Durga Puri	दुर्गापुरी	0429			1500.00	250
430	Zone-5	Bhagwant Nagar	भगवन्त नगर	0430			1500.00	250
431	Zone-5	Neelmatha (Sharda Nagar)	नीलमथा (शारदा नगर)	0431			6000.00	1200
432	Zone-5	Neelmatha Bazar	नीलमथा बाजार	0432			3500.00	700



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433	Zone-5	Ibraheempur Gaon	इब्राहीमपुर गाँव	0433		800.00	150	
434	Zone-5	Chiraiya Gaon	चिरैया गाँव	0434		1600.00	300	
435	Zone-5	Chhaaon Pur	चाँवपुर	0435	Keshari Kheda	9	1000.00	200
436	Zone-5	Baldev Kheda	बलदेव खेडा	0436			250.00	50
437	Zone-5	Kannausi	कन्नौसी	0437			1000.00	200
438	Zone-5	Dhaundha Kheda	धौंधा खेडा	0438			500.00	100
439	Zone-5	Kesari Kheda	केशरी खेडा	0439			600.00	120
440	Zone-5	Vikram Nagar	विक्रम नगर	0440			1000.00	200
441	Zone-5	Surya Nagar	सूर्या नगर	0441			1000.00	200
442	Zone-5	Munnabar Bag	मुन्नवर बाग	0442	Gurugovind Sngn	10	600.00	120
443	Zone-5	Bada Barha	बड़ा बरहा	0443			2500.00	500
444	Zone-5	Anand Nagar	आनन्द नगर	0444			5000.00	1000
445	Zone-5	Fateh Ali Talab	फतेह अली तालाब	0445			1000.00	200
446	Zone-5	Geharoo	गेहरू	0446	Sarojini Nagar	11	1500.00	300
447	Zone-5	Gauri	गौरी	0447			2500.00	500
448	Zone-5	Basant Kheda	बसन्त खेडा	0448			500.00	100
449	Zone-5	Gangadeen Kheda	गंगादीन खेडा	0449			200.00	40
450	Zone-5	Hardeen Kheda	हरदीन खेडा	0450			750.00	150
451	Zone-5	Naveen Gauri	नवीन गौरी	0451			2500.00	500
452	Zone-5	Amausi	अमौसी	0452			7500.00	1500
453	Zone-5	Hindu Kheda	हिन्दू खेडा	0453			3000.00	600
454	Zone-5	Gauri Vihar	गौरी विहार	0454			125.00	25
455	Zone-5	Lodhan Kheda	लोधन खेडा	0455			350.00	70
456	Zone-5	Hanuman Puri	हनुमानपुरी	0456			2500.00	500
457	Zone-5	Badali Kheda	बदाली खेडा	0457	Sarojini Nagar II	12	7500.00	1500
458	Zone-5	Pandit Kheda	पन्डित खेडा	0458			750.00	150
459	Zone-5	Gindan Kheda	गिन्दन खेडा	0459			750.00	150
460	Zone-5	Parsadi Kheda	परसादी खेडा	0460			750.00	150
461	Zone-5	Awadh Vihar	आवध विहार	0461			1000.00	200
462	Zone-5	Alinagar Sunehera	अलीनगर सुनेहरा	0462			2500.00	500
463	Zone-5	Thar Amausi	थार अमौसी	0463			1500.00	300
464	Zone-5	Tapovan Nagar	तपोवन नगर	0464			750.00	150
465	Zone-5	Behata	बेहटा	0465			400.00	80
466	Zone-5	Amausi	अमौसी	0466			7500.00	1500
467	Zone-5	Azad Nagar	आजाद नगर	0467			1500.00	300
468	Zone-5	Sector-G Mein Near G.R.A House	सेक्टर-जी में जी.आर.ए. के घर के पास	0468	vidyavati Dvitiya	13	1000.00	200
469	Zone-5	Sector-G Near Multi Activity Centre	सेक्टर-जी में मल्टी एक्टिविटी सेंटर के पास	0469			500.00	100
470	Zone-5	Sector-H Near Eidblus Bazar	सेक्टर-एच में एडब्लुस बाजार के पास	0470			750.00	150
471	Zone-5	Prem Nagar	प्रेम नगर	0471	Gurunanak Nagar	14	400.00	80
472	Zone-5	Damodar Nagar	दामोदर नगर	0472			2000.00	400
473	Zone-5	Sneha Nagar	स्नेह नगर	0473			1000.00	200



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474	Zone-5	Natkhedha	नटखेडा	0474		1250.00	250
475	Zone-5	Naya Sardari Kheda Dalit Basti	नया सरदारी खेडा, दलित बस्ती	0475		1500.00	300
476	Zone-5	Sundar Nagar	सुन्दर नगर	0476	Omnagar	1250.00	250
477	Zone-5	Kuriyana	कुरियाना	0477		ओमनगर	1500.00
478	Zone-5	Tomnagar Saket Puri	तोमनगर साकेतपुरी	0478		1500.00	300
479	Zone-5	Bhiliwa	भिलवा	0479		1500.00	300
480	Zone-5	Sardari Kheda	सरदारी खेडा	0480		1250.00	250
481	Zone-5	Jaiprakash Nagar (Kachhi Basti)	जयप्रकाश नगर (कच्ची बस्ती)	0481		1500.00	300
482	Zone-5	Mirzapur (Aurangabad Khalsa)(Arthik Adhar)	मिर्जापुर (औरंगाबाद खालसा) (आर्थिक आधार)	0482	Raja Bijli pasi	2500.00	500
483	Zone-5	Behasa	बेहसा	0483		2500.00	500
484	Zone-5	Thode Kheda	थोडे खेडा	0484		300.00	60
485	Zone-5	Birhana Kheda (Arthik Adhar)	बिरहाना खेडा (आर्थिक आधार)	0485		450.00	80
486	Zone-5	Kila Mohammadi	किला मोहम्मदी	0486		3000.00	500
487	Zone-5	Aurangabad Jageer	औरंगाबाद जागीर	0487		2500.00	500
488	Zone-5	Aurangabad Khalsa (Arthik Adhar)	औरंगाबाद खालसा (आर्थिक आधार)	0488		2100.00	400
489	Zone-5	Khwajapur (Arthik Adhar)	ख्वाजापुर (आर्थिक आधार)	0489		350.00	70
490	Zone-5	New Behesa	न्यू बेहसा	0490		3000.00	600
491	Zone-5	Raheemabad (Arthik Adhar)	रहीमबाद (आर्थिक आधार)	0491		4000.00	800
492	Zone-5	Jai Prakash Nagar (Arthik Adhar)	जयप्रकाश नगर (आर्थिक आधार)	0492	Geeta palli	4800.00	800
493	Zone-5	Hasanapur (Arthik Adhar)	हसनपुर (आर्थिक आधार)	0493		600.00	100
494	Zone-5	Azad Nagar (Arthik Adhar)	आजाद नगर (आर्थिक आधार)	0494		3700.00	700
495	Zone-5	Bhadi Pakadi (Arthik Adhar)	बडी पकडी (आर्थिक आधार)	0495		250.00	50
496	Zone-5	Gopalpuri (Arthik Adhar)	गोपालपुरी (आर्थिक आधार)	0496		1800.00	300
497	Zone-6	Mahmood Nagar	मेहमूद कॉलोनी	0497	Maulana Kalbe Abid pratham	1140.00	225
498	Zone-6	Thathar Colony	थाथर कॉलोनी	0498		1100.00	200
499	Zone-6	Radhe Khet	राधे खेत	0499		720.00	125
500	Zone-6	Rustam Nagar Najaf	रुस्तम नगर नजफ	0500		3640.00	580
501	Zone-6	Hata Noorbeg	हाता नूरबेग	0501		524.00	100
502	Zone-6	Husaini Gulista	हुसैनी गुलिस्ता	0502		960.00	170
503	Zone-6	Top Darawaja	टॉप दरवाजा	0503		1140.00	205
504	Zone-6	Katra Bijanbeg	कटरा बिजानबेग	0504		2320.00	415
505	Zone-6	Vazeer Bagh Dari Wala	वाजीर बाग दरी वाला	0505		2880.00	485



