EFFECT ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF SEEMAPURI SLUM DWELLERS UPON RELOCATION
Submitted by
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source:http://www.chem.info/news/2012/09/trash-energy-plan-worries-ragpickers

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ABSTRACT
Urbanisation ('push' and 'pull' mechanism) and an ever increasing number of informal settlements are among today's most serious challenges to sustainable urban development. In the developing world, there is a high rate of migration to urban areas which has further worsened the situation. The people who relocate from rural to urban areas in search for better economic opportunities such as employment often choose to settle in informal areas (Tsenkova, 2010) because of high cost of living in the cities. These people are often faced with extreme poverty and social exclusion. The starting point of the development of human communities is the formation of a correct understanding of people's needs and then the investigation of the achievements of development. Measurement of quality of life offers an appropriate means for achieving such an understanding, for study of quality of life establishes a link between local authorities and citizens for constructive interaction leading to interpretation of and discussion on key issues affecting people's lives. Seema Puri is a 30-year-old settlement in the capital consisting mostly of slums. This study is a descriptive- analytical inquiry and covers the overview of existing conditions in Seemapuri and study of relocation project of Seemapuri. The relocation should be done in accordance with the needs of the slum residents since "one size does not fit all". The change in quality of life can be achieved only by practical interventions and not going by the book.

KEYWORDS: Informal settlements, Quality of life, Urbanisation, Relocation, J.J clusters, Seemapuri slums, Slum dwellers

INTRODUCTION:

Urbanisation ('push' and 'pull' mechanism) and an ever increasing number of informal settlements (INSEs) are among today's most serious challenges to sustainable urban development. While, in the past, urban areas have been - and still are - places of opportunities, today, they are described as hotspots of crime and numerous challenges (Wamsler& Brink, 2014). Many countries are facing the problem of regional disparities in the levels of development. This has resulted in rising poverty, particularly in developing countries. It forces people from different states to migrate to the capital city in search of employment opportunities and a better quality of life. This has led to growth of squatter settlements, i.e., slums which come up on public lands, marginal open spaces and along the road, railway tracks, etc. India is emerging as one of the fastest urbanizing countries in the world and has reached a staggering urban population of 285 million (2001 census).It is estimated that by the middle of this century or probably earlier, the country would be more urban than rural. The economic base of the nation through expanding industries, trade, commerce and services has already shifted to the urban centres. In 2001, only 1/3 of the country's population was living in urban areas. Nonetheless, even at such a low level of urbanization, the total urban population is very large. In 1991, of the 20 largest cities in the world, three (Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi) were from India. In 2001, 6 of the 20 largest metropolises in the world were from India.

Rapid growth of informal settlements in developing countries constitutes one of the most intriguing forms of urbanization. Current urbanization in developing countries (DCs) is mostly characterized by the proliferation (rapid increase) of slums and informal settlements. Unfortunately, existing strategies and policies have done little to mitigate their expansion. The UN-Habitat (2003) reports that 78.2 % of the urban population within developing cities currently live in informal settlements (IS). Moreover, IS are growing at least twice the rate of planned settlements (Choguill, 1996).

The starting point of the development of human communities is the formation of a correct understanding of people's needs and then the investigation of the achievements of development. Measurement of quality of life offers an appropriate means for achieving such an understanding, for study of quality of life establishes a link between local authorities and citizens for constructive interaction leading to interpretation of and discussion on key issues affecting people's lives. Results of studies on quality of life can be used to identify again previous political strategies and to design future planning policies, and, as a result, to achieve the objectives of development plans (Lee, 2008: 1207; Ahmadvand et al., 2012: 106). Thus, planning for development of quality of life as a basic principle has always received attention from planer and managers of development (Ghalibaf et al., 2011: 34).

Moreover, to study of quality of life and to identify factors affecting it can help to identify problematic areas, causes of people's dissatisfaction, people's priorities in their lives, impacts of socio-demographic factors on quality of life; and to investigate and evaluate the efficiency of policies and strategies with respect to quality of life. Researchers have pointed out that local social participation in quality of life studies can be a crucial support for making policies and setting long-term goals (Schmitt, 2002: 4; Santos and Martins, 2007: 413).

Considering the issues discussed and knowledge of the importance of quality of life in the development of societies, researcher has attempted to investigate the quality of life among the residents of Seemapuri slum dwellers. Besides shedding light on the general condition of quality of life of the residents of this settlement, this inquiry also identifies strong and weak points and paves the way for future planning by planers and authorities so as to enhance quality of life and its indicators in the settlements.

AIM OF THE STUDY:

Evaluate the quality of life in slums pre-relocation as well as post-relocation of slum dwellers of Seemapuri. The quality of life studies are becoming more relevant for inclusive development of society and country.

OBJECTIVES:

-To discuss the existing living conditions of urban poor in the study area, i.e, SEEMAPURI.

-To study existing policies for slums in Delhi.

-To analyse the relocation process and its effect on life of urban poor.

SCOPE:

To attain *the above stated objectives, the present study has the following scopes:*

1.   *The study will cover the quality of the settlement in terms of their housing conditions, demography, socio-economic aspects (religion, caste, education, occupation, and monthly per capita income), social infrastructure, water supply, drinking water, sewerage disposal, solid waste disposal, sanitation, toilet facility, safety.*

2.   *Seemapuri relocation proposal project to be implemented for the slum dwellers.*

3.   *The effect of resettlement on the life of slum dwellers of seemapuri in terms of their quality of life.*

4.   *The quality of life indicators are objective in nature since the relocation project is a proposal to be implemented in the near future.*

LIMITATIONS:

1.   *The study covers only one settlement colony due to short time span.*

2.   *The quality of life indicators that will not be included in the study are type of ration card holders, type of media consumption, mode of savings, cleaning of house, ventilation, transportation network, land use, land ownership, street lighting, government services and responsibilities, fire and police stations, assets.*

SITE CONTEXT:

Seema Puri is a 30-year-old settlement in the capital consisting mostly of slums. The living conditions here are cramped and unhygienic. The inhabitants are mostly migrants from other states who work as daily wage labourers, drivers, rag-pickers, construction workers or street vendors/shopkeepers.

