

**Improving the Socio-economic Conditions of Slums
Through NGO's Intervention in Peshawar**



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CERTIFICATE

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DEDICATION

Every challenging work needs self-efforts as well as guidance of elders specially those who are very close to our heart.

My humble effort I dedicated to my sweet and loving Parents.

“Ami & Abu”,

Whose affection, love, encouragement and prayers of day night make me able to get such success and honour.

Along with all hard working and respected Teachers.

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CBO	Community Based Organization
CFW	Child and Family Wellness
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GNI	Gross National Income
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
HHI	Household Interview
HMC	Hayatabad Medical Complex
HPI	Human Poverty Index
IDP	Internally Displaced Peoples
IPA	Interpretative Phenomenology Analysis
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
KENSUP	Kenya Slum Upgradation Program
KISIP	Kenya informal settlement Improvement Project
KMC	Kolkata Municipal Corporation
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KTH	Khyber Teaching Hospital
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OPP	Orangi Pilot Project
OTO	Objective Task Operation
PDA	Peshawar Development Authority
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WSSP	Water Sanitation and Services Peshawar

ABSTRACT

Improving the socioeconomic condition of slums is one of the development goals in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG's). Slums are the poor areas, where low income group of people lives. In general, the socioeconomic condition of slum dwellers is poor they have lack basic amenities; such as affordable education, functional skill, source of income, drinking water, basic infrastructure, utilities, health and hygiene resources. This study was conducted to examine the socioeconomic condition of slum and the Non-Government Organizations (NGO's) intervention in slum improvement of Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp areas of Peshawar district. This research thesis attempts to demonstrate the NGO's intervention in the context of socioeconomic condition of slum dwellers. This research thesis is conceptual in nature and based on detailed literature, collected from various books, magazines, conference research articles, NGO's and Governments reports and census of Pakistan survey etc. Lastly this research thesis suggests the NGO's to minimize and solve the problems and rising the living condition of slum dwellers, also this research thesis is a guideline information to policy makers, urban planners, environmental advocates, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and the researchers.

Findings of the study suggest that there is a need of community participation and more NGO's involvement for the improvement of slum dwellers. NGO's involvement in slums have largely positive impact on the socioeconomic condition of slum dwellers.

Keywords: Slum Dwellers, NGO's Intervention, Socioeconomic status of slums dwellers.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter is about the introduction, statement of purpose, research questions and what objective will likely to be achieved by the researcher from the field study. The first section briefly defines and explain the slums background and improving of slums. The next segment gives a comprehensive outline of the objectives and research question of the study which is further expanded to elaborate unit of data collection.

1.1 Background

A word “slum” is often used to define informal settlements within cities that have scarce/poor housing squalid, depressed condition. It is defined as “A densely inhabited area that is categorized by the living condition is low generally. These areas may also have known as shantytowns, barrios, ghettos, or favelas, although some of these terms have specific culture meanings”¹. Wide range of low-income settlements un-fit for human habitation due to overcrowding, lack of sufficient living space, durable housing of permanent nature, easy access to safe drinking water, access to adequate sanitation and other infrastructure and security (UN-Habitat, 2015).

Slums are often linked with Victorian Britain, particularly in industrial, Northern English Towns, low-land Scottish Towns, and Dublin city in Ireland. These were still inhabited until the 1940s, when the government started slum clearance and built new council houses. There are many more examples of previous slum housing in the UK, however they have been generally restored and bring back into more contemporary housing. Today, almost one billion people lives in slum. In developing world, one out of every three people lives in slum (UN-HABITAT, 2010).

The rapid pace of urbanization in developing countries is often cited as a key factor in the emergence and creation of slums and squatter settlements. In such situation, much of the rapidly growing urban population is accommodated in slums and squatter settlements, with the consequent effect of increasing the population of slum dwellers (Arimah, 2001)

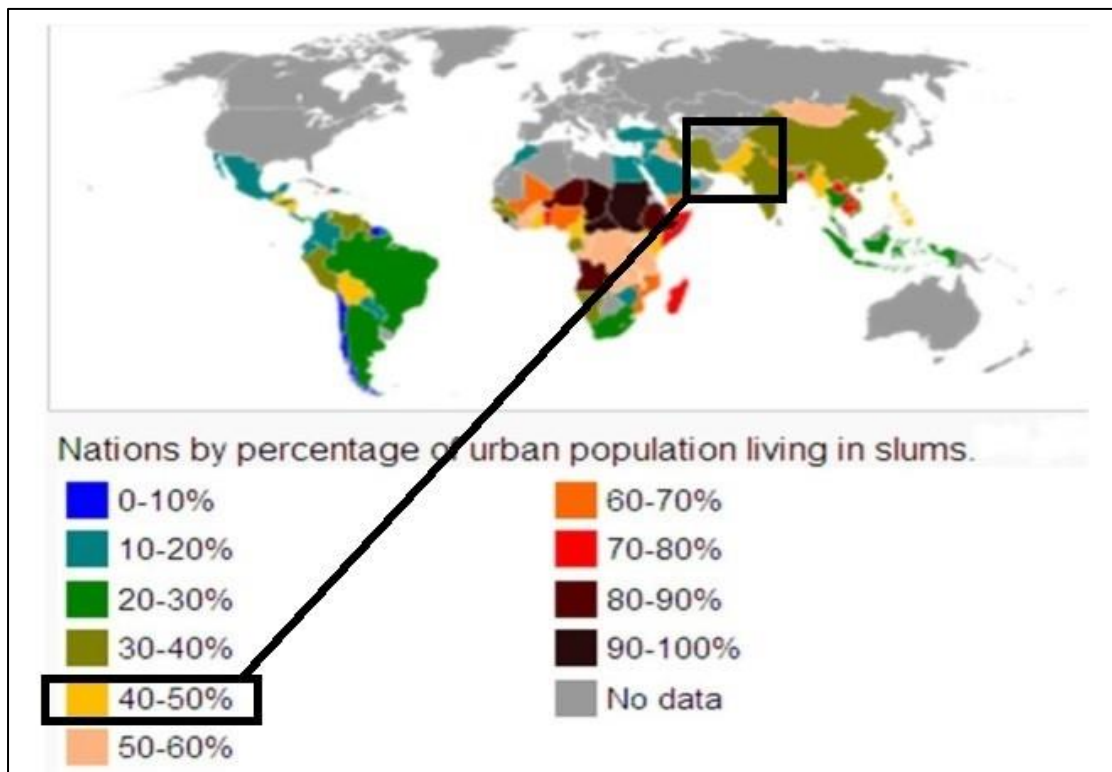
¹ <https://www.habitatforhumanity.org.uk/what-we-do/slum-rehabilitation/what-is-a-slum/>

Improving the quality of life in the slum is one of the development goals for new sustainable development. The existence of slums is essentially a manifestation of poverty, along with the economic and industrial development, slums will continue to exist and grow further. The developing of slums in the urban areas is the direct outcome of greater economic opportunities available in the cities and towns. The effect of improved standard of living prevailing in the urban area has also attracted not only the population from smaller settlements, but also the rural migrants to almost all the major urban centers resulting in the emergence of slums even in the heart of the cities. These slums occurred due to various factors, namely the shortage of developed land being beyond the reach of urban poor; large influx of population, rural migration to cities in search of jobs and inadequate provision of basic services and infrastructural facilities in the urban areas. In general, slums are the products of failed policies, bad governance, corruption, inappropriate regulation, dysfunctional land markets, unresponsive financial systems and a fundamental lack of political will. Among the urban population, slum dwellers are the poorest. Slum population have remained poor, deprived of the basic nutrition, minimally competent medical attention and basic education posing a great challenge for people living in slum area (Sufaira.C, 2013).

According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), report 2002 of Human Development Pakistan is a poor country and the Human Development Index (HDI) position is 138. According to Human Poverty Index (HPI) poverty level increases in 1999 majority of the people living below poverty line and majority of the people lives in squatter settlements. Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan and about half of their population lives in *katchi abadi*. In this way, Orangi town Karachi is the largest slum area in Asia. In Pakistan, over-all slum dwellers were estimated to be 47 percent of its total urban population in year 2007 (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2002).

According to UN-Habitat, (2010b) the number of slum dwellers is worldwide continuing to grow at the rate of 10 percent per year, to address this global and escalating problem of slum formation and expansion/growth many city governments as well as international institutions have programs aimed to lowering the rate of future slum formation. A lot of efforts have been made to improve the living and the economic conditions of slum dwellers by United Nation (UN), Non-Government Organizations (NGO's) and other Stakeholders (UN-HABITAT, 2010b).

Figure 0.1.1. Nations by percentage living in slums



The given figure represents the percentage of slum dwellers country wise and the above figure demonstrates that around 40-50% of urban population lives in slum in case of Pakistan.²

1.1.1 Characteristics of Slums

The above discussion gives a clear picture of what a slum looks like. From the aforementioned observation major characteristics of a slum are outline as follow:

- First, a slum is characterized by an area where the basic need of life is absent or in very poor/bad condition like poor shelter, lack of employment, lack of education facilities, poor health and hygiene.
- Second, slum is categorized by overcrowding and high density.
- Third, Poverty and social inclusion.
- Fourth, irregular or informal settlement, unhealthy living condition and hazardous location.

² UN-HABITAT, 2010

- Fifth, slum is categorized by substandard housing or illegal and inadequate building structures.

The afore-mentioned characteristics of slums living into concentration the fact, that slums are basically an inhibited area where deprivation level of human beings is very high (Shahrad, 2012).

1.1.2 Reasons for slum Growth

There are various reasons which are responsible for slum growth and emergence. Some of them are as follow:

- Rural-urban migration
- Inadequate housing
- Colonialism and segregation
- Poverty
- Politics
- Social conflicts
- Natural disaster
- Governance
- The pushing and pulling forces of migration
- Low income from agriculture
- Better job perspective

Following are the detailed reasons of the formation and growth of slum.

Population is a major characteristic of slum growth. The tremendous increase in the size of world population directly refer to slum growth.

One of the most important reason of slum growth is unprecedented migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. Due to lack of resources and for the sack of employment people shift from rural area to urban areas. Following are some important factors which are responsible for migration of people. Rural to urban migration is one of the major causes of slum formation and expansion. People move to the cities for the search of better job, better education for their children and diverse opportunities than subsistence level of farming in rural. rural migrants, mainly lured by higher incomes, continue to flood into cities. They thus expand the existing urban slums. Social networks might also explain rural-urban migration and people's ultimate settlement in slums. In addition

to migration for jobs, a portion of people migrate to cities because of their connection with relatives or families. Once their family support in urban areas is in slums, those rural migrants intend to live with them in slums.

Beside this from the time of industrial revolution large number of people have been steady and constantly moving towards towns and cities for the purpose of employment and security. Which may cause the slum growth in the urban city.

People move from rural to urban areas generally for economic/employment opportunities, but there is a main reason due to which people move it may be either "push" or "pull" factors. Push factors include what makes the people move away from a place (lack of jobs or social opportunities). Pull factors, are why people want to come to a place, for reasons such as better job opportunities or easier access to basic services, including education, infrastructure and healthcare.

For the purpose of better socioeconomic condition and employment opportunity people move from the native place.

Moreover, there are some factors which are responsible for migration of people from rural to urban areas like, poverty, hope or expectation of jobs, easy transportation, better opportunity, Politics, natural disaster, better services and amenities etc.

Hence these expectation attract more and more people towards cities where they also make prepare to shift shelters because they don't find accommodations easily and in the end this make shift becomes convert into slum (Zaman, Goswami, & Hassan, 2018). According to (Baruah, 2010), over 50% population lives in urban cities. The NGO's are currently working on electrification project both in rural and urban areas. Because electricity provides a wide range of social and economic benefits like greater potential for education due to better lighting, save time and efforts, improve traditional technique, improve access to information and digital connectivity it also improves productivity and health services. Furthermore, electrification in slum areas play a role of catalyst for women to generate a greater income. The NGO's plays a very significant role in sensitizing the stakeholder to the ground realities of the lives of urban poor. The NGO's primary responsibility is to motivate and mobilize slum communities to participate in the process of slum improving.

The slum dwellers demand more attention and require appropriate and suitable policy interventions. Various government organization are providing services and relief to

slum dwellers, the government alone cannot meet all their desire needs. Many NGO's are also involved in slum improving activities (Habib, 2009).

Urban poverty encourages the formation and demand for slums. The richer the country, the lower is the incidence of slums and, on the contrary, the higher the magnitude of slums in the country the lower is the gross national income (GNI) of that country.

Without that shelter/housing is the basic need of every human being. Lack of affordable low-cost housing and poor planning encourages the formation of slums.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The slum is the term refer to the unplanned area and mostly people of such area are poor and live in miserable condition. Even the people of slum area do not have the access to basic facility of life such as, health, education, sanitation, pure drinking water etc., The people of slum have the right to have accessibility to all these basic services.

Slum as a deprived/poor human settlement, that are economically, demographically and environmentally susceptible.

Due to rapid and unplanned urbanization, it has become very difficult for local or metropolitan authority to provide adequate resources, push economic growth and alleviate the poverty. Poverty is challenges not only for the poor and vulnerable but also for local / metropolitan authority and people of urban area because it brings social, environmental and public health problem with itself, because poor infrastructure, inadequate sanitation, drainage, sewerage, no proper point for solid waste disposal, etc. are the source of epidemic and other waterborne disease.