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506	Zone-6	Takiya Haji Nusrat	तकिया हाजी नुसरत	0506	Kashmiri mohalla	2800.00	550
507	Zone-6	Tape Wali Gali	टैप वाली गली	0507		काश्मीरी मोहल्ला	650.00
508	Zone-6	Buniyada Bag	बुनियादा बाग	0508		150.00	30
509	Zone-6	Fazil Nagar	फजिल नगर	0509		2580.00	510
510	Zone-6	Angoori Bagh	अंगूरी बाग	0510		600.00	110
511	Zone-6	Chote Shah Alam Noorwadi	छोटे शाह आलम नूरवाडी	0511		1150.00	215
512	Zone-6	Mishri Bagh 1,2	मिश्रीबाग 1,2	0512	Mallahitola - I	940.00	180
513	Zone-6	Mallahi Tola	मल्लाही टोला	0513		175.00	35
514	Zone-6	Baraf Khana	बर्फ खाना	0514		565.00	110
515	Zone-6	Musahibganj	मुसाहिबगंज	0515		200.00	40
516	Zone-6	Kanch Colony	काँच कॉलोनी	0516	Bhavani+F1 6ganj	180.00	35
517	Zone-6	Valmiki Basti Mehandi Ganj	वाल्मीकी बस्ती मेहन्दीगंज	0517		148.00	28
518	Zone-6	Mehandi Ganj	मेहन्दीगंज	0518		125.00	20
519	Zone-6	Lakad Mandi Purana Haidarganj	लकडमण्डी पुराना हैदरगंज	0519		130.00	25
520	Zone-6	Shahi Khairat Khana	शाही खैरत खाना	0520		150.00	30
521	Zone-6	Bhavaniganj Ahibaran Tola	भवानीगंज अहिबरान टोला	0521		133.00	25
522	Zone-6	Mallipur	मल्लापुर	0522	Haidarganj -II	1730.00	354
523	Zone-6	Narpat Kheda	नरपट खेडा	0523		220.00	40
524	Zone-6	Bhapata Mau	भपामऊ	0524		70.00	10
525	Zone-6	Munnu Kheda	मुन्नूखेडा	0525		210.00	40
526	Zone-6	Elmas Nagar	एलमास नगर	0526	Kanhiya Madhavpur	2610.00	532
527	Zone-6	Samnan Garden	समनन गार्डन	0527		2652.00	519
528	Zone-6	Bagariya Kheda	बागरीया खेडा	0528		4000.00	745
529	Zone-6	Gulsan Vihar	गुलशन विहार	0529		800.00	140
530	Zone-6	Kanhai Kheda	कन्हईखेडा	0530		975.00	190
531	Zone-6	Govind Puram	गोविन्दपुरम	0531		210.00	40
532	Zone-6	Raine Nagar	रैन नगर	0532		230.00	51
533	Zone-6	Madhavpur	माधवपुर	0533		1750.00	345
534	Zone-6	Aazad Nagar	आजाद नगर	0534		1550.00	310
535	Zone-6	Faridi Nagar	फरीदी नगर	535		2470.00	472
536	Zone-6	Sardar Nagar	सरदार नगर	0536		730.00	142
537	Zone-6	Adarsh Nagar	आदर्श नगर	0537		4620.00	923
538	Zone-6	Ahira Kheda	अहिरन खेडा	0538		800.00	150
539	Zone-6	Baraura Hussain Badi	बरोरा हुसैन बाडी	0539		1550.00	309
540	Zone-6	Prem Nagar	प्रेम नगर	0540		2650.00	520
541	Zone-6	Raja Vihar	राजा विहार	0541		360.00	70
542	Zone-6	New Faridipur	न्यू फरीदीपुर	0542		860.00	145
543	Zone-6	Paara	पारा	0543	Alamnagar	220.00	40
544	Zone-6	Ashok Nagar	अशोक नगर	0544		150.00	20
545	Zone-6	Devpur	देवपुर	0545		420.00	80