	No. of H.H	Population	Area(ha)	Density (person/ha)	Average income (Rs./day)
Delhi	100727646	16787941	147488	113.82	n.a
Seemapuri slums	157	785	0.45	1744.4	200-300

SITE DETAILS:

BLOCK D, NEW SEEMAPURI, J.J CLUSTER SETTLEMENT, EAST DELHI.

location: d-block, New Seema Puri (part-ii)

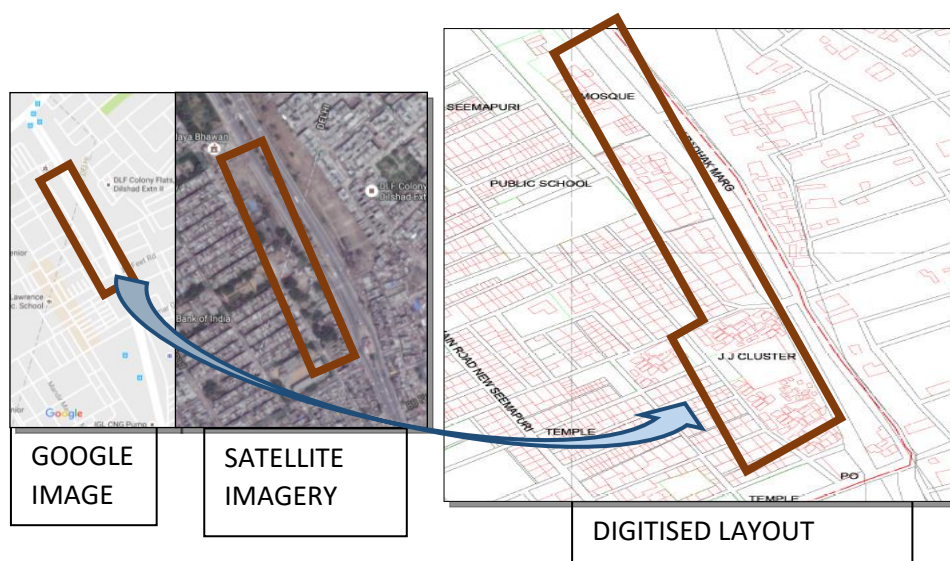Households: 157

land owning agency: DUSIB

land area: 4956sq.m.

Parliamentary constituency: North East Delhi

ward no: 242

revenue district: Shahadara

GOOGLE IMAGE

SATELLITE IMAGERY

DIGITISED LAYOUT

RELOCATION SITE:

Proposed relocation site has been identified on the city periphery, named **PHOOT KURD,** adjacent to bawana industrial estate and bawana village.

100 families of slum in SEEMAPURI will be shifted to flats in Delhi's PHOOT KURD in response to AAP government's push to give respectable housing facilities to the residents of jhuggi jhopris in the city.

The implementation of the new policy started from a Jwalapuri slum cluster and this relocation scheme is likely to be extended to another 40 clusters across the city.

The AAP government through the DUSIB formulated "Delhi Slum & JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2015" for the resettlement of jhuggi jhopri bastis across the city. The DUSIB is the nodal agency for the rehabilitation of slums in the city.

The city government's "Delhi Slum & JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2015" has cleared the roadblock in the resettlement of the slum clusters by increasing the number of beneficiaries. Only 47% of the total residents in a slum used to be eligible for the relocation process. But with the new policy the eligibility rate of beneficiaries has shot up to 90% and above.

The flats to be occupied by the slum dwellers were constructed by the Shila Dixit Government under policy Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (central govt. mission) and made by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board which was made by Shila Dixit govt in 2010 under Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Act, 2010 which has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi on the 1st April, 2010. These flats were completed 2 years back and were in line to be allotted. The rehabilitation of the Seemapuri slum cluster is long overdue.

A housing society had moved against the jhughi jhopri cluster as the land it had encroached was meant for the construction of road. But there was resistance among the dwellers as only a few were eligible for rehabilitation under the old scheme. The land vacated by the 100 families will be used by the Public Works Department to construct road.

In all, there were over 157 households in the slum cluster in Seemapuri. Of which, 100 families were found eligible and allocated flats near Bawana. A slum dweller should possess three proofs to be eligible under the policy. These include an identity card, name in the electoral roll before January 1 2015, and the aadhar card.

An appellate body has been formed to look into the claims of the ineligible slum dwellers in Seemapuri. Only the occupant will be the beneficiary as per the policy. If somebody is living as a tenant and possess all the three proofs, he will be eligible for relocation not the owner of the dwelling. If the rehabilitation of the national capital's slum-dwellers has become such a tedious process, the future of pro-poor policies looks extremely bleak.

ONE COMPLETE UNIT OF EWS HOUSING (Source: http://delhishelterboard.in/main/?page_id=3644)

DSIIDC is one of the implementation agency under (JNNURM) a scheme launched by Govt of India to provide basic services to urban poor's.