1.3 Research Problem

The main purpose of this study is to gather information of NGO's intervention in slums and understand the impact of slum upgradation on people lives to develop strategies and intervention which could result people live with dignity. Reseacher has opertionalized the reserch problem into following research questions and objectives.

1.4 Research Questions

In research, the research question(s) are the number of key questions that address the research process. These are often the precursor of research objectives (Saunders, Thornhill, & Lewis, 2009).

Following are the research question:

- How slums community perceive living in the slums?

The importance of this question is necessary in this research to investigate the precipitation and thinking of the people who are living in the slum areas.

- Are slums dwellers willing for upgradation?

Researcher means from this research question as, slum upgradation or improvement includes many types of upgradation such as physical upgradation, social upgradation and economical upgradation. Physical upgrading of slums with streets and improved access to municipal basic services through augmentation of physical infrastructure has proven to make formidable positive social and economic changes in many cities. Socially, upgraded slum improve the physical conditions, improve the general wellbeing of communities, strengthen local, social and cultural capital networks, the livelihood generation opportunities, quality of life, and access to services and opportunities in town and cities. Therefore the research question is important in this research.

- How people feel about the NGO's projects related to slums?

The research question means in this research to investigate the myth and realities of the NGO's work in the slum areas.

- How Non-Government Organizations (NGO's) participate in slum upgradation?

In this research the NGO's participation in slum upgradation means to check the interest of NGO's for the improving socioeconomic condition of poor.

1.5 Objectives of the Research

According to the author objective of the research refer to the clear, specific and defined statements that identify what the researcher wishes to accomplish as a result of doing the research (Saunders, Thornhill, & Lewis, 2009).

The core objectives of the study of slum are as follows:

- To assess the socio-economic condition of the people living in slums.

The researcher chooses the above objective due its dually significance. Firstly, to assess the social condition of the people who are living in slum. Social condition of slums includes housing status of slum dwellers, Education level, health condition of slums etc. Secondly to assess the economic condition of slum dwellers which includes employment status of slum dwellers, income level of slums inhabitants etc.

- To describe and analyse the housing condition in targeted area.

This objective is necessary in this study because the housing condition of most of the slums dwellers are worse. As housing / shelter is one of the basic human need. Therefore, this objective is significance to investigate their housing conditions and describe at accordingly.

- To understand the needs of the slum's community from the dweller's perspective.

Every individual has certain needs, it may include, provision of electricity, cleanliness, basic education, health and municipal services etc. the intention of the objective by selecting in this research is to find out the need of the slums dwellers according to their point of view.

- To investigate NGO's intervention for improvement and upgradation of slums.

Non-Governmental Organization play a vital role in any community development and betterment. Most of the organization working in developing and slum areas to make their condition better. Therefore, the objective was taken to assess the NGO's intervention and their outcome in terms of their living condition, education, housing, and health etc.

1.6 Explanation of key Terms/Concepts

1.6.1 Socio-economic

“The term socioeconomic c refers to the interaction between the social and economic habits of a group of people — like the dating habits of millionaires”³.

Economically speaking, these people are those living in the economic range of the city but not absorbed in the economy of the city. Socially speaking, they are mostly young with rural roots and with tendency towards having relation in their hometown without the skills necessary for living in cities. Culturally speaking, they are realistic and hardworking and trying to make better education and living condition for their children and for themselves.

In this research, the socio-economic conditions are often dictated by a community’s education and skill levels.

These in turn affect access to livelihoods and the ability to generate incomes and build savings

and assets for the family’s and community’s economic and social wellbeing.

1.6.2 Slum

Slum has many definitions depend on different views; “UN-HABITAT defines a slum household as a group of individuals living under the same roof in an urban area who lack one or more of the following (UN-HABITAT, 2006/7).

1. Durable housing of a permanent nature that protects against extreme climate conditions.
2. Enough living space which means not more than three people sharing the same room.
3. Easy access to safe water in enough amounts at an affordable price.
4. Access to adequate sanitation in the form of a private or public toilet shared by a reasonable number of people.
5. Security of tenure that prevents forced evictions.

In this research, the primary element taken under consideration is the lack of adequate space and

³ <https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/socioeconomic>

substandard quality of the structures/ home, inadequate housing, poor sanitation system, poor drainage system and lack of building planning and regulation which are constituted as a slum.

1.6.3 Intervention

Intervention comes from the Latin *intervenire*, meaning "to come between, interrupt." Often an intervention is intended to make things better outcome.⁴

socioeconomic conditions of slum areas.

1.6.4 Myth

(BIERLEIN, 2010) "Myth is a constant among all human beings in all times. The patterns, stories, even details contained in myth are found everywhere and among everyone. This is because myth is a shared heritage of ancestral memories, related consciously from generation to generation. Myth may even be part of the structure of our unconscious mind, possibly encoded in our genes. Myth is a telling of events that happen before written history and of a sense of what is to come. Myth is the thread that holds past, present, and future together. Myth is a pattern of beliefs that give meaning to life. Myth enables individuals and societies to adapt to their respective environments with dignity and value⁵".

"Myths are the traditional story, especially one which explains the early history or culture belief or practice of a group people or explains a natural event".⁶

In this research, myth is considered as an unproved or false collective belief that is used to justify a social institution.

1

⁴ <https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/intervention>

⁵ Definition of Myth quoted from the book *Parallel Myths* by J.F. Bierlein, <https://www.penguinrandomhouse.com/books/13448/parallel-myths-by-j-f-bierlein/9780345381460/>

⁶ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/myth>

1.6.5 Realities

This refers to the current exit true real situation/condition on the ground realities.⁷

Action taken to intentionally become involve in a difficult situation in order to improve the it or prevent it from getting worse⁸.

In this research reality is consider as the existing situation of slums or slum dwellers like the physician infrastructure of the slum dwellers.

1.7 Units of Data Collection

Data are collected from the two main sources namely primary and secondary sources. Primary data has collected from the government and non-government organizations Heads/Employees and from the head of slums household (HH). Secondary has been collated from published and unpublished literature obtained from various Journals, libraries, books, magazines and from published NGO's reports.

UDC of the researcher are as follow.

1.7.1 UDC-1, Government Officials/employees

Considering improving socioeconomic conditions of slums, researcher has collected data form government official/employees who directly or indirectly deal with slum or slum dwellers.

1.7.2 UDC-2, Non-Government Organization (NGO's) officials/employees

For knowing about the NGO's intervention for the improving socio-economic conditions of slums, researcher has collected data from NGO's official who directly or indirectly deal with the slum or slum dwellers.

1.7.3 UDC-3, Head of Slum Household (HH)

In this study for knowing the issues and problems of slums or slum dwellers, researcher has collected data from the head of slum household (HH).

⁷ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reality>

⁸ <https://www.google.com/amp/s/dictionary.cambridge.org/amp/english/intervention>

1.7.4 UDC-4, Published and Un-published Literature

Documents on the history of slums or any written material that provides information related to slums generally or those being studied particularly. It may include books/academic reports/newspaper articles/ journals etc.

The afore-mentioned UDCs are the key stakeholder may directly or indirectly for the improving of socio-economic conditions of slums. These UDCs address research questions and research objectives.

1.8 Chapter Summary

The chapter explained the key terms about the topic. In this chapter researcher has discuss about the background of the study, formation of slums, characteristics of slums and reason of slums formation and growth. The slum is the term refer to the unplanned area and mostly people of such area are poor and live in unhappy condition. To know about the NGO's intervention in slums and understand the impact of slum upgradation. Hope, socioeconomic condition and employment opportunity cause rural to urban migration which results formation of the slums.

CHAPTER 2

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter consists of four parts. Firstly, research strategy and research design are explained and justified in detail. Secondly, it contains explanation and justification of research tools for data collection. In third part of the chapter, sampling framework and sampling methods are discussed and in the final part local of the study discussed.

Research Methodology describes the actions to be taken systematically, to investigate a research problem and specific procedures or techniques used to achieve the goal and objectives of the study. The methodology section of research depends on two main points regarding the collection of data and its analysis.

2.2 Research Method and Methodology

Research methodology is a process to solve research problem systematically. It can also be claimed as a science of studying how research is conducted scientifically (Kothari, Research Methodolgy Methods and Techniques (Second Revised Edition), 2004). Kothari (2004) further explains research methodology in a way that “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 a particular method or technique and why we are not using others so that research results are capable of being evaluated either by the researcher himself or by others”. However, research methods and design concerned with this study work have been explained, step by step, below.

2.3. Objective Task Operation (OTO) Matrix

By the following strategy researcher has achieved the objectives of the study.

Objective	Task	Operation
To assess the socio-economic condition of the people living in slums	Sampling respondent of slum dwellers with focus on socio-economic condition	In-depth Interview with head of the slum's household
To describe and analyse the housing condition in targeted area	Physical infrastructure observation such as road, street, water and sanitation, drainage, solid waste, open spaces, and other services	In-depth Interview with head of the slum's household and personal observation
To understand the needs of the slum's community from the dweller's perspective	Study of existing living conditions in slum	In-depth Interview with head of the slum's household, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) between official of the Government and NGO's and personal observation
To investigate NGO's intervention for improvement and upgradation of slums	Identify NGO's work in study slum areas and suggestion for upgradation of slum's	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) between official of the Government and NGO's

This Matrix simply describe the strategy followed by the researcher during the whole research. In this matrix researcher has set and explain the strategy for achieving the objectives of this research step by step.

2.4. Research paradigm and philosophy

This study is qualitative in nature and approach may be placed in any one of three paradigms, positivist, interpretivist and critical. A paradigm refers to construction or ideas that enable someone to look at the world reality (Khan, 2014). The qualitative nature of this study requires different dimensions of reality that's why interpretivism is chosen. For instance, some of the objectives of this research were to know the interactional pattern and the social capital of slums dwellers, and to investigate current key issues facing slums dwellers. These objectives reflected the need to investigate the social reality. To achieve these objectives and the main aim, an interpretivism

theoretical perspective was applied. Interpretivism in this regard is more relevant because it allows the researcher must know more about the study. Paradigms are further grounded on the essentials of ontology and epistemology. Ontology refers to deal with the nature of reality, however, the reality is subjective and depends how the participants and researchers comprehend it while epistemology is concerned that how to acquire knowledge (Khan, 2014).

Guba & Lincoln, (1994) acknowledged two types of epistemologies one is objectivist epistemology which suggests that explored reality is factual and the other is subjectivist which refers to that reality is created and constructed. According to the topic of the study which is related socioeconomic condition of slum dwellers and NGO's Intervention researcher chose subjectivist epistemology for this study.

2.5. Research Strategy

The approach of this study is qualitative just to ensure profound observation of the respondents, keeping under consideration the subject in question qualitative method is selected because researcher want to deeply observe the phenomenon from the sense which the people make about the real world. Qualitative study deals to study people sense that how they make of their world and experience events. Method of analysis for this study is Interpretative Phenomenology analysis (IPA) which is intended to discover the meaning which respondents make based on their experiences. An interpretative method depends upon both the views of respondents and the researcher (Khan, 2014). Silverman, (2006), argue that IPA is a suitable strategy because if the researcher is concerned to know how an individual understands the situation they face and how it is judged in order to make sense of both personal and social world.

Researcher chose this method due to the reason that this method is pertinent to the interpretative paradigm. In this study researcher realized that the participant's experiences are real, active and will give meanings.

This study is based on qualitative approach, both primary and secondary data are used, to get answers to different questions, in-depth interview, discussion (focus group discussion), observation all these things are follow for the same study.

2.6. Research Design

The selection of research approach depends on what type of studies can be conducted. In this sense (Walliman, 2010), describing the benefits of qualitative method states that this method considers the overall phenomenon thoroughly and comprehensively. However, a qualitative approach was more suitable to researcher work because it is the research socioeconomic conditions that influence interaction within and outside slums. Furthermore, (Walliman, 2010) defines the research design as a framework that allows the researcher to “answer two basic questions (a) does the research provide answers to the basic research objectives and (b) if yes how well it does so”. (Walliman, 2010) states that in order to answer these questions effectively a researcher must ensure that strategy of investigation is using perfect and correctly, and the researcher is planning and structuring his/her research in a fashion that the two questions discussed above are answered as accurately and precisely as possible. In any type of research, the strategy, structure and planning depend on its research design.

(Saunders, Thornhill, & Lewis, 2009) argue that, in research design you will have to explain that where researcher intend to carry out the research.

Based on research question, researcher intended using descriptive research design. (Walliman, 2010) stated that, descriptive research design allows a researcher to “obtain a precise, exact and accurate description of the characteristics of the phenomena, or a particular social group being studied to determine the frequency with which some events or characteristics occur in the population or sample of the study and the relations that exist among them. A descriptive research design also allows investigation of some social and psychological aspects of a group or people of a community”.

As It is clear from the title of the research study that there are various dimension of socioeconomic condition of slum’s and NGO’s intervention. The research questions and objectives demand and meet the descriptive research design. So, this can be best done through using a descriptive research design and thus the researcher opt descriptive technique for the study. The researcher used descriptive research design under qualitative approach, in order to investigate the two selected slums in district Peshawar and the intervention of the NGO’s among them.