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546	Zone-6	Chandrashekar Nagar(Chandroday a Nagar)	चन्द्रशेखर नगर (चन्द्रोदय नगर)	0546		35
547	Zone-6	Jalalpur	जलालपुर	0547		200
548	Zone-6	Dipty Kheda	डिप्टी खेड़ा	0548		20
549	Zone-6	Pitambar Kheda	पीताम्बर खेड़ा	0549		25
550	Zone-6	Naubasta	नीबरस्ता	0550	Sheetala devi	45
551	Zone-6	Katra Chauraha	कटरा चौरहा	0551		55
552	Zone-6	Triveni Ganj	त्रिवेणीगंज	0552		30
553	Zone-6	Jhawai Tola	झवाई टोला	0553	Kalbe Aabid -II	85
554	Zone-6	Bawarchi Tola	बावर्ची टोला	0554		130
555	Zone-6	Gullu Ki Takiya	गुल्लू की तकिया	0555		160
556	Zone-6	Haidari Masjid Mutiganj	हैदरी मस्जिद मुफ्तीगंज	0556	Mallahi Tola- II	145
557	Zone-6	Nanak Nagar	नानक नगर	0557		25
558	Zone-6	Jhakad Mandi	झकाड़ मण्डी	0558		35
559	Zone-6	Musahib Ganj	मुसाहिबगंज	0559		40
560	Zone-6	Mallahi Tola	मल्लाही टोला	0560		30
561	Zone-6	Kale Ki Gali	काले की गली	0561		18
562	Zone-6	Hata Mirza Ali Kha	हाता मिर्जा अली खां	0562		15
563	Zone-6	Barf Khana	बर्फ खाना	0563		13
564	Zone-6	Shah Ki Takiya	शाह की तकिया	0564		60
565	Zone-6	Rais Manjil	रईश मंजिल	0565		215
566	Zone-6	Rais Manjil Bag	रईश मंजिल बाग	0566		150
567	Zone-6	Shareef Manjil	शरीफ मंजिल	0567		50
568	Zone-6	Langad Khana	लंगड़ खाना	0568		75
569	Zone-6	Galla Bazar	गल्ला बाजार	0569		55
570	Zone-6	Mubark Ka Hata	मुबारक का हाता	0570		13
571	Zone-6	Jhakkad Bagh	झखखडबाग	0571		23
572	Zone-6	Mohani Purwa	मोहनी पुरवा	0572	Husainabad	90
573	Zone-6	Hata Sitara Begum	हाता सितारा बेगम	0573		175
574	Zone-6	Tahseelganj	तहसीलगंज	0574		25
575	Zone-6	Joota Bazar	जूता बाजार	0575		115
576	Zone-6	Shiv Puri	शिवपुरी	0576		185
577	Zone-6	Gondkhana	गोंदखाना	0577		60
578	Zone-6	Lal Colony	लाल कोलोनी	0578		60
579	Zone-6	Ahmad Ganj	अहमदगंज	0579	Daulatganj	70
580	Zone-6	Gau Ghat	गकघाट	0580		17
581	Zone-6	Daulat Ganj	दौलतगंज	0581		65
582	Zone-6	Iqbal Nagar	इकबाल नगर	0582		200
583	Zone-6	Sajjad Ganj	सज्जदगंज	0583		40
584	Zone-6	Ram Ganj	रामगंज	0584		230
585	Zone-6	Kashi Bihar	काशी बिहार	0585		43
586	Zone-6	Murg Khana	मूर्ग खाना	0586		120
587	Zone-6	Sajjad Bag	सज्जदाबाग	0587		115
588	Zone-6	Brahamani Tola	ब्राहमणी टोला	0588		70
589	Zone-6	Sekhpur Habibpur	शेखपुर हबीबपुर	0589	Sahadatganj	285

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590	Zone-6	Ashok Nagar	अशोक नगर	0590		145
591	Zone-6	Patharkatta Wali Gali	पथरकटा वाली गली	0591		100
592	Zone-6	Tambaku Mandi	तम्बाकू मण्डी	0592	Ambarganj	85
593	Zone-6	Mehboobganj (Harijan Basti)	मेहबूबगंज (हरिजन बस्ती)	0593		111
594	Zone-6	Wazeerbag (Charahi)	वजीर बाग (चरही)	0594		685
595	Zone-6	Hata Suraj Singh	हाता सूरज सिंह	0595		120
596	Zone-6	Dhobiyana	धोबियाना	0596	Acharya narendra dev	120
597	Zone-6	Kanghi Tola Sirke Wali Gali	कन्गी टोला शिरके वाली गली	0597		80
598	Zone-6	Pul Moti Lal (Harijan Basti)	पूल मोतीलाल (हरिजन बस्ती)	0598	Chowk	70
599	Zone-6	Hayat Nagar	हयात नगर	0599	Balaganj	150
600	Zone-6	Peer Nagar	पीर नगर	0600		50
601	Zone-6	Chandogya	चन्दोग्य	0601		80
602	Zone-6	Chandogya Kheda	चन्दोग्य खेड़ा	0602		50
603	Zone-6	Hadiya Bazar	हडिया बाजार	0603		60
604	Zone-6	Hari Nagar	हरी नगर	0604		200
605	Zone-6	Bari Gaon	बरी गाँव	0605		125
606	Zone-6	Purana Top Khana	पुराना तोपखाना	0606		250
607	Zone-6	Barauna	बरीना	0607		200
608	Zone-6	Dubagga	दुबग्गा	0608		70
609	Zone-6	Mansoor Nagar	मनसूर नगर	0609		30
Total					7,72,807	1,48,117

Source: DUDA, Lucknow

APPENDIX 1: Manually constructed list of Zone wise slums after the merge of Annexures 1, 2, and 3.

Zone 1					
Slum Count	Name of Slum	Slum Count	Name of Slum	Slum Count	Name of Slum
1	MATA SUGGA DEVI MARG	48	GHASIYARI MANDI	94	SIKANDAR BAGH PART ONE
2	SANYOG NAGAR	49	KANDHARI BAZAAR	95	SIKANDAR BAGH PART TWO
3	BOYAM KABEER NAGAR	50	BAAG MUNNU	96	KANHAIYA LAL KA HATA
4	PASI TOLA	51	CHITWAPUR KHAS	97	AGA SHAHAB KA HATA
5	MAHABEER PURI	52	CHITWAPUR NAHAR KINARA	98	LAXMAN DAS KA HATA
6	HATA QWAJA GAUHAR	53	LALKUAN ROAD	99	KHYALI GANJ (KAKORI KOTHI)
7	VEER NAGAR	54	MALIN BASTI	100	MAURISH MARKET
8	KHATIKANA	55	MAKBUUL GANJ	101	CHAKBAST ROAD
9	BASHIRAT GANJ	56	BHEDI MANDI	102	JIAMAU
10	RANIGANJ	57	HATA SULEMAAN KA NAI BASTI	103	SHAHID NAGAR
11	DUR VIJAY GANJ	58	RAM LEELA MAIDAAN	104	SHUBHAM NAGAR
12	HATA KEMEGNAN	59	HAVELOCK ROAD	105	10 MAL AVENUE SARVAPALLI
13	HATHI KHANA	60	AMBEDKAR PALLI	106	7 MAL AVENUE
14	HARINAGAR DUGAMA	61	BARAF KHANA	107	RAJA BAZAAR
15	SURAJ PRASAD KA HATA	62	CHIK MANDI	108	MARTIN PURWA
16	HATA MATA DEEN	63	NAI BASTI PANTHAR WALI GALI	109	PIPRAGHAT
17	VIJAY NAGAR KE KINARE	64	MASAK GANJ	110	NATKHEDA
18	BHOOSHA MANDI	65	DALIGANJ LALLU MAL KA HATA	111	SABDAL BAGH
19	NIYAMATULLAH ROAD	66	MALLAHI TOLA	112	RISHALDAAR PARK
20	TILPURWA	67	LAXMAN PRASAD ROAD		
21	FATEHGANJ GALLA MANDI	68	L.P.ROAD		
22	NALA FATEHGANJ	69	VAZEER GANJ		
23	JANGLIGANJ	70	NAI BASTI BANO MANDI		
24	KASAIBADA	71	NAI BASTI		
25	RIVER BANK COLONY DAYALMADHAV KA HATA	72	RATH KHANA		
26	RIVER BANK COLONY CHAGGAPUR HATA	73	GOIN TALAB		
27	PRATAP NAGAR COLONY	74	BIRHANA		
28	KUMAHARAN KA PUL	75	RASSI BATAN		
29	DHOBIANA	76	BHUSAMANDI		
30	SENTINIAR KE SAAMNE GHUSIAANA	77	CHARAS MANDI		
31	KAISERBAGH PEERJALEEL DAKSHIN GHATI KHANA	78	GOIN GANJ		
32	PULKESHAV LAL NAGAR NIGAM SCHOOL KE PASS	79	CHAMARAN TOLIA		
33	RAJA RAM KUMAR KA HATA	80	KHATIKANA		
34	SANT SUDARSHAN PURI	81	GAUS NAGAR NALA		
35	BHEDI WALI KOTHI	82	GAUS NAGAR		
36	CHAUPAD	83	SULEMAAN KA HATA		
37	NAVAL KISHORE ROAD	84	PHOOL BAGH		
38	RADHA KRISHNA MANDIR TAKIYA	85	MACHLI MOHAL		
39	BALUKHANA BALMIKI BASTI	86	LAXMAN DAS KA HATA		
40	ASAM ALI KA HATA- MEERA BAI MARG	87	GANESH PURI		
41	MALL PUR BASTI	88	TALAB GAGNI SHUKLA		
42	BAGRANG AKHADA	89	DALIBAGH		
43	MIRJAPURVA	90	BAPU NAGAR		
44	BAIDYA BIHARI NALA	91	RAVI DAS NAGAR		
45	54 NO. KOTHI RAM TEERTHMARG	92	JAI PRAKASH NAGAR		
46	JAMBOOR KHANA PRATHAM	93	BALLU ADDA		