Technology adopted:-
DSIIDC is using two different low cost construction technologies for construction of houses. The salient features of the technologies are:-
(a) Monolithic RCC Construction
- 230mm Brick walls replaced by 100mm thick RCC walls.
- Concreting is done in one go for the entire house up to one floor using specially designed formwork.
- Formwork is easy to erect also known as Mywon technology.
- Technology allows faster construction and save in maintenance cost.
- Best suited for in situ development resulting in saving of construction time, finishing cost and maintenance cost.
- Carpet area is more as compared to conventional technology.
- Design of RCC monolithic structure is based on IS: 456.
(b) Precast RCC planks and joist Roofing systems
- Use of load bearing high strength machine moulded bricks of modular size having less thickness resulting in saving of finishing cost and maintenance cost.
- Precast joist and planks used in roofing resulting in elimination of shuttering.
- Reduction in cost and execution time.
- High strength precast ferro cement elements used in staircase, kitchen shelve & sunshade.
- Technology approved by CBRI & BIS.
- Technology has been standardized by BIS code: IS: 13990 & IS: 13994.
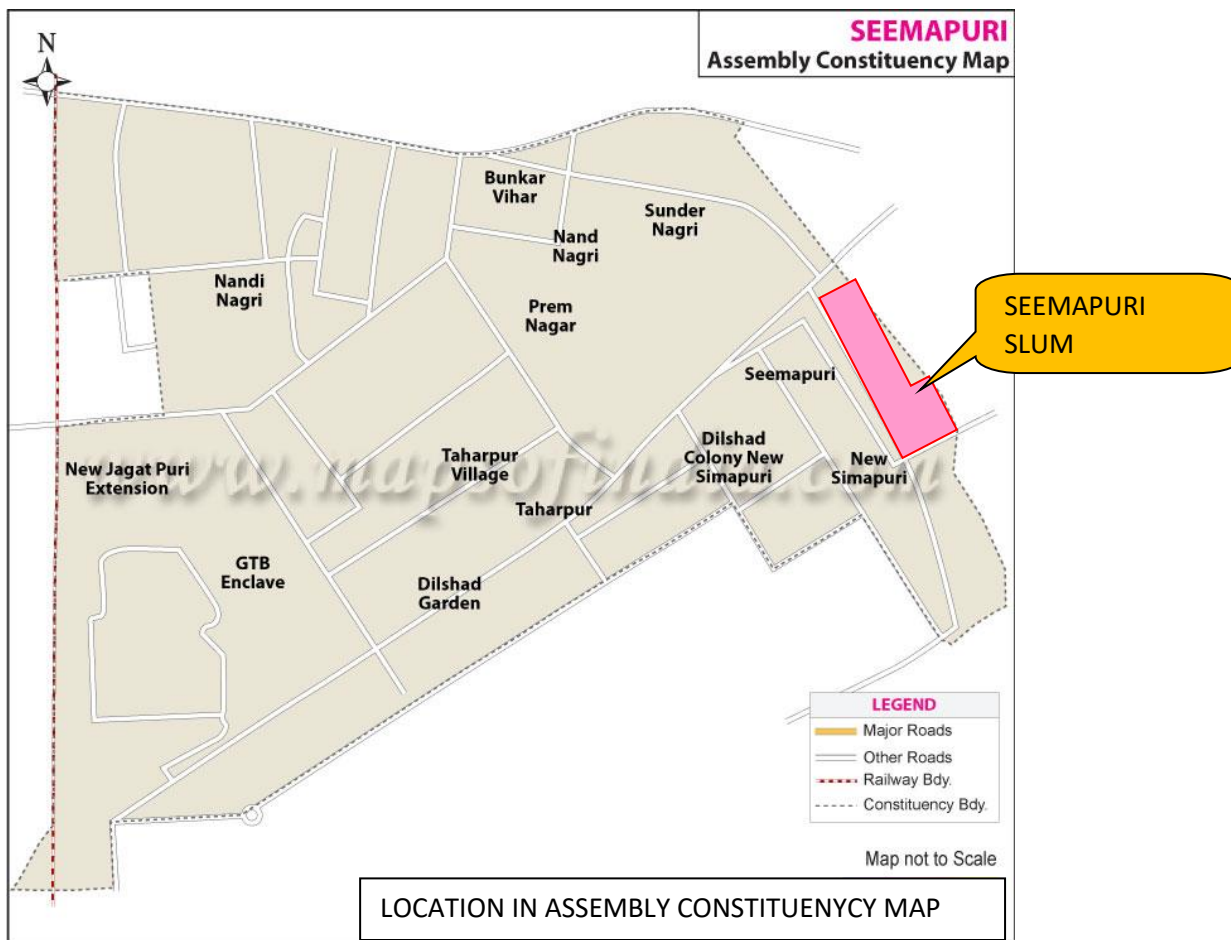
STUDY DESIGN:

Survey sample:
The study of Seemapuri slums was done taking a random sample from 157 households of the slum cluster. In the whole ward, 28 households were personally surveyed. The slum is situated along the Delhi- U.P border, located on the road. Here the dwellers are majorly rag pickers, here waste separation of the entire district takes place.
SAMPLE= 28 H.H out of 157 H.H =17% size.

sex		%
male	16	57.14
female	12	42.86
TOTAL	28	100.00

marital status		%
married	12	42.86
unmarried	10	35.71
divorced/separated	4	14.29
widow	2	7.14
TOTAL	28	100.00

House ownership		%
owned	19	67.86
rented	8	28.57
TOTAL	27	96.43

SEEMAPURI
Assembly Constituency Map

SEEMAPURI SLUM

LEGEND
Major Roads
Other Roads
Railway Bdy.
Constituency Bdy.

Map not to Scale

LOCATION IN ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENYCY MAP

The aspects and components used to measure the quality of life have been listed down in the following table:

PARAMETER	INDICATOR	MEASURING ITEMS
Housing	Type Of Dwelling Piped Water In The House Electricity For Lighting Type Of Sanitation Satisfaction With Dwelling	quantitative data- mean and standard deviation used categoric data and dichotomous data set- % used
Income/GDP Per Person	Income Per Month Satisfaction With Money Available Satisfaction With Standard Of Living Perceived Socio-Economic Status	quantitative data- mean and standard deviation used categoric data and dichotomous data set- % used
Jobs/Employment	Type Of Employment Satisfaction With Working Conditions	quantitative data- mean and standard deviation used categoric data and dichotomous data set- % used
Education	Years Of Education Literacy Rate School Enrolment Rate	quantitative data- mean and standard deviation used categoric data and dichotomous data set- % used
Civic Engagement/ Good Governance	Participation In Elections Satisfaction With Local Government	quantitative data- mean and standard deviation used categoric data and dichotomous data set- %

		used
Life Satisfaction		Perceived Life Satisfaction Perceived Happiness
Safety	Crime Rate	quantitative data- mean and standard deviation used categoric data and dichotomous data set- % used
Age, Gender	Respondent's Age Respondent's Gender	quantitative data- mean and standard deviation used categoric data and dichotomous data set- % used

- histograms, bar charts and pie charts used to represent data graphically.
- frequency distribution used to represent the data set.
- In statistics, a **frequency distribution** is a table that displays the frequency of various outcomes in a sample Each entry in the table contains the frequency or count of the occurrences of values within a particular group or interval, and in this way, the table summarizes the distribution of values in the sample.
- In mathematics and statistics, the **arithmetic mean**, or simply the mean or average when the context is clear, is the sum of a collection of numbers divided by the number of numbers in the collection. The collection is often a set of results of an experiment, or a set of results from a survey. The term "arithmetic mean" is preferred in some contexts in mathematics and statistics because it helps distinguish it from other means, such as the geometric mean and the harmonic mean.
- In addition to mathematics and statistics, the arithmetic mean is used frequently in fields such as economics, sociology, and history, and it is used in almost every academic field to some extent. For example, per capita income is the arithmetic average income of a nation's population.
- In statistics, the **standard deviation** (SD) is a measure that is used to quantify the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of data values. A low standard deviation indicates that the data points tend to be close to the mean (also called the expected value) of the set, while a high standard deviation indicates that the data points are spread out over a wider range of values.
- The standard deviation of a random variable, statistical population, data set, or probability distribution is the square root of its variance. It is algebraically simpler, though in practice less robust, than the average absolute deviation. A useful property of the standard deviation is that, unlike the variance, it is expressed in the same units as the data. There are also other measures of deviation from the norm, including mean absolute deviation, which provide different mathematical properties from standard deviation.

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA:

Basic amenities available in the urban slum reveal the miserable living conditions of the slum dwellers. It measured through the availability of toilet, bathroom, drinking water facility, drainage, garbage disposal, electricity, etc.

PARAMETER- ELECTRICITY:

Electricity is considered as a parameter of measurement of development and quality of life. Regarding this parameter this is seen that 64% of households in slums used electricity, while rest 36% did not have electricity access and used some other source of lighting such as kerosene. But it was observed that none had a legal connection.