2.7. Methods of Data Collection

Methods of data collection refers to all those methods by which researcher conduct the research it may be primary or secondary (Kothari, Research Methodolgy Methods and Techniques (Second Revised Edition), 2004).

Data collection deal about how specifically data where be collected (Saunders, Thornhill, & Lewis, 2009). A various methodology has been used for conducting study on “Improving Socio-economic Condition of Slums through NGO’s Intervention in Peshawar, KP-Pakistan”. The field study, approach through a combination of primary and secondary information gathered during the initial meetings, Household Interviews (HHIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), In-depth information gathering, staff and representatives from the government and non-government organization, direct beneficiary of the said study and other stakeholder have interviewed.

2.7.1. In-depth Interview

In-depth interview is one of the tools for collecting primary data in qualitative research. Qualitative interview is mostly different from quantitative interview; qualitative interview is generally less structured than quantitative interview. Furthermore, qualitative interviews allow responded free to answer comprehensively and new question may also arise, and the answers are rich suited to the questions. Researcher has categorized the interview into three parts, structure interview, un-structure (In-depth) interview and semi-structure interview. Un-structured interviews are characterized by conversation with a questions and then listening and taking of notes wisely from the respondent answers, the semi-structured interview is in the form of checklist of problems and queries which the researcher want to cover during the conversation (Bryman, 2012).

Due to personal approach and for much and more detailed information semi-structure and un-structure (in-depth) interview techniques was used for gathering information. In the semi- structure and un-structure (in-depth) interview, interviewees have relative freedom of revealing their inherent opinions, feeling and perceptions regarding the slums. The semi-structured, unstructured interviews and narrative interviews with open-ended questions have been used as the tools for data collection in this research work. All the interviews were properly recorded. Researcher has also extensively taken

notes. Sometimes this was written during the interviews and sometimes right after each interview.

In-depth interviews are used for the potential participants which may not include or comfortable talking openly in a group.

For in-depth interview the researcher has design interview guide, and this technique was used for UDC2 and UDC3.

2.7.2 Observation

The observation method is the most commonly used method specially in studies relating to behavioural sciences. In observation method, the information was gathered by the researcher through direct observation without asking any question from the responded. Researcher also observe deeply the phenomenon of how the slum dwellers interact within slums and with the non-slum dwellers of large society (Kothari, Research Methodology Methods and Techniques (Second Edition), 2004).

Bryman, (2015) stated that observation is a technique where the researchers observe the researched by becoming “members of the group they are supposed to study”. In Participant observation, the observer observes from inside the group. It involves the following characteristics (a) a commitment to study everyday life events, which are studied the way they are experienced and understood by the locals. (b) A perception of reality as constructed through interaction and communication of the locals. (c) Performance of the study in the natural environment of the locals without changing it in any way and (d) perception of reality in an interpretive manner.”

Similarly, Bryman (2015) has also explained that the aim of participant observation is not just the observation of the locale and people. In fact, the researcher must collect documents and chose potential interviewee. Thus, for knowing about the existing condition physical infrastructure personal observation techniques was used by the researcher throughout the work.

In field study, the condition of following infrastructure has been observed.

- Solid waste condition
- Building condition
- Road and street condition
- Sewerage and drainage condition

- Water supply condition
- Open space provision

Researcher has used this technique throughout for all UDC1, UDC2, UDC3 and UDC4, while using this technique researcher has get such type of information which were not normally interviewed or not been normally slum dwellers talk about it.

2.7.3. Focus Group Discussion

The focus group discussion is the process in which gathering of different people having the same background or experience are involved and discuss on a specific topic, it is the technique of data collection mostly used in qualitative research. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) refers to the group interview, which composed of a small number of participants, facilitated by a ‘moderator’, in which the theme is defined clearly and precisely and there is a focus on enabling and recording interactive discussion between participants (Saunders, Thornhill, & Lewis, 2009).

In this research the researcher has discuss with the governmental and non-governmental organizations officials who are engaged in slum up-gradation and improvements program in Peshawar. This technique was very helpful for the researcher to obtain information regarding how to evaluate socio-economic condition of slum dwellers and what to investigate the intervention of NGO’s in the slum areas.

The researcher has used this technique for UDC1 and UDC2.

2.8. Procedure of Data Collection

In the initial phase, researcher has identified the respondents in both slum areas and start conducted in-depth interview from head of the slum’s household. To avoid hesitations of the respondent based on personal approach researcher has find the volunteers in both areas to help the researcher during field study. Researcher started conducting, semi-structured and unstructured interviews respectively both from the key people and slum dwellers. The duration of interviews was about 40 minute and above. Researcher has collected data from NGO’s Official and Government official through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and semi-structured interview along that researcher has collect some document published NGO’s reports and some other papers related to the study area. For the collection data from NGO’s and Government official researcher has

first approach them take time from them and then do meeting with the respondent properly.

2.9. Sampling

According to (Hastings, 1970) sampling is the process of taking representative of the entire population. The researcher aimed to answer the projected research questions as best as possible, hence the selected sampling technique for the research study is stratified random sampling and purposive sampling.

Bryman, (2015) stated that, in qualitative research the sample size is determined by the response rate if the response rate is high then the sample size is usually small, there is no strict rules for the selection of sample size.

The research study has covered a small sample size for the collection of data.

2.9.1. Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling is non-probability sampling method. In this method the researchers purposively chose subjects who in their opinion are thought to be relevant to the research issue. In this case, the judgment of the investigator is more important than obtaining a probability sampling (Sarantakos2012). Newman (year), defines purposive non-probability sampling method as one that enables you to use your judgment to select cases that best enables you to answer your research question and to meet your objectives. This form of sample is often used when working with very small population and when you wish to select cases that are particularly informative (as cited in Saunders 2011, p. 193).

Researcher has used this technique for UDC-1, UDC-2 and for UDC-4. Researcher used this method with UDC Government officials, NGO's official workers and to talk to key informants with hold over history of the slums (oral historians). In UDC Government officials and UDC NGO's official researcher has select Government functionaries and NGO's workers who have researched on the problems of the slums and the problems created by the slum's dwellers.

Researcher has purpose sampling for the above UDC's because of

2.9.2. Theoretical Sampling

(Coyne, 2008) stated that, theoretical sampling as “the process of data collection for generating theory whereby the analyst jointly collects, codes, and analyses his data and decides which data to collect next and where to find them, in order to develop his theory as it emerges. This process of data collection is controlled by the emerging theory, whether substantive or formal”. In theoretical sampling the researcher must have some idea of where to sample, not necessarily what to sample for, and where it will lead.

Researcher had generate a sample framework through survey report⁹ (Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd, 2013), and from them strata were formed based on the slum’s household income level create. Researcher has used this technique with respect to socioeconomic status for UDC-3.

2.10. Data Analysis

Ryan. (2016), qualitative analysis contains exploring the meanings of people’s word, actions and trying to explicit the knowledge hidden in them. Sometimes, this knowledge is overt and sometimes the researchers must expose to the readers. Researcher further explains that analysis is a process of coming up with findings from the data. The whole process of qualitative analysis needs data to be organized, summarized, scrutinized, selected, described interpreted, theorized, discussed and reported.

Researcher has summarized and organized the collected data in such a manner that they meet and answer all the research question.

2.11. Framework Analysis

The Framework Method is a systematic and flexible approach to analysing qualitative data and is appropriate for use in research teams even where not all members have previous experience of conducting qualitative research (Gale, Heath, Cameron, Rashid, & Redwood, 2013).

For qualitative data analysis different tools of analysis can employed along thematic analysis. For instance, Content Analysis, Framework Analysis and Grounded Theory

⁹ This study was conducted by Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd which worked with UN-Habitat to collect information on Slums located in Peshawar, KP. In fact, it was UN-Habitat which sponsored and commissioned this study after coordinating and collaborating with the UPU (Urban policy Unit) of KPK Government. After its completion it was submitted to United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat).

Method (GTM) can be employed as analysis tools. Researcher has employed and extensively used Framework Analysis which is a comprehensive technical way of generating themes. They are explained below in a step wise manner.

2.12. Transcription

The conversion of behavioural language and spoken words into textual and written form is defined as Transcription (Philipp, 2014). There are several techniques of transcribing data which is further differentiated and categorized along the axis of transcription conventions or stylistic notes as administered and followed in various data analysis tools. Researcher has employed transcription conventions which is defined as smooth and clean verbatim transcript (Philipp, 2014).

Generally, convention transcription is done word for word however expressions which is also called false starts such as utterances (hmm, umm or ahs), decorating words (right, you know or yeah), (which includes confused set of words), voice pitch and frequency, emphasis or stress and bodily expressions or emotional overtones are left out. The focus of the researcher work was to generate a coherent and lucid text representative and opinions of the views of respondents in simple and original wording which should be free from situational complexities (non-vocal discourse and other dialectic formulations). Furthermore, researcher has also reviewed and reread literature in a detailed manner. It was done so to aware and sensitize researcher to the potential meanings and themes that cannot be identified and known without the relevant literature.

2.13. Familiarization

Qualitative data is compiled in various forms and sources such as verbatim transcript, interviews. Tape recordings, discussions, observational note, documents etc. Once data is gathered in the described forms researcher then used to read transcripts and field notes. Researcher also carefully listen to phone recordings as suggested by (Pope, Ziebland, & Mays, 2000). To familiarize researcher with the data, researcher has read transcripts (of interviews) in detail, matching them with recordings to be sure. In order to absorb and understand meaning and patterns in the gathered data, the data is read and watched cautiously.

2.14. Coding's

In Framework Analysis, assign codes to the data in the next step. This process of assigning or tagging data with initial codes is known as indexing. This process is then invariably applied to all the textual data; for instance, assigning codes to the transcript of interviews by annotating them with colour codes or numerical data. Codes are in fact a kind of labels which lends conceptual meaning to the data (Boyatzis, 1998).

This process of assigning codes to the data is considered the first and foremost analytical step because by this way, the gathered data is organized into meaningful, decipherable conceptual groups (Braun & Clarke, 2008). However, this is done after ample familiarization with the data. It is also to be noted that coding depends on whether the themes are drawn and generated from the data or theory and whether it is entirely coding is done keeping the content of entire data or just particular parts of the collected data (Braun & Clarke, 2008). This process can be done both manually and using software programs. However, for the purpose of this research, researcher has done it manually.

For the researcher work, researcher employed line-by-line coding. In line-by-line coding procedure, each phrase, sentence or a line of a gathered data is assigned one code. By doing so, a careful and a detailed emphasis are given to each line with the transcript. As Braun & Clarke (2006) has suggested, the various data segments are highlighted with different colours.

2.15. Memo Writing

An additional to coding phase a researcher can also employ memo writing. During this process, it is prudently recommended to write one's own thoughts during the process of coding and developing themes. Memo writing is both a kind of pre-writing and free writing. It includes taking a group of assigned and then categorizing and dividing them into their constituent's parts and then encouraging the researchers to start probing into unstated, implicit, and condensed meaning (Strauss, 1987). Researcher had begun to write memos from the very start of re-reading the transcripts of interviews to the end of identifying the themes.

2.16. Identifying and Characterizing Theme

A theme in qualitative research is considered an idea which is used to articulate important aspects of the data which is related to the research question (Braun & Clarke, 2008). A recurring function of theme is to represent a meaning or patterns within the assembled data. However, Braun and Clarke (2006), have suggested that it should not be related to the importance of a theme to quantification, rather the emphasis should be that how it relates to the research questions. For my own research, this process of identification and characterization of themes started early on and continued until the end. The potential themes were noted and worked out during first reading and coding of the transcript, for the sake of producing the final report. Thus, researcher has assigned codes to the transcript of interviews and often identified data by tagging them with more than one code. An individual and separate thematic chart was made for each code and each chart then constituted a main code and sub code while arranging them in separate columns. The transcribed data from each interview was presented in correspondence with these columns.

The next step involved the condensation of data from each column to keywords as a data reduction technique. These keywords were generated to give a lucid and detailed understanding of the given data which ultimately helped me to generate thematic categories for this research. Therefore, in following the above mentioned way potential thematic categorized were marked out and identified, and then codes were assigned in an organized way to present the themes in a more suitable style. After the steps of identification, coding and classification of themes they were described. Hence the themes written in this study were selected from the above-mentioned thematic structure and are presented here in detail in the chapters dealing with findings and discussion section.

2.17. Data Verification

Data verification in qualitative research is a non-linear process, meaning it is not quantified but questioned, discussed and debated. There are various techniques to verify qualitative data the most important being triangulation in which data on same social phenomena, experiences, or events is extracted by using different techniques. In this research, researcher has cross-checked data by triangulation as the data collected through interviews, participant observation and informal discussions. The use of

observational techniques helped in observing naturally occurring data in natural settings. The data collected in these settings helped me in bridging the missing links which were the result of use of conversational styles of data elicitation. A little example is that researcher observed in natural settings all what the dwellers of Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp told during informal discussions (interviews). Almost every slum dweller of Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp, researcher met, talked about the economic and political dominance a nearby posh area Hayatabad.