Zone 2				
Slum Count	Name of Slum		Slum Count	Name of Slum
1	KHALA BAZAAR		48	KASHYAP NAGAR
2	AISHBAGH WATER WORK SANT SUDARSHAN PURI		49	SOBATIYA BAGH
3	BHADEVAN		50	PUNJAB TOLA
4	SANJAY NAGAR		51	MAULVIYA ANWAR BAGH
5	KARE HATA		52	BAGH MAKKA
6	BHARAT PURI		53	RAJA BAZAAR
7	GULZAR NAGAR		54	PATA NALA
8	AMBEDKAR NAGAR		55	BHIM NAGAR
9	RAM BIHAR		56	GAZI MANDI
10	HADDI KHEDA		57	NALA BEGUM GANJ
11	GADHI KANNAURA		58	KATRA ANWAR
12	ARTINAGAR		59	LINE KHEDA
13	SHARM VIHAR NAGAR-KANJAD BASTI		60	RAJAJIPURAM POST OFFICE
14	BHARAT PURI A&B		61	HARIJAN BASTI
15	TAL KATORA		62	KADIM KHWAB GANJ
16	PREMWATI NAGAR		63	NAWAB GANJ BAGIYA
17	PATTAR KATTA MASJID		64	SARAI AGA MEER
18	RUKUNDIPUR ANSHIK		65	BILLOCHPURA
19	CHAMARAN KA PURWA ANSHIK		66	TATPATTI
20	MURAU TOLA		67	NALA BEGUM GANJ
21	RUKUNDIPUR		68	MURTAJA HUSAIN ROAD
22	LABOUR COLONY		69	LAKAD MANDI
23	NANDA KHEDA		70	BHEEM NAGAR
24	HABIB NAGAR A&B		71	KATRA ABU TARAB KHAN
25	SATI BAGIYA		72	TEDHI BAZAAR
26	MOTIJHEEL		73	AGA MEER DYODHI
27	NAI BASTI		74	JANTA NAGRI
28	PANDEY KA TALAB			
29	DARU GODAAM			
30	POLE KHEDA			
31	SHEETAL KHEDA			
32	SUPPAROUS			
33	CHIRIA PURWA			
34	MALAVIYA NAGAR			
35	CHARUI KHEDA			
36	DHOBI GHAT			
37	KAYAM KHEDA			
38	MOTI NAGAR			
39	NEWAZ KHEDA			
40	NEHRU NAGAR			
41	DURGA PURI			
42	MAWAIYA			
43	KASAIBADA			
45	A.P.SEN ROAD			
46	LOKMANYA GANJ			
47	ASTABAL YAHIYA GANJ			

Zone 3					
Slum Count	Name of Slum	Slum Count	Name of Slum	Slum Count	Name of Slum
1	CHAUDHARY TOLA	48	NAUBASTA KHURD	94	JOSHI TOLA
2	TATAR PUR	49	CHAMRAHI BHARAT NAGAR	95	TAIGOOR MARG
3	FATEH PUR GAON	50	KABADIYA TOLA	96	KUTUBPUR
4	MIRZA BAGH GAON	51	GAJZI PUR	97	BARAULIA
5	BANARSI TOLA	52	DAUD NAGAR PURANA	98	MAKARIM NAGAR
6	BABA KA PURWA	53	DAUD NAGAR NAYA	99	CHAMRAHI
7	PURANAT AKIYA	54	RAHEEM NAGAR DUBAULI	100	RAJIV GANDHI NAGAR
8	LONI KATRA	55	NAUBASTA, GAITRI NAGAR	101	KESHARI PUR
9	ZINNATI MASJID	56	GHANA KA PURWA	102	PATAURA GANJ
10	SHIV NAGAR KHADRA	57	ALI NAGAR KHADRA	103	AHIBARANPUR 2
11	MAKKA GANJ	58	SHIV NAGAR KHADRA, BADI PAKARIA	104	BRAHMA NAGAR
12	SHUKL GHADHIYA	59	GAUR BHEET	105	MAHANAGAR
13	RAMLEELA MAIDAN	60	NAYA PURWA	106	CHAPPAR TATTA
14	MADEYA GANJ	61	SULTAN PUR	107	KENYA TOLA
15	RUP PUR KHADRA	62	RANI KHEDA	108	CHAND GANJ
16	KUMHARAN TOLA	63	RADHEY SHYAM PURWA	109	UMRAO KA HATA
17	KHALE KA PURWA	64	RAM PURWA	110	GOPAL PURWA
18	MEHENDI TOLA	65	CHAUDHARY PURWA		
19	PANDEY TOLA	66	MADIYAON		
20	MIRZA PUR	67	KHALILABAD		
21	BELI GARAD	68	GADERIYAN PURWA		
22	PALTAN	69	GODIYAN PURWA		
23	KATRA	70	CHHUIYA PURWA		
24	BELI GARAD GAON	71	PURANI BANS MANDI		
25	GODIAN PURWA (KASAIPAN NAGAR)	72	MEETHI KHICHDI		
26	LAKAD MANDI	73	BHANDOO TOLA		
27	THATHERI BAJAR	74	ASHFAQULLAH KHAN		
28	NAZEER GANJ	75	IRADAT NAGAR BAG SHAH JI		
29	MACHALI MANDI	76	JHABJHALI MOHALLA		
30	BABBOO WALI GALI	77	BHISATI TOLA -RETI TOLA		
31	KALECKTER GANJ	78	SUBHAULI		
32	MAYA NAGER	79	AKEELA PUR		
33	TAKIYA MUNSHI GANJ	80	NAND PUR GAON		
34	MAUSAM GANJ	81	BATAHA		
35	SARAI HASAN GANJ	82	PURANIYA		
36	BABA KI BAGIYA	83	USMAN PUR		
37	CHOTA CHAND GANJ	84	INDRA NAGRI		
38	BABOO GANJ	85	AHIBARAN PUR		
39	SARAI HASAN GANJ	86	AKBAR NAGAR		
40	LAL COLONY	87	RAHEEM NAGAR		
41	MOHIBULLAH PUR	88	AMBAHI PURWA		
42	GODI SAMERA GAON	89	ISLAM BADI		
43	FAIZULLAH GANJ GAON	90	GHOSIYANA (RAHEEM NAGAR)		
45	KHADRI	91	MAURYA TOLA (RAHEEM NAGAR)		
46	SHANKER PUR GAON	92	AMBEDKAR NAGAR		
47	INDER GANJ	93	NEHRU NAGAR		