Electricity supply		%
Yes	18	64.29
No	10	35.71

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

36%

64%

- yes
- no
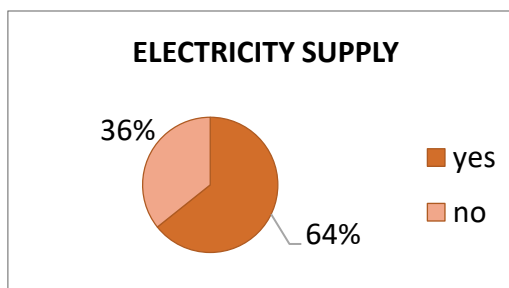
| Total	28	100.00

PARAMETER- SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER:

Safe and pure drinking water is a basic need for life. The sample survey reveals that 50% of slum residents use water of water tanker, 39% use boring water for drinking, while only 10% have private taps in their house. The quality of water of water tankers is not up to the mark. Further, they have to wait for long time in queues for water. During summer months when there is acute shortfall of water, the slum residents are charged for water so as to get water through those private water tankers. Poor quality of water lead to illness like diarrhea and other water borne diseases. Slums are considerably disadvantaged as far as source of drinking water were concerned. In slums, none of the household use any kind of scientific device for pathogen killing or germs filtration.

WATER SUPPLY

11%
50%
39%

- water tanker
- Bore hole
- private tap
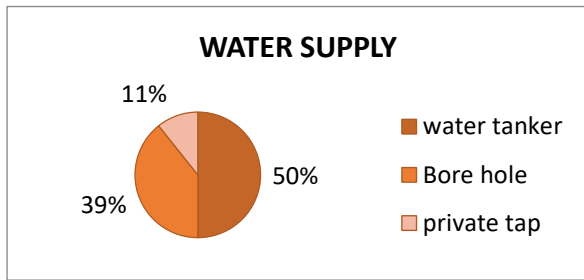
Water Supply		%
water tanker	14	50.00
Bore hole	11	39.29
private tap	3	10.71
TOTAL	28	100.00

Pay for Water		%
No	13	46.43
yes	11	39.29
don't know	4	14.29
TOTAL	28	100.00

PAY FOR WATER

14%
47%
39%

- No
- yes
- don't know
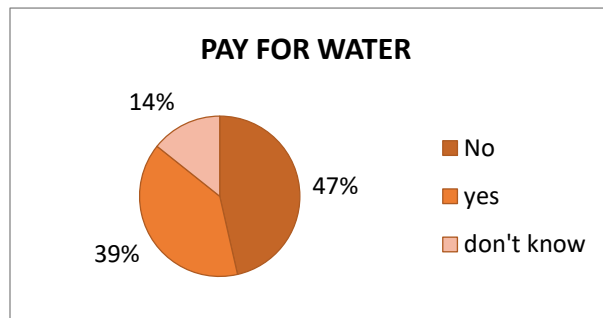
| Waiting time water queue					
CATEGORY	x-value	FREQUENCY(f)	xf	x^2f	%
0mins-10mins	5.00	5.00	25.00	125.00	17.86
10mins-20mins	15.00	9.00	135.00	2025.00	32.14
20mins-30mins	25.00	11.00	275.00	6875.00	39.29
>30mins	35.00	1.00	35.00	1225.00	3.57
n/a	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	7.14
TOTAL	80.00	28.00	470.00	10250.00	100.00
		MEAN	VARIANCE	SD	
		16.79	349.29	18.69	

WATER QUEUE TIME
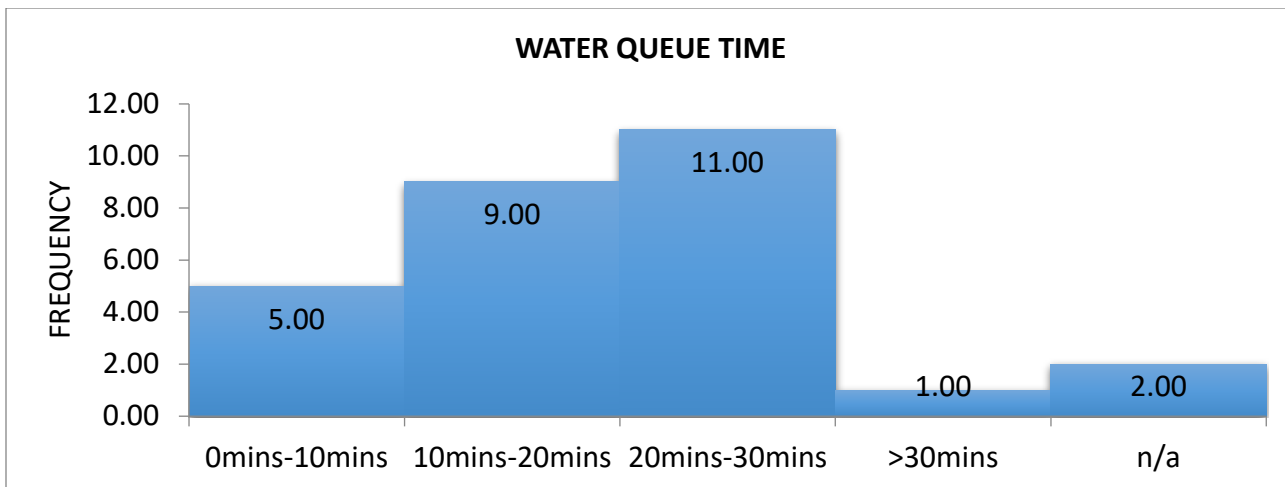
PARAMETER- SHELTER:

House constitutes the most vital aspect of the basic needs of man. Every individual needs to protect his life from thieves, flood etc. For this purpose proper house is necessary for everyone. On the basis of maternal used in walls and roofs, we classified all houses in to three categories, Pucca, Semi pucca and Kuccha .A pucca house is one, which is constructed with cement and concrete roofing. Semi pucca house is constructed with stone with cement and concrete roofing. A kuccha house is made of mud with thatched and or tin sheet roofing.
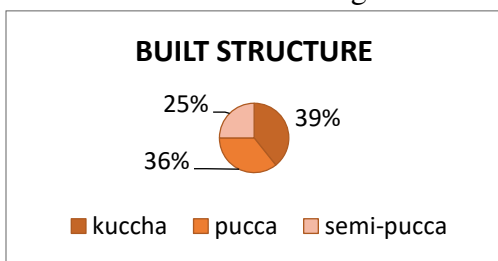
BUILT STRUCTURE

| Building Type		%
kuccha	11	39.29
pucca	10	35.71
semi-pucca	7	25.00
TOTAL	28	100.00