2.18. Study Background/Local

This Chapter is about the targeted study area. Peshawar is the provincial Capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and is also the largest city in the province and is situated at 33° 44' and 34° 15' North latitude and 71° 22' and 71° 42' East longitude. The city district enjoys tremendous historical, military, economic and political importance. The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) adjoining Peshawar includes the Khyber Agency which lies to its West, Mohmand Agency to its North, Frontier Region (Semi-Tribal regions) Kohat to its South. The two settled districts of Charsadda and Nowshera are situated to its North and North-East respectively, whereas the Afghan border is approximately 40 Km to the West. Pushto is the predominant language followed by Hindko and the national language Urdu. The total area of the district is 1,257 Sq. Km.

Figure 0.1.1 Peshawar Map



Source: (The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Peshawar Map: retrieved, 2019)¹⁰

Moreover, Peshawar has hosted Afghan refugees since the start of the Afghan civil war in 1978, though the rate of migration drastically increased following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. By 1980, 100,000 refugees a month were entering the province,] with 25% of all refugees living in Peshawar district in 1981. The arrival of large numbers of Afghan refugees strained Peshawar's infrastructure, and drastically altered the city's demography. During the 1988 national elections, an estimated 100,000 Afghans refugees were illegally registered to vote in Peshawar (khan 2010).

The total number of slums that were identified by the UN-Habitat in the city is 18. Most populated and prominent among these slums are the 4 slums are Shaheed Abad, Taj Abad, Changar Abad, and Gujjar Camp. Afghan Refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs) are the major factors of rapid urbanization in Peshawar however; rural populations migrating to cities is also a taken as significant cause of growing urbanization in the city. Those refugees and IDPs who arrive with limited means often choose to live in low income urban settlements, thereby constituting a major proportion of the slums (Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd, 2013).

¹⁰ Peshawar Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Map:
<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Peshawar,+Khyber+Pakhtunkhwa/@33.9769755,71.2852823,10z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x38d917b90f0e79cf:0xa816b2637558a412!8m2!3d34.0151366!4d71.5249154>

2.18.1. Brief Description of the study area

According to Desk, (2013) city of Peshawar is faced with two main issues: one, is the illegal settlements and second the growing numbers of slums in Peshawar. During the period of three decades the afghan refugees have settled in a provisional order in and around the whole city. Then the recent militancy and military operations have resulted in an enormous number of internal refugees from the adjoining areas like tribal areas (Bajaur and Waziristan etc.). Who have found refuge in the same unsettle settlements and slums, as Peshawar city lacks a planned and organized refugee camp inside its city's vicinity? Most importantly, the rural-urban migration where people in hope of better employment and education opportunities chooses cities as sign of hope and migrate.

The inability and lack of stewardship on the part of city administration, first the un clever hibernation over the issue of illegal settlements let the people-built homes on such areas and then those people were given certain rights which made them think of their homes as permanent. All this is made even more worse by the collusion of land grabbing mafia and city administration, where the former finds support and space for their illegal activities.

The exacerbation of the situation due to the recent military operations in the tribal belt and increase in rural to urban migration to build up his case for the deteriorating conditions of these illegal unplanned settlements and slums incidence in Peshawar.

The researcher chosen the locale for his study is Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp areas of district Peshawar. The detail description of the study area is as follow:

2.18.1.1. Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp

The study area is Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp. Gujjar camp is located at 71.4715°E, 34.0093°N near Peshawar University. In West it is bounded by the Kabul river tributary. The slum is not directly accessible through a road. The nearest transport terminal is available at 1.5 km on Palosi road in the East through the University of Peshawar campus, and another access is situated about 1 Km away towards the South on Canal Road and is accessible through congested streets. Taj Abad slum is near to Gujjar Camp.

Taj Abad is a slum area which is situated along the railway track in board bazar area of Peshawar. It lies to the south of a high-class and developed area Hayat Abad only separated by seasonal flood canal. According to the local council and Peshawar

Development Authority (PDA) officials, around 70 percent of this area is occupied by illegal settlers. The total registered population of Taj Abad according the local council officials is 23 to 24 thousand. Around above 60 percent of the slums dwellers of Taj Abad are Afghan refugees, more than 20 percent is IDPs and the rest are those doing menial (unskilled) jobs (Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd, 2013).

The Taj Abad and Gujjar camp are an unorganized settlement of not concreted muddy houses built across the slum with no proper planned streets/*Mohalla's*. Most of the inhabitants are Afghan refugees who settled in this area from 1980s' after run away the Soviet War in Afghanistan.

Currently, there are about 300 to 400 houses in the Gujjar Camp slum, while about 2300 houses in Taj Abad slum, with an average household size of 10 members. The property of Gujjar Camp belongs to the Arbab family¹¹ who maintain full ownership of the land, while the refugees allowing to build their houses and live on a lease-term basis. Plot sizes vary from 817 square feet and above, and average monthly rent in the slum is Rs. 3,360, with a possibility of yearly contract renewal.

In district Peshawar Internally Displaced Peoples (IDP's) and Afghan Refugees are the major cause of Urbanization however, there are rural to urban migration also play major role of urbanization in the city. These migrants arrived with limited means and pick to live-in low-income settlements, these settlements become the major part of the slums.

According to the Un-Habitat (2012), due to the huge population in slums of district Peshawar the inhabitants of that area face a lot of problems related water, sanitation, health and hygiene. 74% reported, in the last two years their slums dwellers effected from various diseases.

In the Socio-economic context, men are bid winners as compare to women. Almost half of the population are engaged in daily wage labour and the remaining split into self-employment salaried worked. For decent work the major issue of these slums is low education rate, unskilled and illiteracy.

¹¹ Arbab is a famous tribe in Peshawar-Pakistan which indicate the proprietor of rural urban land.

Figure 0.2 Housing Condition of Taj Abad Slum



Source: Field Study

There are different types of houses in Taj Abad area. There is no implementation of building rules and regulations for construction of buildings, which encourage people to construct houses of their own choice. Some of these houses are constructed by using brick and concrete, while some houses are constructed by using semi-permanent material such as mud or clay.

Figure 0.3 Housing Condition of Gujjar Camp



Source: Field Study

Housing condition of the Gujjar Camp is substandard because the material, which is used of very poor quality, the houses are in irregular pattern. These types of houses are very vulnerable to any disaster.

Housing in slums is the most serious problem. Many of slum's houses were built out of mud brick. Most of these houses are not suitable for living. Some houses do not protect the dwellers from cold or sunny weather, and raining. It has been happened many times that buildings in slums fell and many people have been killed and injured in these catastrophes. (Soltan, 2014).

The above figure shows that the case study area is a mixture of unplanned housing, which helps in generation of slums in cities.

Figure 0.4 Street Condition of Gujjar Camp



Source: Filed Work

The above figure shows the condition of street and road in case study area. Where it is observed by the researcher during field work that streets are almost narrow and unpaved while the condition of roads is litter bit better than streets. The streets are in irregular pattern narrow and unpaved which caused difficulty in emergency.

Figure 0.5: Drainage System



Source: Field Study

There is no properly underground drainage system provide in Gujjar Camp, people of the community release their drainage to open drain which pass through centre of street. The rain water did not run-off from street surface because there is no proper drianage system drainage system in study area.

Slums dwellers live in a very bad health condition. So many factors have negative influences on the health conditions in slums. Lack of clean water, sanitation and nutrition has a significant influence on the people's health. It is dangerous for health. It causes many diseases for examples; renal failure, hepatitis and diarrhoea. The renal failure and hepatitis are very common in slum areas. One of the most important reason behind these two dangerous diseases is the mixed drinking water with sewage, which is widespread in the slums. Because of the crowded and small rooms, many other viruses and bacteria dominate the slums.

Figure 2.0.6: Solid Waste Disposal



Figure 2.0.7: Solid Waste Disposal



Source: Field Study

There is no specific place is identified to dispose the solid and no solid waste collection system in the area, the people of community dispose waste wherever they want.

Figure 02.0.8: Electricity



Source: Field Study

The electricity voltage is not about the community need. Many households share their connection with each other due to limited number of poles. The availability of electricity poles is limited the people of community use sticks for the electricity cable from the main connection to their house, the sticks are not too large to support the electric cable high which become the vulnerable for community to pass nearby usually in rain.

Serious problems in slums are lack of electricity and cooking gas cylinders. Most slums do not have electricity or have intermittent electricity. Most people living in slum, got illegal electricity through illegal connections from the electric poles.

Figure 2.0.9: Sui Gas



Source: Field Work

There is no sui gas facility available in Gujjar Camp slum area while in Taj Abad area a very limited few people have access to sui gas facility, and these are those people who is near to main roadside. Slum area has a problem in the cooking gas, because it is not obtainable for most people. Majority of slums' people use wood for cooking instead of gas.

Using of wood for cooking in a small room results many diseases because of smokes such as lung diseases. This life condition results many psychological problems as well. Many people feel depressed and unhappy because of all these social and psychological

Figure 2.0.10: Security Level



Source: Field Study

The poverty level of community is too high, they even cannot construct the proper main gate of their house to secure themselves. They use curtain as a gate.

Figure 2.0.11: Vulnerable to Disaster



Figure 20.12: Vulnerable to Disaster



Source: Field Study

There is no specific place to dispose the drainage and sanitary water, the community release it nearby the house, which stand near the house and form the lack shape which is very dangerous to health and become the reason for water borne diseases, it may also become the reason of flood when the intensity of rain increase.

Figure 2.0.13: Open Spaces



Figure 2.0.14: Open Spaces



Source: Field Study

There is no open space provision in the surveyed slum. Playgrounds are created by children by converting unused spaces, which is the property of another person. These open spaces are also used as solid waste dumping site by residents of the studied slum.

2.19 Summary

The study is qualitative in nature because it is concerned to know about the socioeconomic condition of slum areas. This chapter discusses the philosophical background of the research, research design, research strategy and method of data collection. The sampled respondents were thoroughly cross-examined through semi-structured interviews technique which was selected with purposive sampling and theoretical sampling. Participants was picked up randomly from different streets of selected slum areas.

Problem in slums include lack of clean water, basic needs and services, lack of health service, deficiency of sanitation, incompetent housing, poverty and instability are the most annoyed problems in slums. Most slums' dwellers do not have access to education or satisfied jobs. So many crimes are related to slums such as terrorism, violence, sexual abuse against children and women. Drugs addiction and incest are very common also. Water supply and sanitation networks are not existed in most of slum areas.

CHAPTER 3

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

3.1 Introduction

This chapter is about literature review and conceptual framework in which researcher discussed about history of slum, upgradation approaches for slum and different theories of slum. Its best perspectives in the developed as well as in developing countries and the effect of slum on our communities.

Keeping in mind the objectives of this research, the following review of literature is directed towards understanding slums in the light socioeconomic condition and NGO's intervention.

3.2. Types of Slum Upgradation or Improvement

Slum upgradation or improvement includes many types of upgradation such as physical upgradation, social upgradation and economical upgradation. Physical upgrading of slums with streets and improved access to municipal basic services through augmentation of physical infrastructure has proven to make formidable positive social and economic changes in many cities. Socially, upgraded slum improve the physical conditions, improve the general wellbeing of communities, strengthen local, social and cultural capital networks, the livelihood generation opportunities, quality of life, and access to services and opportunities in town and cities. Economically upgraded slums trigger local economic development, improve urban mobility and connectivity and integrate an enormous economically productive sphere into the physical and socio-economic fabric of the city (UN-Habitat, 2014).

3.3. Reason Behind Formation of Slum

Slums continue to grow because of social, economic, and political reasons. There are following reasons which are responsible for the creation of slum. (Sinha, What causes the growth of slums in India?, 2014)

- Rural to urban migration
- Rapid urbanization
- Inadequate housing

- Politics
- Urban poverty
- Natural disaster
- Governance
- Enough job prospects in cities and low income from agriculture

3.4. Theories of Slum settlers

- According to Doctor Piran's Theory: Migration considered as an intelligent measurement taken by ruralists and shouldn't be looked at as a negative phenomenon in the Slums, common benefits unites the settlers with each other, control each other and also are united when facing problems (Shahrad, 2012).
- Marshal klinrad says: Slums settlers are an urban problem and obstacle; it roots into crime and felony. Although it exists in different types and shapes, it enjoys a certain universal pattern. People living in the Slums have been separated from the general politic and power structure of the society, thus, is regarded as "low social group". These people look at the world with a cloud of doubt. Living in the Slums is appealing to them and they try to conceal living in the Slums (Shahrad, 2012).

3.5. Theories of Slum

Slum theories mostly describe the land-use changes occurs in urban area and its impact upon the proximate area such as, economic condition of region and themselves. Following are some of the theories that explain the slum characteristics

- As city grow which also bring the major changes in faction, living standard, industrialization revolution etc. due to this many neighbourhoods infiltrated with each other and form a continuous development of region. Newly arrived people and low-income people preferred to live vicinity of industrialized area and capture land illegally or through rent. The people of slum cannot build their houses according to minimum require standard or not sufficient rent to owner, as owner receive insufficient rent of property and cannot maintain their building properly due to this condition of area decline, zigzag development happened, due to this whole area convert to slum (Stokes, 1962).

- Slum are traditionally associated with modernization phenomena known as “ a natural by-product of Urbanization and Industrialization” e.g., in developing countries slum are necessarily belong to economic growth through staging area for migrating poor as they work and integrate themselves into economic activities to reduce poverty (Fox, 2014).
- One of the most important theory of slum is technological theory and has various assumptions. First, it accommodates labour migrant of urban area (Marianne & Charlotte, 2000). Second, it grows the economic and allow the slum dwellers to improve their livelihood (Buckley & Kalarickal, 2005). Finally, it allows people to attain a cheap housing, but this vary area to area depending upon the location (Gulyani & Talukdar, 2008).