Zone 4	
Slum Count	Name of Slum
1	SHIVADHAM MALIN BASTI
2	COLVIN COLLEGE PARISAR KE PICHE KA BAG
3	BALRAM NAGAR
4	PAKKA TALAB
5	CHINHAT PATRI
6	CHINHAT BAZAR
7	KUMHARAN TOLA
8	PANDEY TOLA
9	ANAND VIHAR
10	BUDH VIHAR
11	BADI MASJID
12	CHOTI MASJID
13	NEW GULISTAN COLONY
14	PASI PURWA
15	MATIYRI MUHALLA
16	CHINHAT
17	BABA BHARWARA
18	VINEET KHAND
19	ASHREY HEEN COLONY, BIRAJ KHAND
20	KASAULA
21	CHOTI JUGAULI
22	BADI JUGAULI
23	CHAKER PURWA
24	BABA KA PURWA
25	BHIKHAM PUR
26	TAKIA
27	AKBAR NAGAR DHAKSHINI
28	UJARIYAON
29	DIGDIGA
30	GADIYAN PURWA
31	GVARI
32	NAVAB PURWA
33	RISAHA PURWA
34	BEHNAN PURWA
35	BHEEM NAGAR
36	GULAM HASAN PURWA
37	HUSADIYA
38	CHAMRAHI

Zone 5			
Slum Count	Name of Slum	Slum Count	Name of Slum
1	CHOTA BARHA	48	GANGADEEN KHEDA
2	KAILASH PURI HARIJAN BASTI	49	HARDEEN KHEDA
3	MOHALLA BHEEM NAGAR DAKSHANI	50	NAVEEN GAURI
4	AMBEDKA NAGAR	51	AMAUASI
5	NEW INDRRA PURI	52	HINDU KHEDA
6	BHOLA KHEDA	53	GAURI BIHAR
7	ZAFAR KHEDA	54	LODHAN KHEDA
8	JAI PRAKASH NAGAR (ARTHIK ADHAR)	55	HANUMAN PURI
9	HASNA PUR (ARTHIK ADHAR)	56	BADALI KHEDA
10	AZAD NAGAR (ARTHIK ADHAR)	57	PANDIT KHEDA
11	BADI PAKADI (ARTHIK ADHAR)	58	GINDAN KHEDA
12	GOPALPURI (ARTHIK ADHAR)	59	PRASADI KHEDA
13	MUNNWAR BAGH	60	AWADH VIHAR
14	BADA BARHA	61	ALINAGAR SUNHERA
15	ANAND NAGAR	62	THAR AMAUSI
16	FATEH ALI TALAB	63	TAPO VAN NAGAR
17	PREM NAGAR	64	BEHTA
18	DAMODAR NAGAR	65	AMAUSI
19	SNEHA NAGAR	66	AZAD NAGAR
20	NATKHEDA		
21	NAYA SARDARI KHEDA DALIT BAST		
22	SUNDAR NAGAR		
23	CHHAAON PUR		
24	BALDEV KHEDA		
25	KANNAUSI		
26	DHAUNDHA KHEDA		
27	KESARI KHEDA		
28	VIKRAM NAGAR		
29	SURYA NAGAR		
30	KURIYANA		
31	TOMNAGAR SAKET PURI		
32	BHILWA		
33	SARDARI KHEDA		
34	JAI PRAKASH NAGAR (KACHHI BASTI)		
35	SHYAM NAGA, JHARIAN KHEDA		
36	SHRI NAGAR		
37	BAHADUR KHEDA		
38	RAM PRASAD KHEDA		
39	RAM NAGAR		
40	MANGAL KHEDA		
41	AMROODHI BAGH		
42	SHAHI MASJID		
43	TEJI KHEDA		
45	GHEAROO		
46	GAURI		
47	BASANT KHEDA		

