

# Slum Rehabilitation and Well-Being

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**Abstract**—A house is more than just four walls and a roof to provide shed. Housing is one of the basic necessities of mankind and it is hard to imagine a life without having a home to go back to after a long days' work. According to the UN-Habitat Report (2012), almost 33% of the world population live in slums especially in the developing countries. In India around 65 million people live in slums. This work focuses to capture the relation between slum rehabilitation and well-being. It also tries to capture the well-being of people staying in slums and how they envisage it to improve once they are rehabilitated. While in the case of, already rehabilitated residents, the paper does a comparative analysis of their pre and post- rehabilitation well-being. Subjective well-being of the slum dwellers and rehabilitated residents is measured in terms of the satisfaction with life scale with the help of structured questionnaire and in-depth interview. Bharat Nagar, a slum in Mumbai and Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA, Mumbai) residents have been a part of the sample. The paper covers different aspects of their well-being like satisfaction with current residence, community relations, dwelling expenditure, livelihood and perceived resettlement by measuring their quality of life indicators. The paper analyses that rehabilitated residents have a higher well-being than slum dwellers however, in absolute terms their well-being is still worse-off which shows that the government policies towards the upliftment of slum dwellers haven't been much of a success.

**Keywords:** Slum, Slum Rehabilitation, Subjective Well-Being, Satisfaction, Happiness.