3.6. Theories of Slum intervention

Slum intervene in socio-economic condition not only in the life of slum dwellers but also to the people of other areas. Following are some of the slum intervention theories.

- Condition of housing is very important phenomena, physical appearances of slum can be measure through housing. Johan Turner (1967) gave his argument that slum intervention in housing market has become more prominent. He gave a theory of self-help for slum dwellers to minimize the net impact. Through this theory increase the capabilities of people of informal settlement that project self-construction of affordable house
- Tenure formalization, by incorporating casual residency into a framework perceived by the public authorities, is a typical practice embraced to improve the residency security of slum tenants (Durand-Lasserve & Selod, 2009), is a framework that secure the residency of slum dwellers is known as tenure formalization.

3.7. Theories of Slum upgradation

Slum upgradation is the process through which different improvement activities are performed to mitigate the impact of unwanted condition for slum dwellers. It is the better way rather than eviction of community. Some upgrading strategies are as follow:

- Theory of settlement of slum through effective measure, settlement theory mostly deals with Site and Services Scheme. Site and services presented in

many forms such as, core housing provision, roof loan schemes, open site etc., mostly funded by World Bank, Public Authorities and NGO's. In settlement theory slum dwellers are mobilized to take active part in improvement and creation of shelter.

- Financial Instrument is a up grading theory through which finance is delivered to slum dwellers in four different basis depends upon status of slum dweller, i.e., (i) Microenterprise (ii) Shelter microfinance (iii) Mortgage finance (iv) Community fund. Microenterprise finance allow people to develop their assets and increase their income. Shelter microfinance support low income people to reduce vulnerability in case of housing. Mortgage finance is a system in which government or NGO's provide loan to most vulnerable community. Community fund is also explained above, that loan provided to community to support their investment more precisely (Sticzay & Koch, 2015).

3.8. Gentrification of slum

Gentrification is the term refer to removal or eviction, but in slum gentrification point of view it is the constant threat to community for removal or eviction from the area because mostly slum develop on prime location of urban area. A procedure of capital or material interest in poor and casual Built situations, which can be related with another (or restored) enthusiasm for the way of life of such places by standard urban societies (in a city or all around), trailed by changes in the manufactured condition identified with updating or reestablishment extends in those zones and bringing about the incomplete or absolute dislodging of people from the site of interest (Lees & Phillips, 2018). Slum gentrification isn't a "property showcase development" which presumes that improvement happens in "well-establish property-anti-extremism" Rather, the uprooting forms are going on in the assorted residencies, for the most part without lawful land titles. This sort of improvement, one the one hand, changes over the land residency from informal to formal, then again, makes the open door for "inhabitancy without proprietorship" (Ghertner, 2015).

3.9. State response to Slum

In many countries' states ignore the development of slum and does not take any action for the wellbeing for slum due to this continuous zigzag development start in slum and

many unwanted situations erupted that cannot be tackled without the state involvement. As slum dwellers does not pay any property tax or services fee therefore it become difficult for state or concern authority to provide all types of facilities. State take some kind of initiatives to tackle major issues of slum such as, drainage, sanitation, access to main sewer, pure drinking water etc., but this can be done through involvement of local people and also locally available material can be used (Sawhney, 2013).

3.10. Non-state response

Non-state actors are specially the NGO's who take active part in slum improvement and upgradation process. Non-state actor mostly provides awareness to slum dwellers regarding health issues, hygiene, waterborne diseases and encourage them to improve through community participation. Non-state actor mostly deal with the potential of people exists among themselves and they can utilize it easily, such as, man power, locally available material, mason, labour force etc. (Sawhney, 2013).

3.11. Socio-economic of Slum

Slum dwellers are very poor their socio-economic condition does not allow them to live a happy and healthy life. They have inaccessibility to basic facilities of life. Following are some of the socio-economic status of slum.

3.11.1. Sanitation

Due to overcrowded condition of slum many people live proximity to each other and lack of availability of water to each household mostly people use common water sources on daily basis to satisfy their needs. Due to this disease potential increase to spread faster than in less crowded area. Waterborne diseases mostly effect the children of slum dwellers due to carelessness of child (Isunju, Schwartz, Schouten, Johnson, & Dijk, 2011).

3.11.2. Education

accessibility to education is very limited to slum dwellers. If free education provided to them, they cannot afford it, because, people send their children to work to earn some money on daily basis due to this people do not let their children to go school.

3.11.3. Quality of life

Prosperity isn't only a question of not being sick. A few as of late settled floods of research, for example, personal satisfaction research and joy financial matters, fret about how better wellbeing decides the lives of individuals. Even though a considerable collection of proof recommends that disease is emphatically adversely connected with abstract prosperity, and that better wellbeing results are related with larger amounts of joy. But unfortunately slum dwellers has the absent of this wellbeing in other word they cannot enjoy happiness of lives and live their life in miserable condition (Dolana, Peasgooda, & Whiteb, 2008).

3.11.4. Income

Economic and social situating of people are the prime pointers which are directly identified with wages of the family units. Salary and utilization expenditure determine economic strength and social prosperity of the families. Slum dwellers are mostly engaged with daily wages and not have secure income level therefore are under constantly threads of different risks such as, health, eviction from area, property security, flood etc., (Malik, Yadav, & Jain, 2018).

3.12. Non-government organization efficiency

Living conditions in poor urban slum, portrayed by an absence of essential public administrations and framework, housing, overcrowding and regularly heightening social issues, remain a noteworthy and developing test in urban areas everywhere throughout the creating scene. It is presently assessed that one out of three city inhabitants, a billion people, a 6th of the total population, live in urban slum (UNFPA, 2007). Following are some of the activities that measure efficiency of NGO's to slum upgrade

3.12.1. Economy

The economy will likewise impact the profile of ghettos and ghetto tenants. The size, shape, and development of slum depends on housing and land markets, yet in addition on relocation to urban communities, the casual division, and joblessness rates, which are thusly formed by monetary development. The dimensions of destitution inside a

slum are basic to the systems utilized to include the private part, and the monetary condition of the city will to a great extent decide the open doors for money accessible to slum occupants (UN-HABITAT, 2010).

3.12.2. Housing

The private sector/NGOs are especially fit to housing markets, an essential private great in slums. Non-profit microfinance establishments are changing over into revenue driven lenders, and private business banks are starting to demonstrate enthusiasm for stretching out credit extensions to housing microfinance lenders. Loans are made accessible for dynamic housing development, substitutes are made for security prerequisites including a move far from home loan fund for different types of ensures, for example, group loaning, and loan are packaged with investment funds and protection administrations to help alleviate risks for both the bank and the poor family (Mukhija, 2001).

3.12.3. Health and hygiene

Health and hygiene are likewise zones that the NGO's has acquainted items with be advertised to poor people. The poor regularly purchase in little amounts as they have little money accessible and are reluctant to submit an excess of cash to any single buy when their earnings are erratic. Such as, soap, shampoo, and clothing cleanser and single portion offer of regular painkillers, fever and cold prescriptions are giving needy individuals simple access to these items that were as of late thought about extra expenditure. NGO's and different government organization has set up a process through which slum dwellers can get medical assistance such as, medical advice, pharmacy doctors and nurse take care these models are widely used Child and Family Wellness (CFW) shops in Kenya and Mi Farmacita Nacional in Mexico.

3.13. World-wide approaches for the upgradation or improvement of slum

Improving slum is one of the development goals. The existence of slums is essentially a manifestation of poverty, along with the economic and industrial development-slums will continue to exist and grow further. Different countries adopt different approaches for upgradation of slum areas.

3.13.1. A Case Study Slum upgradation in Durban

According to (Patel, 2013), slum upgradation in Durban through community participation is considered globally the best practice to significantly improve the lives of at least 100 shack dwellers. This is based on data of Zwelisha a newly upgraded settlement north of Durban, South Africa. The analysis shows that the upgradation process and role of community participation in achieving successful outcomes for the significant improvement to tenure security and wellbeing of slum dwellers is very crucial. In Durban, community played a major role for the upgradation process. Community development committee took an active part in all types of activities including but not limited to interviews, housing subsidy etc. and appear as the representative of the community. Analysis describes how the upgrade process played out focusing on the role of the Community Development Committee (CDC) and its relationship with ordinary residents.

The CDC played three fundamental roles during the feasibility and the implementation phase of the upgrade: First housing lists were developed to attend all resident community meetings in the settlements. The second central role of the community development committee was to facilitate the entrance, movement and withdrawal housing and services experts. The third role was played by CDC is to arrange the meetings and that was attended by local council representatives with municipality. In this way municipality and local council organized CDC and deliver accurate list of housing for the continuity in meetings and upgrade procedure. There were pointed out three major effects: the first effect is based on benefits and the upgradation, the second effect particularly amongst marginal groups inside the settlements, the third effect is for those residents who knew the environment. According to author that Zwelisha is a sample of fruitful slum upgrade because of the means in which the upgrade procedure was passed. This means to improve/advance safety tenure and improved resident quality of life depend upon informal continuities and changes in the formal settlements. In this way, the connection among formal state and informal citizen is still facilitated by the community development committee.¹²

¹² <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2013.05.005>

3.13.2. A case study of slum upgradation in Kenya

(Syrjänen, 2008), argued that UN-HABITAT has been involved in Kenya slum upgradation program (KENSUP). The focus of the project is, cities without slum and provision of basic services, Infrastructure, water, sanitation and waste management. In general, KENSUP projects positively impact the capacity of local authority to facilitate slum upgrading process which improve their transparency, accountability, technical, institutional, political and awareness. At local authority level financial, institution and implementation framework as vital role in slum upgrading through socio-economic and physical planning. At community level slum dwellers, socially and economically empowered and improve the living standard of work and livelihood of the people. Government level slum upgrade on the support of different donors.

According to the author argue that budget was not available within the municipality for slum upgrading the housing ministry has yet established at local level. Slum upgrading be carried our holistically. Capacity building hard work are important because lack of coordination capacity at all level. Community mobilization is not easy it is necessary to keep participating in local authorities. In KENSUP focusing on housing, Kenya adopt new constitution that guaranteed that every citizen has right to adequate housing and reasonable standard water, sanitation and solid waste management. In this way Kenya slum upgrading, low cost housing and infrastructure.

3.13.3. Kenya - Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP)

(ANDERSON & MWELU, 2013), worked on KISIP which is a short-term plan for 5 years and which includes the improvement of the infrastructure, and strengthening the institutions of planning. KISIP is implemented in 15 municipalities in Kenya. The department responsible for the implementation of this program includes: Ministry of housing, Ministry of Land and support from relevant local authorities. This program is directed by coordination team comprise of staff from Ministry of housing and Ministry of land, that is responsible for program design, overall program coordination, financial management, monitoring and evaluation.

The approaches carried out for slum upgradation in Kenya have a great impact on the slum dwellers. The upgradation approaches which are implemented in different slum areas of Kenya, resulting in the improved housing, sanitation, provision of clean

drinking water supply, improvement in roads and street infrastructure. The socio-economic mapping and master plan for Kibera settlement was also prepared under these projects. Both projects are implemented for the upgradation of slum in Kenya.

3.13.4. A case study of slum upgradation in Orangi Pilot Project (Karachi)

(Hasan, 2003), worked on sewage and drainage system through Orangi Pilot Project which was launched in Karachi and its different cities. Orangi Pilot Project (OPP) is an NGO work for the welfare of the society or community, aware people about their responsibilities to build coping capacity in those people. Orangi is basically a town in Karachi city, considered as slum area which was reconstructed and built more fruitful sewage and drainage system but installing different projects by the NGO. Orangi projects initiated in different areas which have a successful consequence. Evidence proved that the project affected the society in a positive side and enhanced the condition of the Orangi. Due to this success, most of the other projects which were also started and followed Orangi Pilot Project to get fruitful results, such as (SKAA) Sindh Kachi Abadi Authority. Aim of this project was to assist the community from external. Mainly to give an external assistance to the community sewage and their drains and nalas. To build for the inhabitants of the slum's areas of Karachi, other internal responsibility of their house was left on the household level. The result indicated that while improving the quality and status of the area there is a need of both internal and external assistance just like Orangi Pilot Project worked both internal and external. But it is suggested that it is the responsibility of the government to have external help to these communities and create awareness in the people to take their obligation mandatory.

3.13.5. A Case Study of Slum Upgradation in Thailand

Dhabhalabutr, K. (2016), in his paper discussed that Thai slum inhabitant's way of living is better now which are reported in formal report. It is also identified that Thai inhabitants were living with low income low living standard and low housing similarly low sanitation facilities due to upgradation process it is now become more effective than formal and have better conditions of the slum's dwellers. Empowerment theory followed in this study in which three areas were targeted social economic and political.

3.13.6. Upgradation of slum: A case study of Kolkata, India

The government of India adopted approaches at national level and local level for the upgradation of slum in different cities of the country. In Kolkata, the slums were identified according to the definition given in Slum Areas (Improvement and clearance) Act, 1956.

Which defines slums as “areas where buildings:

- are in any respect unfit for human habitation;
- are because of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors are detrimental to safety, health or morale.”