Zone 6					
Slum Count	Name of Slum	Slum Count	Name of Slum	Slum Count	Name of Slum
1	DHOBIYANA	48	HATA SITARA BEGUM	94	MUBARAK KA HATA
2	KANGHI TOLA SIRKEWALI GALI	49	TEHSEEN GANJ	95	JHAKKAD BAGH
3	PARA	50	JOOTA BAZAR	96	MAHMOOD NAGAR
4	ASHOK NAGAR	51	SHIV PURI	97	THAHAR COLONY
5	DEVPUR	52	GOND KHANA	98	RADHE KHET
6	CHANDRA SHEKHAR NAGAR (CHANDRODAYA NAGAR)	53	LAL COLONY	99	RUSTAM NAGAR NAJAF
7	JALAL PUR	54	ELMAS NAGAR	100	HATA NOOR BEG
8	DIPTY KHEDA	55	SAMNAN GARDEN	101	HUSAINI GULISTA
9	PITAMBER KHEDA	56	BAGARIYA KHEDA	102	TOOP DARWAJA
10	TAMBAKU MANDI	57	GULSHAN BIHAR	103	KATRA BIJAN BEG VAJEER BAG DARI WALA
11	MAHBOOB GANJ (HARIJAN BASRI)	58	KANHAI KHEDA	104	
12	WAJIR BAGH (CHARRHI)	59	GOVIND PURAM	105	TAKIYA HAJI NUSRAT
13	HATA SURAJ SINGH	60	RAINE NAGAR	106	JHAWAI TOLA
14	HAYAT NAGAR	61	MADHAV PUR	107	BAWARCHI TOLA
15	PEER NAGAR	62	AZAD NAGAR	108	GULLU KI TAKIYA
16	CHANDOGYA	63	FAREEDI NAGAR	109	SEKHPUR HABIBPUR
17	CHANDOGYA KHEDA	64	SARDAR NAGAR	110	ASHOK NAGAR
18	HADIYA BAZAR	65	ADARSH NAGAR	111	PATHARKATTA WALI GALI
19	HARI NAGAR	66	AHIRAN KHEDA	112	NAUBASTA
20	BARI GAON	67	BARAURA HUSSAIN BADI	113	KATTRA CHAURAHA
21	PURANA TOOPKHANA	68	PREM NAGAR	114	TIRVENIGANJ
22	BARAUNA	69	RAJA BIHAR		
23	DUBAGGA	70	NEW FARIDI PUR		
24	MANSOOR NAGAR	71	TAPE WALI GALI		
25	KANCH COLONY	72	BUNIYADA BAGH		
26	VALMIKI BASTI MEHANDI GANJ	73	FAZIL NAGAR		
27	MEHANDI GANJ	74	ANGORI BAGH		
28	LAKAD MANDI PURANA HAIDAR GANJ	75	CHOTE SHAH ALAM NOORBADI		
29	SHAHI KHAIRAT KHANA	76	MISHRI BAGH 1,2		
30	BHAWNIGANJ AHIBARAN TOLA	77	MALLAHI TOLA		
31	PHOOL MOTI LAL (HARIJAN BASTI)	78	BARAF KHANA		
32	AHMAD GANJ	79	MUSAHIB GANJ		
33	GAU GHAT	80	HAIDRI MASJID MUFTI GANJ		
34	DAULAT GANJ	81	NANAK NAGAR		
35	IQBAL NAGAR	82	JHAKAD MANDI		
36	SAJJAD GANJ	83	MUSAHIB GANJ		
37	RAM GANJ	84	MALLAHI TOLA		
38	KASHI BIHAR	85	KALE KI GALI		
39	MURG KHANA	86	HATA MIRZA ALI KHAN		
40	SAJJAD BAGH	87	BARAF KHANA		
41	BARAHMANI TOLA	88	SHA KI TAKIYA		
42	MALL PUR	89	RAIS MANJIL		
43	NARPAT KHEDA	90	RAIS MANJIL BAGH		
44	BHABHTA MAU	91	SHARIF MANJIL		
45	MUNNU KHEDA	92	LANGAD KHANA		
46	MOHANI PURWA	93	GALLA BAZAR		

Zone 7	
Slum Count	Name of Slum
1	AVANTHI PURAM
2	TIKA PURWA
3	JARHARA
4	CHANDAN
5	KHADAGPUR
6	PANDIT PURWA
7	SUGGA MAU PURWA
8	HARIHAR NAGAR
9	PANI GAON
10	KAMTA
11	ISMYLE GANJ
12	SURENDRA NAGAR
13	MULAYAM NAGAR
14	VIBHUTI KHAND
15	SHANKAR PURI ISMAYEEL GANJ
16	LUV KUSH NAGAR
17	PRATAP NAGAR (SARVODAY NAGAR GHOSIYANA)
18	GHOSI PURWA
19	KANHAI LAL PURWA
20	MUNSHI PURWA
21	SAMIUDDIN PUR
22	BASTAULI
23	GAJIPUR
24	HARDASI KHEDA
25	MATTIYARI
26	TAKROHI
27	MAYAWATI COLONY
28	AMRAHI
29	TAKROHI DUDA COLONY
30	BHUSA KHEDA
31	PAKHA PURWA
32	RAMDEEN PURWA
33	GANNEY KA PURWA
34	KALYAN PUR
35	BAHADUR PUR
36	BENI GANJ
37	ATRAULI
38	ZEHRA PURWA
39	ADIL NAGAR
40	MOHAMMAD PUR

Zone -8			
Slum Count	Name of Slum	Slum Count	Name of Slum
1	BADALI KHEDA	48	USARI
2	SAMBAR KHEDA	49	PIPRAULI
3	BARGAWAN	50	SALEH NAGAR
4	CHILLAWAN	51	FIRANGI KHEDA
5	MADARI KHEDA	52	AMBEDKAR NAGAR
6	CHHOTI PAKRI	53	KUBER BAGIA
7	BARAULI KHALILABAD	54	SHEETAL KHEDA
8	NAI BASTI	55	DEVI KHEDA (BIG)
9	NEEL MATH	56	BHADRUKA
10	PANCHAM KHEDA	57	SARPAT GANJ
11	REWATA PUR	58	SECTOR-G MEIN NEAR G.R.A. HOUSE
12	UTRETIA	59	SECTOR-G NEAR MULTI ACTIVITY CENTRE
13	ESHWARI KHEDA	60	SECTOR-H NEAR EIDBLUS BAZAR
14	HAIWAT MAU		
15	KETEHRİ BAAG		
16	DURGA PURI		
17	BHAGWANT NAGAR		
18	NEELMATHA (SHARDA NAGAR)		
19	NEELMATHA BAZAR		
20	IBRAHEEMPUR GAON		
21	CHIRAIYA GAON		
22	SUBHANI KHEDA		
23	NEPAL GANJ		
24	RATHINDRA NAGAR		
25	BHEEM TOLA		
26	NATKHERA		
27	LAUNGA KHEDA		
28	RAJIV NAGAR		
29	KUMHAR MANDI		
30	RAMJAN NAGAR		
31	RAMTOLA PASIANA		
32	BHAGAWATI VIHAR		
33	BALDEV VIHAR		
34	MUNNASAI KUTIYA		
35	BRAHM TOLA		
36	BANGALI KHEDA		
37	MIRZAPUR (AURANGABAD KHALSA) (ARTHIK ADHAR)		
38	BEHASA		
39	THODE KHEDA		
40	BIRHANA KHEDA (ARTHIK ADHAR)		
41	KILA MOHAMMADI		
42	AURANGABAD JAGEER		
43	AURANGABAD KHALSA (ARTHIK ADHAR)		
45	KHWAJAPUR (ARTHIK ADHAR)		
46	NEW BEHESA		
47	RAHEEMABAD (ARTHIK ADHAR)		

APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE OF THE STUDY

“Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers: A Sociological Study of Selected Areas of Lucknow City”