The structure conditions and the age of the structure of the slums show the degrading condition of the houses with majority of structure conditions falling into fair and poor category and only 32% of considerably good structure condition structure. Age of structure survey shows that almost 40% of recent construction prevails in the slum area and very much deviation from the average condition suggests the old construction being present in the area. Dilapidating structures and self- construction is a leading cause of catastrophic disasters since Delhi lies in seismic zone IV.

condition		%
good	12	32.14
fair	9	42.86
poor	7	25.00
TOTAL	28.00	100.00

HOUSING CONDITION
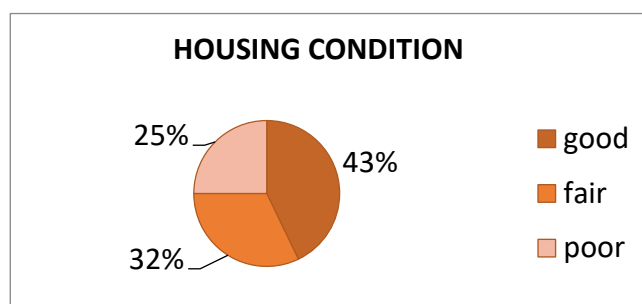
Age of house					
CATEGORY	x- value	FREQUENCY(f)	xf	x^2f	%
0-10 yrs	5	2	10	50.00	7.143
11-19yrs	15	11	165	2475.00	39.286

|					
20-49yrs	35	10	350	12250.00	35.714
50-69yrs	60	3	180	10800.00	10.714
> 70yrs	80	2	160	12800.00	7.143
TOTAL	195	28	865	38375.00	100.000
		MEAN	V	SD	
		30.89285714	1339.643	36.60113	

AGE OF HOUSE
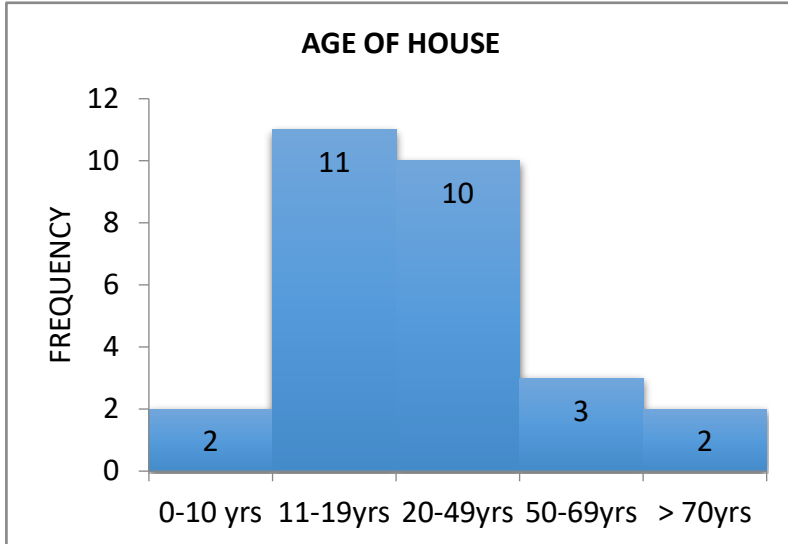
Available field data reveals that around 70 percent of household had two rooms in the house and 18 percent of houses had only single rooms for cooking, eating, sleeping and reading without any toilet and bathrooms. The data reveals that very few household had three rooms.

Habitable rooms		%
1	5	17.86
2	20	71.43
3	3	10.71
TOTAL	28	100.00

PARAMETER- SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL:

Sanitation is not only important for healthy living but also ensuring a non-polluted environment. The majority of sample households had a poor sewerage disposal facility.

sanitary pollution		%
Yes	21	75.00
No	7	25.00
TOTAL	28	100.00

**SANITARY POLLUTION**
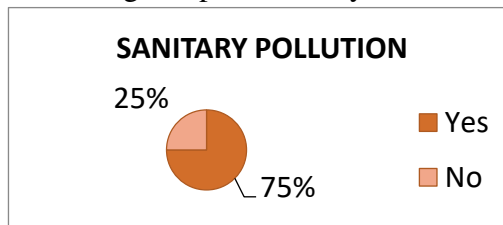
PARAMETER- GARBAGE DISPOSAL:

The risk of human health are compounded in the slums, where garbage collection is non-existent in most cases and drainage tends to be poor, promoting growth of insects and other diseases (Sundari,2003). There is no adequate arrangement of garbage disposal, dhalaos are missing from the nearby areas also. The major occupation of these slum residents is rag-picking so they are the ones who collect all the waste of the city and segregation is done in this area. They are important people for effective city functioning. The irony prevails that there is no such garbage disposal and collection method existent for these people.

Garbage Disposal		%
burn it	18	64.29
dump it	7	25.00
bury it	3	10.71
waste is picked up	0	0.00
TOTAL	28	100.00

GARBAGE DISPOSAL
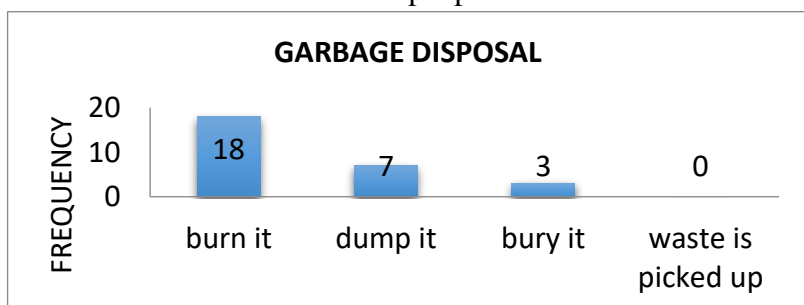
Litter		%

high	12	42.86
medium	12	42.86
low	4	14.29
TOTAL	28	100.00

LITTER

14% · 43% · 43%

- high
- medium
- low
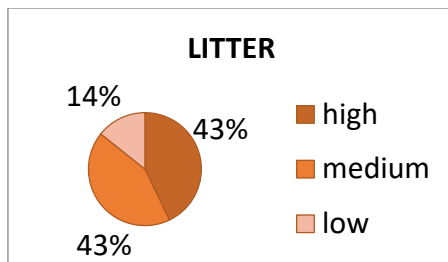
PARAMETER- MEDICAL FACILITIES:

Around half the urban population in developing countries is suffering from one or more of diseases associated with inadequate provision of water and sanitation (DFID,2001). Therefore medical facility is a significant parameter of measurement of quality of life. The 35% of slum dwellers use clinics, 28% use hospitals and 35% have access to traditional healers and doctors only.