Based on these definition two categories of slums were identified in Kolkata. The first category includes those slums, which are officially authorized are called bustees. Bustees basically include houses, where people construct houses on their own land and other type of houses are those which are constructed by landowners and given on rent basis to dwellers. The second category includes, many squatter settlements, which are not authorized.

3.13.6.1. Strategies adopted at National level for slum upgradation in India

The national policies on upgradation or improvement of slums were projected through the Five-Year Plans. After the independence, the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans laid emphasis on slum eradication and removal. Which include ideas to re-house the slum dwellers in single-room apartments, to be constructed in four story walk-up buildings in suitable places with proper sanitation and environment. But this program was failed because the slum dwellers refused to move to the new buildings as they were too far away from their workplaces. Under the Fourth Plan, the slum policy of the national planners was incorporated in the Environment Improvement Scheme (EIS). In Fourth Plan, a shift was noticed in the strategy, which now aimed at the improvement of slum conditions rather than the earlier eradication. This plan includes the rehabilitation of sites, which are identified as slum. The slum dwellers were to be provided accommodation in single storied small tenements constructed on the same sites, but the cost-effectiveness of this program was hampered as slum dwellers refused

to pay extra money for construction. In the Fifth Plan, the Environment Improvement Scheme (EIS) which had been incorporated in the Fourth Plan was also included, along with the Minimum Needs Program (MNS). In this plan, along with the environmental factors, improvements in the social needs of the slum dwellers were also considered. In the Sixth Plan, the Environment Improvement Scheme (EIS) remained and there was now a concentration on setting up small and medium sized towns and creating employment opportunities. The Seventh Plan continued with the Environment Improvement Scheme (EIS) policy and the improvement of the slum situation and environment. In the Eighth Plan, economic and physical infrastructure is to form a part of the urban development programmers. The strategy of the Eighth Plan is to merge the activities in the employment generation program with infrastructure development (Sharma, 2010).

3.13.6.2. Methods adopted by Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) to upgrade slums in Kolkata

The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) proposed and implemented different policies and programs for upgradation or improvement of slum areas in Kolkata. All programs targeted the slum dwellers. The slum clearance and redevelopment program were designed to decongest the central area of the city by forceful removal of urban slums and squatter settlements to the outskirts of the city. The slum and squatter settlement were thus “cleared” from the city’s prime locations. The Slum Improvement Program (SIP) was introduced in Kolkata; the uniqueness of this program was that it includes employment generation opportunities and improvement of living environment and infrastructure such as providing potable water supply connections, surface drainage facilities, construction of paved roads and pathways, arranging street lighting and providing garbage containers and dustbins in adequate numbers in slum areas. While in other cities of India, the improvement of slum was considered form an aspect of improving the physical infrastructure of the slum area. Another program was also launched entitled as, Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) to cater the economic needs of the slum dwellers by providing them with employment opportunities through skills upgrading and assistance in setting up their own enterprises. Under this program there were another sub program. The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) was designed for technical training and providing financial assistance for setting up micro enterprises with government subsidies and bank credit. The Scheme for Housing and

Shelter Upgrading (SHASU) is a program under Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) for providing technical training to construction workers in urban areas and financial assistance to economically weaker sectors of the population for housing and shelter upgrading with government subsidies and housing loans. The Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Program (PMIUPEP) was launched as a part of NRY, to improve the quality of life of the urban poor by creating a facilitating environment through community-based planning and implementation. Thus, the scheme was thought of as an effective achievement of social sector goals, community empowerment, convergence through sustainable support system employment generation and environmental improvement (Sharma, 2010).

3.14. Approaches of slum upgradation

Improving slum is one of the development goals for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). The existence of slums is essentially a manifestation of poverty, along with the economic and industrial development-slums will continue to exist and grow further. Different countries adopt different approaches for the upgradation of their slum areas.

There are four possible approaches use to the solution of slum problem:

The first approach is about forced evictions. Slum clearance through violent forced removals and large-scale slum demolition without offering the alternative or choice to the population displaced after clearance of slum. A second policy approach to slum is clearance and relocation. This involve the removal of slum residents from the central city to resettlements sites that are usually mile away from urban areas. The third policy approach has been Clearance and onsite redevelopment. This involves temporarily moving the slum residents clearing the land and finally building the new house for them on the same land. The fourth policy approach towards the slums usually preferred by the communities Upgrading in place. This consist of improving the existing infrastructure and facilities up to a satisfactory level and often address the issues of tenure. An important advantage of upgrading is that it minimizes the disturbance of the social and economic life of the communities. It is the approach, which most strangely guarantees that the intended beneficiary remains the actual beneficiary (Sinha, What causes the growth of slums in India?, 2014).

3.15. The role of non-governmental organizations in slum and Squatter

According to (KAMANTHE, 1992), that NGO's intervention is proficient experience in urban slums as it is experienced that after the intervention of NGO's the living condition and standards are improved, though such as public water availability in condition of toilets etc.

Further the "Undugu society of Kenya" study describe and analyse the housing situation. The study experience and encompass cost-sharing community participation and self-help building, have been very useful.

3.16. Improving Living Condition in Slum Dwellers

(Premsing & Philip, 2014), workout on basic urban services and urban poverty. In the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, world leaders argue that worldwide improving millions of the lives of slum dwellers in given time. The author finds that most of men's and women's in slum area are literate and involved in labor force. New residents need basic services, employment, safe and affordable housing these demands make short fall. This is due to lack of political will and this is due to lack of urban planning, resource allocation or capacity constraint. This means that shelter is the only solution of slum dwellers, but the problem is about lack of basic urban services, unemployment and urban poverty. The author stated that we should adopt two strategies need for the improving living condition of slum dwellers, one is to improve the providing of basic urban services and second is to better urban planning and management.

3.17. Conceptual Framework

Conceptual Framework is the main core component of the study, showing their bounding, linkages or interrelationships. Conceptual Framework provide a logical understanding of the analysis being carried out in the study.

To analyse the socioeconomic condition of slum's and the role of NGO's intervention to improving slum's condition, the conceptual framework has develop keeping in view above literature review, and theories. It is stated that socioeconomic, culture, demographic and people perception affect upgradation of slums.

Amartya Sen's concept of Development as freedom, freedom means increasing citizens access and opportunities to the things they have reason to value. Sen challenges the mainstream concept of measuring development by economic growth (Evans.D, 2002). To draw analysis researcher has use this concept of development.

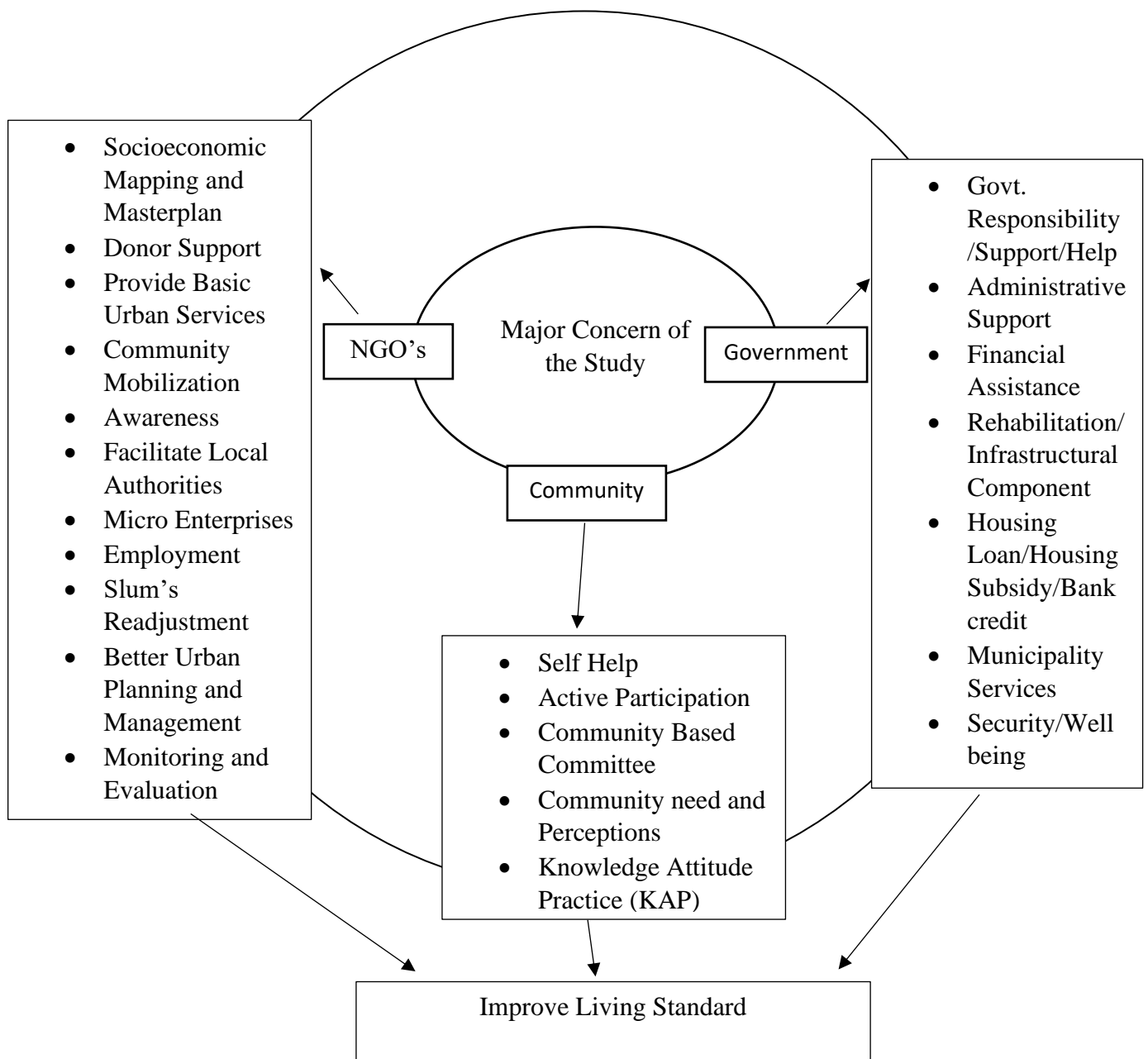
Another concept for slum improving (Premsing, G.J. & Philip, S.2014), workout on basic urban services and urban poverty. The author stated that we should adopt two strategies need for the improving living condition of slum dwellers, one is to improve the providing of basic urban services and second is to better urban planning and management.

Participation is most effective when initiated at the neighbourhood level through individual or community projects which are relatively limited in scale and developed progressively with outcomes which are achieved in the short, medium and long terms. The search for solutions should be done by understanding security of tenure and land management arrangements, participatory housing design, with a specific focus on the dwelling needs and aspirations of the urban poor and vulnerable groups, including women-headed households. Likewise, there is an urgent need to develop practical tools, knowledge resources and expertise in designing environmentally sustainable and affordable green building solutions (UN-Habitat, 2015).

According to (KAMANTHE, 1992),that NGO's intervention is proficient experience in urban slums. The major concern of the study is to improve the socioeconomic condition of slums. This correlate three component first NGO's intervention, secondly Government representation/support/help and third one is community.

The following figure represent the conceptual framework for the said study.

Figure 3.1: Conceptual Framework



3.18. Significance of Research

This study will give some guideline information to policy makers, urban planners, environmental advocates, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and the researchers about the existing situation of slums in Peshawar. This study also assists town planners to effectively design and plan for future projects. Furthermore, it is an important document for the next work, who would like to conduct detailed and comprehensive studies in slums of Peshawar.

3.19. Ethical Consideration

For every interviewee respondent was prior informed about the nature of interview for seeking their permission. Each individual interview was conducted to ensure guarantee and secrecy of information providing by the respondent. Furthermore, informed and required the respondent permission for picture capturing, videography and to record interview.

3.20 Summary

The above discussion shows that what are the reasons behind the formation of slum, it may be due rural to urban migration, unemployment, lack of basic life facilities unavailable or neglected, or it may be due to the population growth and poverty etc. The above discussion also explain theories of slum upgradation, gentrification of slum, socio-economic of slum, state and non-state response to slum. Moreover, NGO's intervention in slum improvement and worldwide different approaches and strategies followed for the improvement or upgradation of slum.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the data analysis and main findings of the study which have been obtained from the collected stuffs of the research in accordance to the research question. The following pages give a detail overview of the slums study. The data is gathered in the field and properly compiled and generated transcripts which is consistent with interpretive framework analysis. There are different data analysis tools which can be employed along with thematic analysis. For example, Grounded Theory Method, Content Analysis and Framework Analysis can be employed the tools for analysis. For the said study researcher has employed and used Framework Analysis which is a quite good and comprehensive, systematic and technical way of generating themes. The researcher has employed word for word convention transcription, which is done with clean read or smooth verbatim transcription (Philipp, 2014).

In the initial phase researcher has extensively read out the transcripts and determine things which is the eventual objective of the qualitative research. The oriented major themes were pick out which further followed by sub-themes. Following are the themes which construct from the studied data.