Name of the slum_____

Name of the ward where slum is located_____

Name of the respondent_____

Address of the respondent (Give landmark)_____

INVESTIGATOR’S INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF INFORMED CONSENT

I am Akhand Pratap Singh pursuing M.Phil. Programme in Department of Sociology, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (A Central University), Lucknow. Title of my research “Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers: A Sociological Study of Selected Areas of Lucknow City”. For conducting research survey, I will administered interview schedule and the information gathered during research will not revealed to anyone and their identity will not be published.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. From how many years you have been living in this slums? (in years)
 1. Less than or equal to 10
 2. 11-20
 3. 21-30
 4. 31-40
 5. More than 40
2. What is your age? (in years)
 1. 18-27
 2. 28-37
 3. 38-47
 4. 48-57
 5. More than 58
3. What is your gender?
 1. Male
 2. Female
 3. Transgender
4. What is your marital status?
 1. Single
 2. Married
 3. Widowed
 4. Divorced
 5. Separated
5. What is your occupational status?
 1. Self-employed
 2. Salaried
 3. Regular wage
 4. Casual labour
 5. Others (specify)

6. In which caste group you belong?
1. General
 2. Other Backward Class (OBC)
 3. Schedule caste (SC)
 4. Scheduled tribe (ST)
 5. Others (specify)
7. What is your religion?
1. Hindu
 2. Muslim
 3. Christian
 4. Sikh
 5. Others (Specify)
8. Do you have voter identity card?
1. Yes
 2. No
9. Do you have Aadhaar card?
1. Yes
 2. No
10. Do you have Ration card?
1. Yes
 2. No
11. (If 'Yes' for 10) Which category of ration card do you have?
1. Below Poverty Line card (BPL)
 2. Antyodaya Card
 3. Any Other
12. Whether your family is nuclear or joint?
1. Joint
 2. Nuclear
13. How many members in your family? (in numbers)
1. Less than or equal to 2
 2. 3 to 4
 3. 5 to 6
 4. 7 to 8
 5. 9 to 10
 6. More than or equal to 11
14. On what basis, do you get your wages?
1. Daily
 2. Monthly
 3. Contractual
 4. Seasonal
 5. Not Regular
 6. No Wage
15. What is your income? (in Rupees per months)
1. Less than or equal to 3000
 2. 3001 to 6000
 3. 6001 to 9000
 4. 9001 to 12000
 5. More than 12001
 6. No income
16. What is the status of your health?
1. Very good
 2. Good
 3. Fair
 4. Poor
 5. Don't know
17. Do you take service in the health care center during illness?
1. Yes
 2. No

18.(If 'Yes' for 17) From where do you go to take health service?

1. Government/ and its allied hospital
2. Private hospital/ and its allied hospital
3. Quakes
4. Treatment at home
5. Focused on Self-Medication
6. Homopathic/ ayurvedic center
7. Spirit Healer
8. Any other (specify)

19. From where do you take medicines?

1. Inside the health care center
2. Outside the health care center
3. Charity Homes
4. Others (specify)

20.(If 'No' for 17) Why do you not take health services from the health care center?

1. Treatment done by untrained persons
2. Lack of money
3. Fear of Social stigma (In case of contagious disease e.g., AIDS, T.B., Leprosy etc.)
4. Because of distance from home to hospital
5. Entire procedure of getting health services is full of hassles
6. Transportation problem
7. Lack of awareness
8. Any others (specify)

21. Are you literate?

1. Yes
2. No

22.(If 'Yes' for 21) What is the level of you education?

1. Primary level (from nursery to class 5)
2. Secondary level (from class 6 to class 12)
3. Higher level (graduation/diploma to higher degree)
4. Others (Specify)

23.(If 'Yes' for 21) You studied in which type of educational academic institution?

1. Private institution
2. Government institution
3. Others (Specify)

24. Have you found any improvement in your Quality of Life because of education?
1. Yes
 2. No
25. (If 'Yes' for 24) What do you think that how would your Quality of Life be improved due to education?
1. Employment increases
 2. Society respects the educated person
 3. Education person can lead healthier life
 4. Others (Specify)
26. (If 'No' for 21) What are the reasons of not taking education from academic institution?
1. Engagement in labor work
 2. Excess mobility for work
 3. Burden of household chores
 4. Distance from home to academic institution
 5. Others (Specify)
27. Which type of house you live in?
1. Owned
 2. Rented
 3. Others (Specify)
28. Which kind of house is it?
1. Kutcha
 2. Semi-pucca
 3. Pucca
 4. Others (Specify)
29. (If 'Rented' for 27) What is the rent of your house? (in Rs./ months)
1. Less than or equal to 200
 2. 201 to 400
 3. 401 to 600
 4. 601 to 800
 5. 801 to 1000
 6. More than or equal to 1000
30. Do you have access of drinking water?
1. Yes
 2. No
31. (If 'Yes' for 30) What are the sources of drinking water? (you may answer one or more than one option)
1. Private tap
 2. Public tap
 3. Tubewell/ Handpump
 4. Pond/ canal
 5. Government water tanker
 6. Private water tanker
 7. Others (Specify)

32. (If 'Yes' for 30) How many hours do you get water in a day?
1. Less than 2 hours
 2. 2 to 4 hours
 3. 4 to 6 hours
 4. Whole Day
 5. Not regular
33. Do you pay money for water?
1. Yes
 2. No
34. (If 'Yes' for 33) How much money you pay for water? (in Rs./ month)
1. Less than or equal to 500
 2. 501 to 1000
 3. 1001 to 1500
 4. 1501 to 2000
 5. 2001 to 2500
 6. More than or equal to 2501
35. Have you installed electric meter?
1. Yes
 2. No
36. (If 'Yes' for 35) How many hours do you get electricity in your house in a day?
1. 0 to 2 hours
 2. 2 to 4 hours
 3. 4 to 6 hours
 4. 6 to 8 hours
 5. Whole day
 6. Not regular
37. (If 'Yes' for 35) How much money you pay for electricity? (in Rs./ month)
1. Less than or equal to 500
 2. 501 to 1000
 3. 1001 to 1500
 4. 1501 to 2000
 5. 2001 to 2500
 6. More than or equal to 2500
38. (If 'No' for 35) What are sources of electricity other than electric meter?
1. Through illegal means (katiya)
 2. Solar lantern
 3. Charged battery/ inverter
 4. Others (Specify)
39. Do you Have LPG connection?
1. Yes
 2. No
40. (If 'Yes' for 39) When do you use LPG cylinder for cooking?
1. Frequent
 2. Not frequent / Sometime
 3. Never
 4. Others (Specify)
41. (If 'Not frequently' for 40) What are the sources of cooking food other than LPG? (you may answer one or more than one option)
1. Electric heater
 2. Kerosene stove
 3. Wood/coal/ dung cake/ dry leaves