type of health services		%
Clinic	10	35.71
Hospital	8	28.57
Traditional healer	7	25.00
Doctor	3	10.71
TOTAL		100.00

HEALTH SERVICES
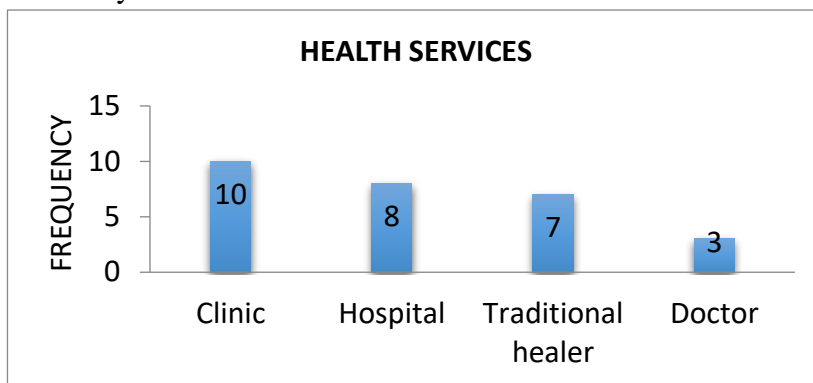
PARAMETER- SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE:

Socio-economic profile of slum dwellers presents a vivid picture of factors such as caste, religion, education, occupation and annual income of the family, etc. The variables of caste and religion play equally important role in patterning and growth of slums. Bangladesh (35%) and Muslims (29%) accounted for a major community. Indian and Nepali constitute equal share of 17%.

ETHNICITY		%
bangladeshi	10	35.71
muslim	8	28.57
indian	5	17.86
nepali	5	17.86
TOTAL	28	100.00

ETHNICITY
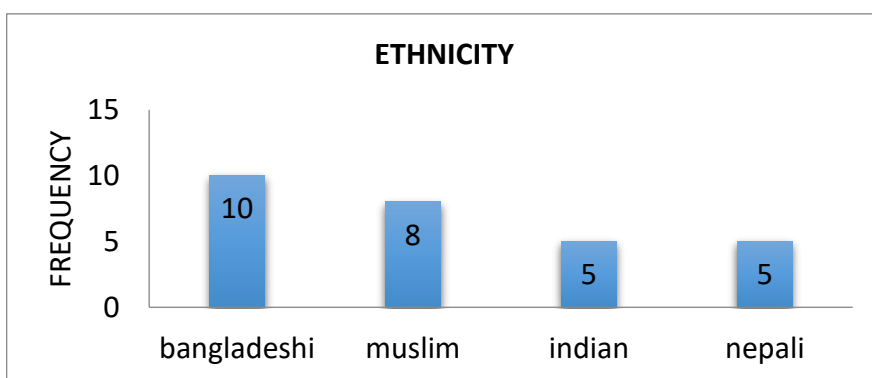
Education status of the head is significant for analysis because education status of the head reflects in the perception of the health of the household. We observe majority household heads were less educated with schooling years of about 5-8 years only.

years of schooling				
CLASS	X-VALUE	FREQUENCY (f)	xf	x^2f
0-5	2.50	9.00	22.50	56.25
5- 8	6.50	11.00	71.50	464.75
8- 12	9.50	7.00	66.50	631.75
12-15	13.50	1.00	13.50	182.25

|				
>15	16.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	48.50	28.00	174.00	1335.00
	MEAN	v	SD	
	6.21	41.46	6.44	

SCHOOLING YEARS
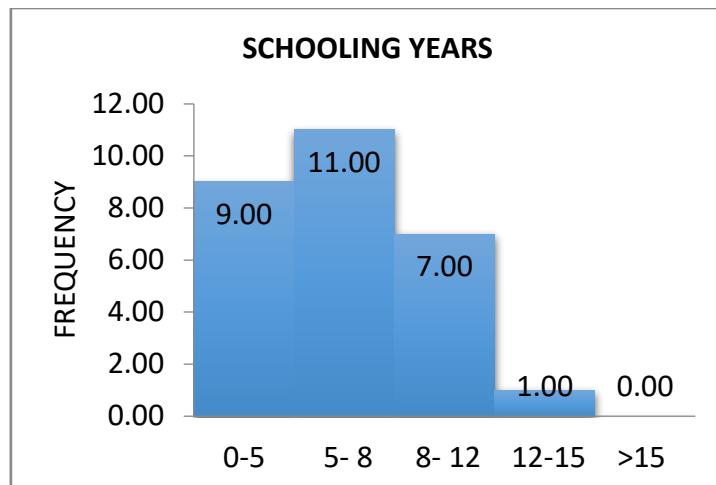
The employment status is a basic indicator of economic soundness of households. Majority of the person include unskilled work rag picking, security guards, and construction work .It show that number of unemployed person is very high in females as compared to males. The domination of unskilled work among the marginalized communities reflects uncertainty of income on their part.

occupation		%
rag picker	16	57.14
security gaurd	4	14.29
casual labour	2	7.14
taxi driver	2	7.14
inactive	1	3.57
landlord/ landlady	1	3.57
shop worker	1	3.57
street vendor	1	3.57
TOTAL	28	100.00

OCCUPATION
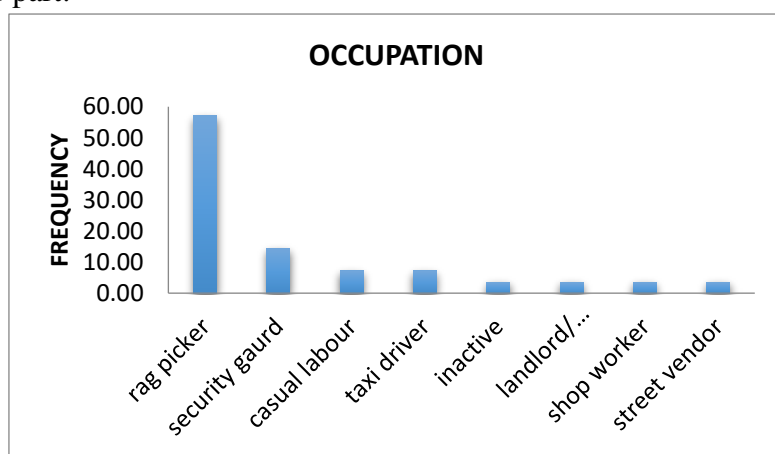
The quality of life is measured directly with the help of the family income. The distribution of household income shows that around 85 percent of household reported an income of less than Rs 1000 a month. The remaining 15 percent received between Rs 1000 and 2000. Per-capita Income is an important criteria used for measuring the standard of living of the people.