4.2. Housing Condition

Some of the Town Planners consider that housing promote socio and economic equity among the public, generate economic growth and promote friendly environment over its management, design, proper planning and construction. As proper planning is the fundamental element of the housing development, its mechanism involve planning control system and the development plans system for the implantation of sustainable urban houses (Hamizah, Fatimah, & Hazlina, 2013). Housing condition of the both slums are substandard because the material which used for construct is very low in quality and the houses are in irregular pattern. During interviews some of the respondent indicated that poor housings refer to the creation of slum. One of the slum household stated that,

Dalta zamung pa de elaka ky che sumra hum khalaq pati kege da der gharibanan de. Awo da de dumra was taqat na kege che d zanla khpal sahi kur jur key a wakhli. Pa de elaka ke aksariyat kurona da karaya de awo nema na sewa khalaq dalta mahajar de.

Translation:

“Most of the people who lived here are basically poor, due to poverty and no proper planning houses are built in irregular manners therefore most of the houses are rented and the inhabitants are afghan migrants”.

The above respondent view and author (Gulyani & Talukdar, 2008) view reflect each other. Researcher has observed different types of houses in both studied areas. The implementation of rules and regulation were not followed for the construction of buildings, due to this encouragement public built houses for their own choice. Some of these houses are constructed by using concrete blocks and bricks, while some are constructed with mud and clay and while some are constructed by using canvas and wood such type of houses is vulnerable to disaster. Unplanned housing and ill town planning promote slums in the urban cities. Majority of housing structure was observed during field study are *Katchi abadi* (not permanent). Due to the lack of basic services from government side and less work of NGO's the living condition of the inhabitants is seriously deteriorated.

4.3. Socioeconomic Status

The socioeconomic condition of the studied area basically very poor and public live here with orthodox belief, while some of the slum dwellers seek social status like other public. Generally the slum dwellers belong to poor build-up houses and lack of basic life facilities like, drinking water, gas, electricity, toilets, sewerage etc. the socioeconomic condition of slum dwellers characterized by less income group with not standard inadequate education (SINGH, 2016).

To get full assessment of the socioeconomic condition of slum dwellers some factors are identified which are discussed in the following section.

4.3.1. Health

The income level of slums is very low they do not even consume nutrient food. Slums dwellers are affected with malnutrition. Income improves the health condition, education and living standard of any slum dweller. Due to the poor living condition of

slums children, they more vulnerable to any diseases like malaria, typhoid and diarrhoea etc. for improving the socioeconomic and living condition of slum dwellers health education should be promoted (SINGH, 2016).

(Goswami & Manna, 2013) said that, due to low socioeconomic status, less education and high fertility and mortality rate have direct impact on the people's health of the slums.

One responded told that,

Zamung pa d elaka ghat kho sa agha waroki hospital hum nshta khalanki de zay kho dera abadi da awo zamung khalaq che kam d nu khpal elaj dapara aksar ya kho sherpao hospital ta ze ya hayatabad ke che sarkari hospital de haghe ta ze zaka che private elajuna der gran awo agha zamung da wass na bahar khabere de. Zamung pa elaka k mungta der masali de na rata safa obah shta awo dere gandagy bas kidshe d waji hum xamung khalqo k da bemyani dere we nu.

Translation:

“there is no Basic health Unit (BHU) in our area and we do not afford private health facilities. Our health is affected due to certain reasons like, malnutrition, poor hygiene, and not safe drinking water etc.”

The above respondent discussion is matching with author (Malik, Yadav, & Jain, 2018) point of view “economic strength and social prosperity is the main cause of health problem. If an individual is strong their economic status is quite good, then alternately their health condition will be better from others”. The health problem in the studied are related to the poor sanitation and hygiene mechanism. For the seeking of medical assistance slums inhabitants choose public health facilities. Majority of the slums household go for medical consultation to Khyber Teaching Hospital (KTH) which is also known as Sherpao Hospital, while some take medical benefit from Hayatabad Medical Complex (HMC). In the field study observed that mostly slum dwellers have larger family size they do not follow family planning, which bring large population and too many problems in the society.

4.3.2. Education

Education is the universal right recognized in the worldwide covenant on economic and socio-culture right of any human being, which include the compulsory right education for all. But due less income, poverty and unplanned growth maximum of the slums

families/children remains left uneducated even with very near close to the urban centre of education excellence¹³ (Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd, 2013). One of the head of slum household from Gujar Camp responded that,

Yara mung ba khpal bachi sa school ta olego che zamung pa d elaka taso khpala ogarzey dalta da jenako kho sa k che da alakanu school nshta nu awo nan saba kharchi dere ziyati de mazdoray hum nshta nu munga khpal bachi ziyat tar kar ta lego muhtalif karuna kaye awo xa ku nur sa na we da kur kharcha kho rala sa na sa paida kaye kana. Awo pati shewa khabera da de nur schoolonu da paint shirt wala che kam we private che kam d yara da kho dumra gran de che mung wayu che kapre warta wahlu ku paizar warta wahlu nu bs d waji zamung bachi deyari mazdori k awo khpal mehanat k warna gani sok na gheware che zama bachi da kha taleem oke.

Translation:

“We are not sending our children to schools because of having no government school for boys and girls in our area and we cannot afford private education due to such high fees structure of private schools so we prefer to send our children to work for helping us in our daily/monthly household expenditure. We are not against the education, but affordability is the major factor”.

Another Responded from Taj Abad stated that,

Gora bachi dasi kar d che zamung pa d elaka k sarkari da mashoomano school da sara na shta d na. Awo kam che de hum nu agha der ziyat lare d agha akhwa nuro elako k de. Albata dalta d bahar road sara nezdu yao school nem shta kho aghe k alkan jenaky dewanra we awo nan zamana k kho asi hum dasi khal d che sa waya ma yao kho grani da bal de schooluno ke alakan jenaky yao zay k sabakuna we. Zamunga kho pukhtoo mulq de da kho paki road hum raze nu bs da alkan mu ze school ta awo jenaky d khewaty madrasi da Quran majeed p wayu bs da hum ghata gata da.

Translation:

“No suitable school available in our area primary schools are too far away from us. The private schools are too much expansive and the majority of the schools now a days are coeducation due to these factor we send only male children to private schools we can do sacrifice for them and due to culture sensitivity we prefer to send girls to local madaris for religious education instead of coeducation..”

¹³ In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar is the main hub for educational institution and attracts public/students across the province and from some parts of the country.

The above show that respondent view and author (SINGH, 2016) view positively align each other. Both says that less income group do not take an adequate education. The Interviewed household do not send their children to school due to certain reason like affordability, schools are far away, high cost of schooling, culture sensitivity of girl's education etc.¹⁴. Without education it is not possible for slum dwellers that they can go for development.

4.3.3. Skills

The skill enhancement of the slum dwellers plays a vital role for the development of decent human resource in urban areas (SINGH, 2016).

Skill (that would help to find a decent job) is the key component which contribute towards the reduction of poverty and promote positive development (KAMANTHE, 1992). The income generating skills known to slums household are as: unskilled labour, driving, construction work, high skilled work, agriculture, business management and artisanship. These skills are reported in line with less inadequate education level of the community. According to the one interviewee for Taj Abad,

Takreeban yao las kala pela dalta sa ngogano kar kolu aghe der kha wo zamung de elaka ke ye khazu ta da kapro gandalo chaluna ba ye khudal awo baz khalqo la ye machinuna hum warkol biya che da aghe pa zarya za dumra wa che zamung kur k ba khazu zan la bachu awo aksar nur gawandiyano la hum kapre gandali nu aghe sara dumra wa che za sa na ba aghe hum gatal awo da sa de kho za biya hum laka kur k ba ye sa na sa lagol.

Translation:

“About ten year before an NGO worked here in our area who provide us specially for our women give employment opportunity through skill upgrading and assistance in setting up of our own enterprises. Our females’ stich cloths (tailoring) at home and generate some income which help us in household expenditure.”

¹⁴ Data collected from the field.

Majority of the people in the studied area generate their income through vending fruits/vegetables, shop keeping, Security guard and construction work etc. Government and NGO's are required to give some attention to skills providing to slum dwellers.

4.3.4. Employment

According to (KAMANTHE, 1992) employment in the slum area are depends on daily wages. Prompting socioeconomic status employment is a key component of economic soundness of any household.

(Sajjad, 2014) inspects in his article that, the rate of unemployment of slum dwellers is very high and most of the male slums dwellers engaged as daily wage earners. Male slum dwellers worked as construction worker, street vending, hawking, Raksha puller, shop keeping and selling handicrafts. Irregular employment cause insecurity and monetary problems which leads to various social crimes and other problems. One of the afghans responded said,

Bacho mung khalaqu k kho taleem der kami da awo zamung sa khlako k hunar hum kami da kho biya hum za mehnat mazdoori k shukar awo bs Allah pak rata makha sami kho bacho tata ba pata hum we che nan saba zamung majoru ta der pa bad nazar guri awo besa tangul kaye kala khar ta lar shu nu asi besa kala we tazkeera oshaya kala ba majr card tapos k kho der tangol ye raghesti de.

Translation:

“Illiteracy, low education and low skill level are the major problem in searching of decent job. We afghani also face the problems in employment due to frequent checks of documentation by the authorities.”

In the studied area afghan citizen have face many problems in seeking decent work as compare to other migrants. Employment is main pull factor which force the people for migration.

4.3.5. Income

According to the research scholar generally slum dwellers are illiterate, so due to less income they are unable spend money for basic daily life needs. (SINGH, 2016).

One of the responded from Gujjar Camp stated that,

Zargiya zamung ba sa amadan we kho bs da Allah fazal d time d che terege ngo mengo ya hukumat rasara sa imdad hum na d kere awo na rata sok dalta sa rakaye kho bs

khpal mehnat mushaqat ku nu dumra che bas agha time mu paki terege. Dalta bs khalak muhtalif karuna k sok deyari mazdori kaye sok rera chali bs mewa sabzi kharsi sok dukandari kaye bs kho bs da da che zamung pa d elaka hukomat sa kar hum na d kere bs.

Translation:

“our income is working as a daily wage worker we do not have another source of income. In the response of another question responded answer that here in our area people are engaged in daily wage work, trading or either do business none of the family are getting any aid or assistance from government or from NGO’s or any other organization.”

Another responded from Taj Bad express that,

Mata kho dumra khas pata nshta mung kho khpala os os dalta raghele u dalata larayani lagi kami we nu mung dalata kada raora kho dasi da che dalata aksar khalaq mahajar d kho mungta kho khpal zani benaziri wala card milawo shewe wo awo kala dera muda pass aghe k sa payse mayse rashe nu raobasu te. Kho Oa de grani k pa d payso bandi sa hum na kege pakar da hukomat ta che da payse mung ta lege dere k. Awo mung sare bs sa warsara deyari oko kho agham kala we kala na we.

Translation:

“our income based on daily wage labour without that another source of our income is get assistance from Benazir income support program, but that income is also insufficient for our daily life needs¹⁵. Our total income in that much, that we migrate to some other place because of high rented houses.”

Living standard of any family depends upon the income level of the family. Income plays an important role of any family for lives good life. Income depends on occupation to occupation; slum dwellers do less level job/work and get less money so the economic condition of them becomes poor¹⁶.

¹⁵ Benazir Income Support Program (BISP), is government social safety nation wise program which provide monthly stipends to destitute/needly households (HH’s).

¹⁶ According to World Bank if a person income is less than USD 1.25 per day are classified as extreme poor.

4.3.6. Household Expenditure

In the slums area people are spent their money on daily life needs they save a little money but food and health is the largest expensive items among the proportion of income they spent (Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd, 2013).

According to the one responded,

Yara zewayā za ba tata sa owaym zamung ba sa Kharchi we kho sumra kharachi che d agha bs daka khurak skak bandi lagi bemaṛyano hospitalono k lagi awo gadubk tlu ratlu bandi. Na rasara sa ngo imdad kaye na rata sarakar sa kar kere osa pore ku agha payso pa shakal k we awo ku dasi asi bal sa kar we.

Translation:

“We spent money on food, health, transportation and utility bill. Government and NGO’s do not get us any subsidy, assistance or financial add.”

slums community perceive to lives in slum because of poverty and differences of income of expenditure of the slum’s household.

4.3.7. Assets of the Households

According to the research scholar (Sajjad, 2014), children are considered as major assets of household. Slum inhabitants are believing that more member adding to their family, which increase the worker of the family. They also believe that more children contribute more in their household.

According to the one interviewee,

Zamung kho da yaqeen d che sumra der bachi v nu amra ba drta der karuna k awo las ba d dama ke. Zamung bachi aksar bas sa gadi wala workshop ta ze awo bs sa hotel k karuna k dumra a che bs da rewaz sa na sa raore zamung pe guzara oshe.

Translation:

“We believe that more children help us to generate more income. We send our children to mechanical workshops and hotels for dish washing etc. purpose.”

The productive assets near to slums inhabitants are the sewing/stitching machine by which they can easily generate their income. Poultry, Farming and Dairy farm is also a key productive asset of the slums.

4.3.8. Households Borrowing

According to the survey of slums in Peshawar, slums inhabitants mostly borrowed money for food items, health, household items, emergency, marriage, death, agriculture and purchase/repair of housing units (Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd, 2013).

One of the literates responded from Taj Abad stated that,

Gula dasi kar d che mung kho os os da da bank sa karza raghesti sa rishtadar mu aghe rata paki manda tara owakhala nu. Koshesh ku che kapre mapre karubar shuro ku awo d xay na lar shu da zagi mu na de khewah.