4. Others (Specify)

42. What alternative you opt in absence of LPG connection?
 1. You buy the cylinder from black market
 2. Usually borrowed cylinder from neighbour
 3. Others (Specify)

43. How much money you spend to buy gas cylinder? (in Rs./ month)
 1. Less than or equal to 500
 2. 501 to 1000
 3. 1001 to 1500
 3. More than or equal to 1501

44. Do you buy ration from Public Distribution System (PDS) outlets?
 1. Yes
 2. No

- 45.(If 'Yes' for 44) What are the problems in purchasing ration from PDS outlets? (you may answer one or more than one option)
 1. The ration is of poor quality
 2. The PDS outlets open irregularly
 3. Shortage of ration in the PDS outlets
 4. The PDS Outlets is far from the house
 5. Entitled person does not getting food grain while those that are ineligible are getting undue benefit
 6. Others (Specify)

46. Do you get nutritious food per day?
 1. Yes
 2. No

47. (If 'Yes' for 46) How many times do you get nutritious food in a day?
 1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three

48. (If 'No' for 46) Why do you not take nutritious food? (you may answer one or more than one option)
 1. Lack of money
 2. Lack of awareness of benefit of food
 3. Focus on amount of food they intake
 4. Serve their nutritious food to their family member
 5. Others (Specify)

49. Do you buy clothes?
 1. Yes
 2. No

50. (If 'Yes' for 49) How much you spend on your clothes in a year? (in Rupees)

1. Less than or equal to 500
2. 501 to 1000
3. 1001 to 1500
4. 1501 to 2000
5. More than 2000

51. (If 'Yes' for 49) From which market do you buy you clothes?

1. Shops in market
2. Weekly market
3. Others (Specify)

52. (If 'No' for 49) How do you arrange clothes?

1. Provided by family members
2. Many NGOs or other charitable trusts to come to distribute cloths
3. Others (Specify)

53. Availability of following in infrastructure facilities/ services:

Infrastructure facilities/ services	Yes	No
Common dumpster		
Drainage system		
Bathroom/ toilet		
Road/ path/ lane		
Street light		
Account in Bank/ financial institution		

54. (If 'Yes' in common dumpster in 53) Who usually throws the garbage into common dumpster?

1. Municipality/ Corporation
2. Resident(s)
3. Others (Specify)

55. (If 'No' in common dumpster in 53) What alternative you have adopted for garbage disposal?

1. Dispose the garbage into open land
2. Throw anywhere such as open drainage, street
3. Others (specify)

56. (If 'Yes' in Drainage system in 53) What is the type of drainage system?

1. Underground
2. Covered Pucca
3. Open pucca
4. Open Kutcha

57. (If 'Yes' in bath/ toilet facility in 53) What type of bath/ toilet facilities do you have?

1. Flush toilet
2. Pit toilet/ latrine
3. Others (Specify)

58. (If 'No' in bath/ toilet facility in 53) what alternative you have to access the bath/ toilet facilities?

1. Go to Open field
2. Use public toilet/ bathroom made by government
3. Mobile toilet/ bathroom
4. Others (Specify)

59. (If 'Yes' in road/path/lane in 53) Which type of path/ lane/ road you walk and ride a vehicle?

1. Motorable Pucca
2. Motorable Kutcha
3. Non-motorable pucca
4. Non-Motorable Kutcha

60. (If 'No' in road/path/lane in 53) How much distance your house has from the nearest motorable road? (in meters)

1. Less than or equal to 200
2. 200 to 400
3. 400 to 600
4. 600 to 800
5. 800 to 1000
6. More than or equal to 1000

61. (If 'Yes' in bank account in 53) What are the purposes of opening a bank account in the bank/ financial institution? (you may answer one or more than one option)

1. Opened account for taking loan
2. Transaction purpose work
3. To receive government financial benefit
4. Deposit money as a saving

5. Others (Specify)

62. (If 'No' in bank account in 53) Why have you not opened an account in bank/ financial institution? (you may answer one or more than one option)

1. Nothing left after huge expenditure in household chores
2. Spend in other activities as loan to generate capital
3. Others (Specify)

63. Do you have own vehicle?

1. Yes
2. No

64. (If 'Yes' in 63) Which vehicle do you have? (you may answer one or more than one option)

1. Bicycle
2. Bike
3. Car
4. Others (Specify)

65. (If 'No' in 63) What are the other sources of mobility? (you may answer one or more than one option)

1. Public transport
2. Accompanying with someone who have their vehicle
3. Cover the distance by walking
4. Others (Specify)

66. Do you have cell phone?

1. Yes
2. No

67. (If 'Yes' in 66) Do you have internet connection in your cell phone?

1. Yes
2. No.

68. What are the services you take from your cell phone? (you may answer one or more than one option)

1. for calling purpose
2. Usually text message
3. Book the cylinder
4. Pay the bill online
5. Online marketing
6. Watching movies
7. Others (Specify)

69. Are you aware about Government-run policies/ schemes? (you may answer one or more than one option)

1. Atal Pension Scheme
2. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation scheme

3. Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojna
4. Integrated Child development Services 5. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna
6. Mid Day Meal Scheme 7. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna
8. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna 9. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna
10. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojna Bima Yojana
11. Sukanya Samridhi Yojna 12. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna
13. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna 14. Antyodaya Anna yojna
15. Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendra 16. Ujala Yojna
17. Kisan Credit Card 18. Others (Specify)
19. No Awareness about schemes

70. Do you think that Government-run policies/ schemes work effectively for you?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Can't say

71. Do you meet with any NGOs/ Social Activist?

1. Yes 2. No

72. (If 'Yes' in 70) What reasons you met with NGOs and/ or Social Activist?

1. Conflict resolution (In case of fighting among the slum dwellers)
2. Civic issues (water, electricity, sanitation, health, education)
3. Personal issues (like children admission, making ration card, admit in hospital etc.)
4. Eviction from the land where the slum dwellers are living
5. Others (Specify)

73. What kind of help have NGOs and Social Activist provided you?

1. Provide education or aware about certain issues/ Government scheme
2. Helped in getting employment
3. Provide legal or financial help
4. Provided transportation cost in case they don't have money to return to their house
5. Provided Internet Knowledge
6. Provide Health check up
7. Others (Specify)

74. What were the reasons that you could not take help from NGOs and Social Activists?

1. Personal problem
2. Lack of money (you cannot afford travelling cost)
3. No knowledge of any NGOs or social activist
4. Issue of time
5. Others (Specify)

75. You are facing any social problem, to whom do you like to take help?

1. Elected representatives
2. Social Activist/ NGOs
3. Both
4. Neither
5. No Opinion

Thank you for a great support. As I said earlier, your identity and information provide by you will be kept safe and not disclosed in the public sphere.