income(monthly)					
CLASS	X-VALUE	FREQUENCY (f)	xf	x^2f	%
INR 0-INR 250	125.00	8.00	1000.00	125000.00	28.57
INR 251-INR 500	350.00	8.00	2800.00	980000.00	28.57
INR 501-INR1000	750.00	7.00	5250.00	3937500.00	25.00
INR 1001-INR2000	1500.00	4.00	6000.00	9000000.00	14.29
> INR2000	3500.00	1.00	3500.00	12250000.00	3.57
TOTAL	6225.00	28.00	18550.00	26292500.00	100.00
		MEAN	V	SD	
		662.50	938355.36	968.69	

MONTHLY PCI

- INR 0-INR 250
- INR 251-INR 500
- INR 501-INR1000
- INR 1001-INR2000

29%, 29%, 25%, 14%, 3%
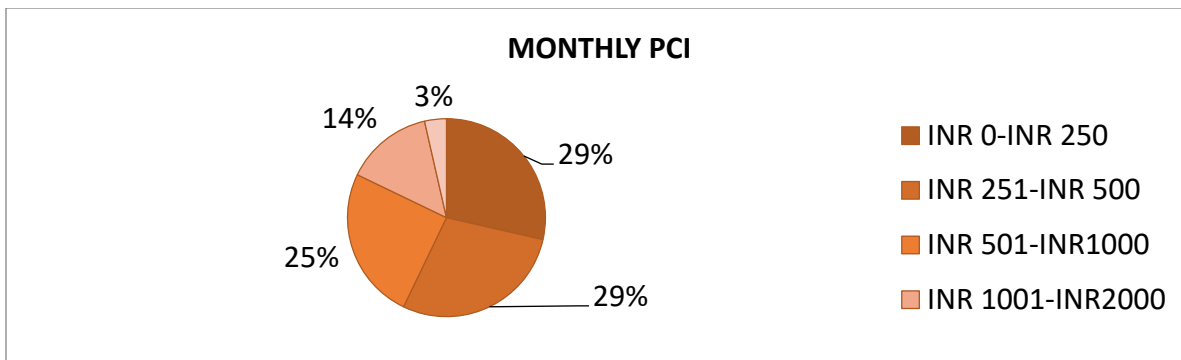
PARAMETER- SANITATION:

Living conditions have a direct impact on health. Availability of toilet is an important indicator of the sanitation. Toilet is one of the most serious and common problems among all urban poor. The living condition in slums are usually unhygienic and are an important factor in accelerating transmission of various water borne diseases.
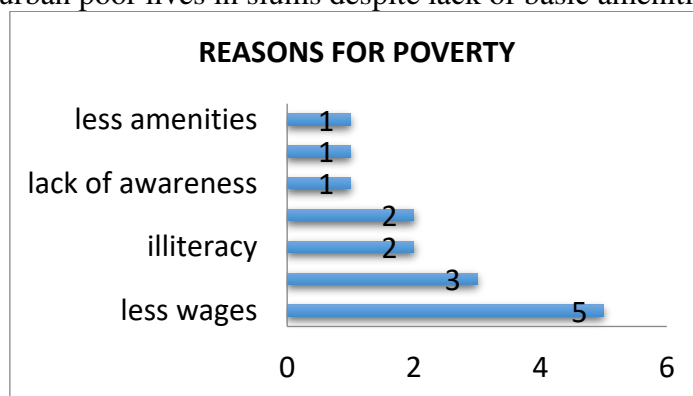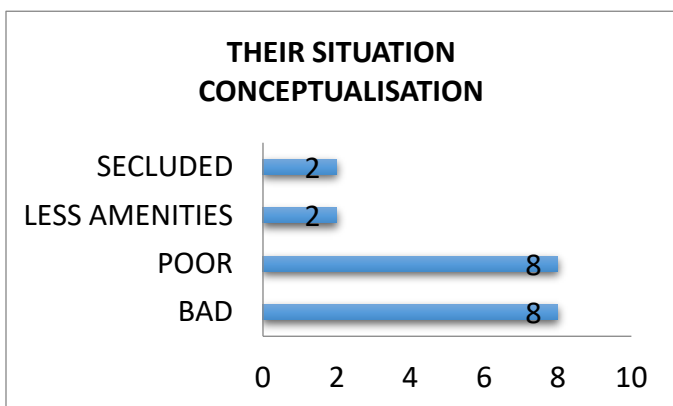
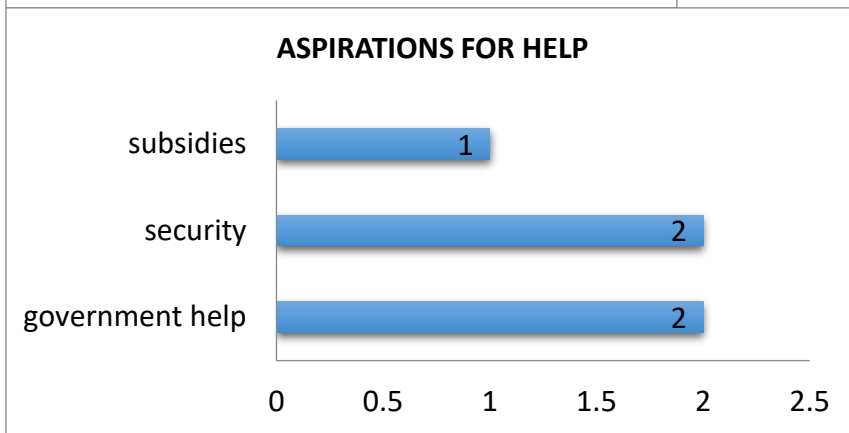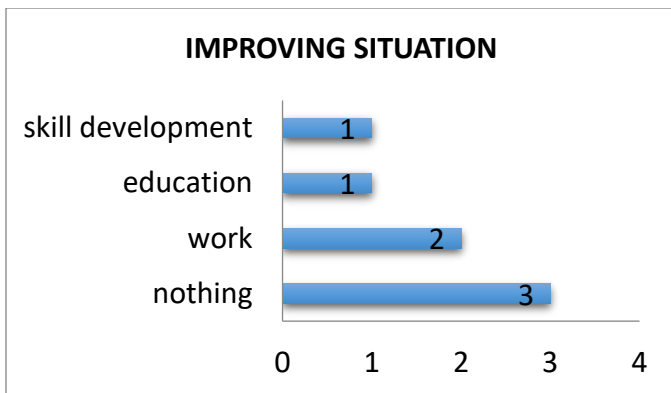| Type of toilet		%
Govt./community	17	60.71
private	6	21.43
Pit-latrine	3	10.71
don't know	2	7.14
TOTAL	28	100.00
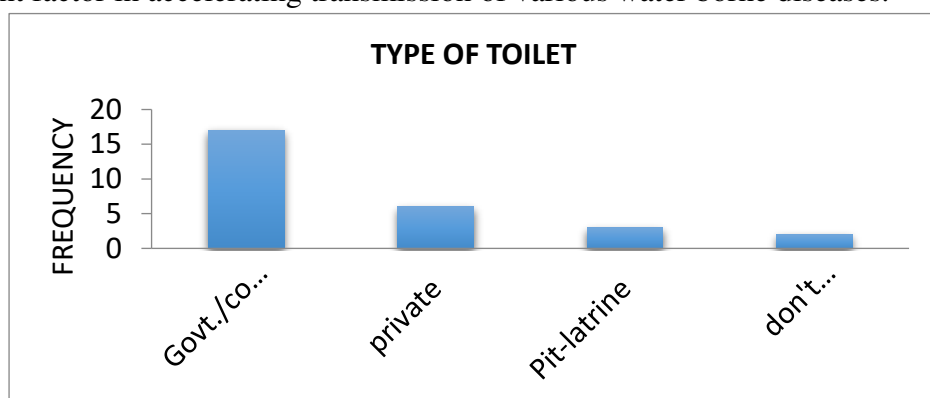
Only 6% slum residents have toilets in their house while the rest are dependent on the community toilets and neighborhood pit-latrines. Inadequacy of in-house toilets is major cause of health deterioration. Lack of proper toilet and use of open space by these deprived communities results in the outbreak of communicable illness during winter season and this account for hike in the morbidity. Most houses had a small area partitioned in some way that was used for bathing.

PARAMETER- OPINIONS:

Opinions are important vehicle through which one could understand the existing mental attitude of people in general and groups, and community in particular. Not only the environment or public utility services but also socio economic problems such as poverty and employment are acute to urban poor. This could be a reason why urban poor lives in slums despite lack of basic amenities.

IMPROVING SITUATION

Category	Value
skill development	1
education	1
work	2
nothing	3

(x-axis: 0 1 2 3 4)

ASPIRATIONS FOR HELP

Category	Value
subsidies	1
security	2
government help	2

(x-axis: 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5)

CONCLUSION:

Slums not only seem trapped in a low-human-capital equilibrium, but they also exhibit dysfunctional institutions, low levels of physical capital, and poor access to developed services. Slums can be thought of as areas of depressed public and private investment where neither government nor broader society has managed to organize in a way that provides for widespread provision and maintenance of public goods (and we are defining "public good" broadly to include clean water, sanitation, garbage collection, a social safety net, and the legal infrastructure of property rights that allows for an effective market in land and housing).

Without formal land titles, slum dwellers lack the incentives to improve the quality of their homes and neighbourhoods. Informal settlements have typically emerged on vacant government land, which implies that the property rights over the land held by individuals living there are highly illiquid, although they may be enforceable locally.

Quality of life is a multi-dimensional concept that needs to be measured by a composite index that is able to assess the quality of life in a region. Only once quality of life is measured can trends in quality of life be monitored and analyzed in order to direct policy decisions.

Widespread governance failures work against the prospects for the urban poor to find creative solutions to upgrade the quality of their neighbourhoods (as envisioned in Turner and Fichter 1972). A large amount of anecdotal evidence suggests that allocation mechanisms in slums are inefficient and that private actors or bureaucratic entrepreneurs first the governance space, as opposed to legitimate local governments or community representatives. For example, land and housing markets are often controlled by a handful of powerful or well-connected individuals: landlords, local bureaucrats, or gang members.

In India, slum populations were comprehensively enumerated for the first time in 2001, but discrepancies in the state-level definitions of slums and the refusal of some states to validate the slum statistics resulted in "gross under-estimation/under-coverage of slum populations in the country" (Government of India 2011). Lack of representation can have dramatic consequences when issues of eviction are at stake.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

The study shows various indicators of quality of life of the area and the comparison can be done to assess the change the slum dwellers will be impacted upon by after the resettlement. The relocation site and the present site have some contrasting characteristics:

PARAMETER	SEEMAPURI SLUM SITE	PHOOTKURD RELOCATION SITE
Housing	Dwelling- semi-pucca Piped Water- no Electricity- illegal Sanitation- no Satisfaction With Dwelling	Dwelling- pucca Piped Water-yes Electricity-legal Sanitation- toilet and bath in each unit Satisfaction With Dwelling
Income/GDP Per Person	Income Per Month-low Satisfaction With Money Available-no Satisfaction With Standard Of Living-no Perceived Socio-Economic Status-poor	Income Per Month-assumed to be better Satisfaction With Money Available-yes Satisfaction With Standard Of Living-yes Perceived Socio-Economic Status-better
Jobs/Employment	Type Of Employment-rag pickers Satisfaction With Working Conditions-no	Type Of Employment-labour Satisfaction With Working Conditions-yes
Education	Years Of Education-8-10 Literacy Rate-low School Enrolment Rate-less	Years Of Education-increase Literacy Rate-better School Enrolment Rate-increase
Life Satisfaction	Perceived Life Satisfaction-no Perceived Happiness-no	Perceived Life Satisfaction-yes Perceived Happiness-yes
Safety	Crime Rate- more	Crime Rate- gated community

Thus, it can be concluded that the relocation from the present site will bring a hope amongst the slum dwellers to prosper and improve their current status quo.

The proximity to a village will enable friendliness which they lack here, and the proximity to industrial area will bring a big time career and job opportunity to work harder with improved wages and eventually rise out of the poverty traps and break the notion prevailing to rise out. The new location will be a ladder of progress to these slum dwellers.

INFERENCES:

- The relocation should be done in accordance with the needs of the slum residents since "one size does not fit all".
- the change in quality of life can be achieved only by practical interventions and not going by the book.
- hope to prosper should be there and interventions should keep those aspirations lively.
- low wages and job uncertainty have been dealt nicely, by locating the people next to an industrial site, providing them with fixed and assured income generator.
- security and safety are essential for survival, the gated communities provide the same so that people can live peacefully with no fear of future eviction and invest on their neighbourhood.
- the sense of ownership will be there.
- proper and regulated basic amenities will be provided them with all required infrastructure.
- education and skill development centre to initiate and enhance their skills and create awareness about their livelihood and living conditions so they improve their literacy rate, education is the sole parameter of progress.
- community area and open parks for leisure and recreation, a way to build up their social life as well.
- all these have been incorporated by DUSIB and DSIIDC in their new site so they have a new beginning to life with a brighter side this time.

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