Translation:

“We take loan recently with help of our family from bank and by that loan we are thinking start a cloth business and also want shift some other area.”

Another responded stated that,

Tol umar kho insan pa yao khal na we zendagi da khar sanga wakh raze pa insan. Zamung kur k yao dera ghaata bemara rala achanak bs sa rishtadaru awo sa malgaro rasara imdad oko karzi mu rawaghsti awo aghe bemari elaj mu oko.

Translation:

“we borrow loans from relatives and friends in emergency major health issue for the treatment.”

The above argument means that people borrow loans for their better tomorrow. Majority of the slum’s household are extremely poor they live in said location just for the sack of need for their housing.

4.4. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) is a pre-condition to get economic development, decent health facilities and well-being (Tripathy, Acharya, & Karmee, 2017).

Poor WASH facilities in the low-income slum’s areas contribute to the high prevalence water-borne and diarrheal diseases (Musoke, et al., 2018).

One of the responded stated that,

Zamung pa de elka k kho da obo dera ghata masala da daklta makhki yao tubewell wo nu agham kharab shewe d deracmuda oshwa sok ye sami hum na. Zamung che os da kam skalo malo wala obah de da dere ganda d kho bas sa oko majbori da awo kala der ganda we nu bas biya aksar oweshu ye nu.

Translation:

“We do not have access to safe drinking water the water which we use for drinking and cooking purpose was very polluted. Our nearby tube well is also not functional. Sometime if we feel that the water is polluted then we boil it for drinking purpose.”

Another respondent from the NGO stated that,

Hamari organization abi be kam kar rahi hain abi ju hamary pass project hai wo pani sehat awo safaye say mutaliq logo main aghahi lana our logo k rewaye tabdeel karana. Hamara kam mobilization py hain jis mai hum community k logo kuch sanitation our hygiene kit daity hain our kuch khas din manty hai WASH k khawaly sy ta k logo mai agahi paida hu. Es k elawa hamri field staff jati hai pehly razkar dunty hai awo aik committee type banty hai phir osay training di jati jis mai unko kuch sanitation our hygiene k khawaly sy kit diay jaty hai ta k community k log choti moti kam khud he kara saky.

Translation:

“our organization work on the Community Mobilization for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Behavior Changes. Our project activities include filed visits to the communities, provision of sanitation and hygiene kits, celebrating special days in context of WASH, community hygiene session, brought based community meetings and community WASH committee trainings. Our filed staff social organizer goes to field for identifying volunteers and make a committee of them then they we gave training to them and hand over some sanitation and hygiene kits for their self-help services.”

In this study, access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to slums inhabitants were assessed. WASH practice in the slums is big challenge in daily life.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) plays a serious role in the life of human being and community as well. For services and resources every individual and community need awareness and understanding and capacity building of the user of water, sanitation and hygiene.

4.5. Water Availability in the Slum Dwellers

According to (Musoke, et al., 2018), provision of safe drinking water to a single individual or to the community is the responsibility of state. One of the responded from Taj Abad express that,

Zamung pa d elaka kho kho mungta da bambi obah na raxe awo na bambi shta kho bs mung skalo awo pakhli dapara d kheahta mohalli sara da jumat che d de na bs obah raoro. Mung sara dumra payse shta na che khpal kahi wo kano.

Translation:

“We do not have excess to the tape public water. We bring water from nearby masjid for drinking and cooking purpose. we do not enough money to dig our own well”

One of the government official express that,

Hum ny thu boht sary logo ku legal connection lagwaye hai lakin ju log kehty hai k hamy pani ni mil raha thu ye wo log hai jinhu ny ghair qannoni connection lagwaye tay wo en cut daiy gaye hain hum ny muhtalif operation kar ky ju illegal connections ty wo hum ny cut diay un sy. Abi ye community waly es waja sy complaint krty hai k pani ni mil raha.

Translation:

“We provide legal connection of water to majority of the communities. But the problem is that people didn't pay for this service, time to time in different operation we found a lot of illegal connection in the communities that connection were then discounted from the household and then community complaining about non-availability of water.”

Water is an essential component in our daily life. People consider that the water is free and is a gift from GOD, people waste the drinking water for useless things. In some place water table become low from the original position. On earth only 1% water is available for our drinking purpose.

In the studied area some of the sample responded use water provide by Water Sanitation and Servicer Peshawar (WSSP)¹⁷ while some of the household using water pumps (individual or communal) as source of water.

4.6. Sewerage and Drainage Condition of the Slum Dwellers

According to the researcher (Kalkoti.K, 2013) proper sewerage and drainage system plays a vital role in the development of any cit.

According to the community member,

Naly kho da system de che da kami naly d da kho pela we na kho bs masali der we awo da kossi sam kacha tolu nu zamung da khalaq rajama shu awo bs mung pa khpala da

¹⁷ Water Sanitation and Services Peshawar (WSSP) is the established urban utility in Peshawar as public limited company.

naly xanta jure kere de. Awo da de nalo safaye mung khpala kawo kho biyam kala baran der oshe nu xamung da kossi hum kacha d awo da naly dumra ghata kho na d nu bran k biya masala v da bandi she awo obah toli biya kuroni k walar we awo mahalo k dasi walari we.

Translation:

“For drainage we men dig a temporary unpaved drain on community participation self-help basis and we the community are responsible for its maintenance work etc. But in rains the drains become blocked and we face like fold situation.”

In the studied area narrow and unpaved streets are observed with improper waste disposal and unhygienic condition. It is also observed that the unpaved open drain is inadequate to deal with rains. There is no sewerage system in the area due to which slum dwellers face too many problems of drainage.

4.7 Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal

(Kalkoti.K, 2013) stated that sanitation refers to the management and disposal of solid waste and liquid wastewater. For better livelihood proper sanitation is a basic need of a society.

One of the respondents stated that,

Dalta sa dasi khas naly awo dasi sa khas gand ghurzolo dapara zayuna nshta bas cha che chrta gand wartawo ku pa mahalo k hum gandona we nalo k hum gandunana khalaq wartawe awo sok alta shata side agha khali daga da nu sok ganduna alta wartawe kho matlab da che che agha sarkari ganduno wala dabi nshta dalta.

Translation:

“Due to non-availability of waste bin and no proper dumping sites people throwing their waste in open drains, streets, open spaces and in vacant plots.”

One of the government officials stated that,

Da d elaki da khalqo ba sa oway kho bs khar kas raze awo tol ganduna bs d nalo k awo zay pa zay guzari awo biya gila da government na kaye biya government badnam we. Awo nur d khpala da shixuno na khaber hum na d che che ganduna chrta lara kol pakar d. Za kho ba da owaym bs che da khalaq da d shezuna khpala zemawar d ku nalay bandi ge awo ku nur sa masala bs biya che sa kar we khpala ba kaye hum.

Translation:

“local community are responsible for the issue of the solid waste or water waste disposal in the community. They are not aware about the solid waste disposal. Community blame government but is not the problem of government. People throw the solid waste in drains, by which they face the blockage of drains problem as well.”

For proper solid waste disposal people are required to change their behaviour first they are required to not throw solid waste openly, because if we throw it openly it brings a lot of diseases with self. If government or any NGO provide you a facility, then community are supposed to use it properly and take benefit from them. Community are also required to not use of plastic bag because it is not good for our environment. Improper solid waste management is directly referring to the spread of diseases among the community. Furthermore, slum children scavenge for recyclable waste to employment with scrap markets.

4.8. Environmental Condition of Slum Dwellers

(Karn, Shikura, & Harada, 2003) stated that, rapid growth slums formation caused wide spread of environmental degradation in urban cities. Slums dwellers are preferring to use open drains due to unavailability of sewerage system, they also addicted with open dumping of the solid water and water waste these issues bring a lot of in the community environment like, air pollution, water pollution, aesthetic pollution etc.

One of the responded stated that,

Da ngogano awo hukomat na ba mung sa gila sa umeed awo sa tama osato da de kho rata num hum ma akhla wly de sara khpal sar starge nshta sa da naly maly da mung zan khpala jurekari de awo p de kali k cha hes kar na d kere mung kho dumra kha karuna nshu koli bs khalqo pa khpala da karuna kere d sa khukalia mung kali khpala d sara rewana shewe awo sa bs yao kizam za ba owaym che pa d mung jura kere hum da.

Translation:

“We are do not have any expectation from government and from NGO’s for our development, we community by self-help service make a drainage system in our community streets which deteriorate community beatification.”

According the field study the environmental condition of the area is seriously affected by poor building structure, high conjunction of the hoses and high density of population

growth. Slums community firewood which release smoke in the environment, so these smokes degrade the slums environment.

4.9. Physical Infrastructure

According to the one author (SINGH, 2016), infrastructure development is a key component for plans and policies upgradation of the slums dwellers, governance and planning standard also play a part role in the upgradation slums.

According to of the responded from Gujjar Camp,

Pa d kali k gas kho shta na awo obah hum bad khal d awo bejli d taruna ta ogoray staso da makhi de yao da bal na taruna botali jahi jure de asi awo bejli hum dasi da che bas dim shanti we. Pati shewa shewa khabera da road mod mohalli nu agha hum da tang awo kacha d tol. Kala sa gham khadi she biya dera masala we awo zamaki tolo da arbabanu d aghe na rata khpala sa karuna k na rata nur sok rawali. Gas kho d kali k shta nu ziyat tar khalaq large siwazi pkhli dapara awo chrta aka duka ba cylinder estamali. Da bejli yao yao tar dewa drewo kuro pa sharika lagoli we.

Translation:

“We do not have access to basic utilities like water supply, decent electricity voltage and natural gas. We also face a lot of problem which relates to bad condition of road, narrow and unpaved streets. Government and NGO’s haven’t given attention to our area because this area is related to arbab families and they are not willing for an any infrastructure development. We like to use wood for fire and cooking purpose because the we do not afford Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and the electricity connection which we are using are the shared meter with neighbours.”

As the area is unplanning lack of planning standards, narrow and unpaved and bad condition of streets and roads are observed in the studied area. Due to no sewerage system in rains water flow on the surface of earth which bring a lot of problems for the local community and for the services provider. In emergency cases it is very difficult for car ambulance etc. to enter narrow streets.

Both studied areas are not same in Taj Abad some people have access to water supply, gas and good electricity voltage while in Gujjar Camp these facilities are not found. Poor housing and social security are the biggest problem of the slum’s dwellers. Natural Gas and electricity and water supply is the major utilities which researcher aimed to

investigate about it. With respect to these utilities provision Taj Abad is comparatively better than Gujjar Camp.

Most of the houses observed that they have not even a main gate of their house, they cover it with a piece of cloths for the sack of culture sensitivity.

Infrastructure development is a basic amenity for slum improvement.

4.10. Open Spaces

An Urban planner Haroon.M, (2016), stated that open spaces plays a significant role in the improving socioeconomic condition of slums. Open space is essential in the development process.

One of the responded stated that,

Dalta kho dasi sa zay nshta che aghe mashoman lobi mobi oke ya asi banda kene awo gup shup olagi kho aghe bal taraf la shta da yao maidan d ba alta da mashooman ze crikete mrikete lage. De kali k dasi kolawo maidan nshta bs km che om nu aghe bandi khalko kuro jur kre.

Translation:

“There are no public open spaces for children playing and recreation purpose. there are no spot green spaces and for sports ground.”

In the studied area it is observed that there is no open space available for recreational purpose. Slums children converted the unused spaces into playgrounds for playing cricket game etc. most of the open spaces observed in the study area that slums dwellers use the open spaces for the waste dumping.

Based on observation and discussion with community have lack of open spaces.

4.11. Rural to Urban Migration

Rural to urban migration growing to cause urbanization and formation of slums in the city (Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd, 2013).

One of the afghan refugees stated that,

Pa Afghanistan k da jang na pass munga dali raghele wo che alta khalat teak na wo awo mung os da ghurbat da lasa bal zay ta nshu tali bs da kam zay che u bs dalta khushala ku na u na bs khushala yu.

Translation:

“For the sack of secure life, we migrate to this place after afghan soviet war. Due to low family income we are unable to move to other location.”

Another interviewee,

Mung kho de kali ta xaka kada raowra che dalta karayani lagi kha we guzara kaye. Dumra de che bs khpal mehanat mushakat mazdori oko nu karaya paki obaso.

Translation:

“We migrate here for employment purpose and this is the only place which rent is reasonable and affordable for us.”

In the studied area it is observed that majority of the peoples are afghan refugees while some are IDP's¹⁸ and some are move to this place due to low income of the family size. People welling to here because the land prices are low. Majority of the sample respondent are native of Afghanistan.

Migration of the people is growing heavy conjunction in the city force the urban poor to live in the slums.¹⁹

4.12. Lack of Awareness

(Hasan, 2003) is stated that the responsibility of the government to have external help to the communities and create awareness in the people to take their obligation mandatory.

One of the Government official stated that,

Hamara abi aik project running main hain jis main hum district Peshawar ky 20 urban union council main hum ny initiative liya hai WASH ky hawaly sy. Hum thu hard component py b kam krtay hail akin soft component ka hamara ju project community awareness ky hawaly sy wo hum ny ail local organization ku diaya hai. Our wo log abi es chez py kam kr rahy hain.

“Our department is working on Sanitation, Solid waste management and Water Supply Scheme. Along the infrastructure development our department worked on community mobilization awareness and behaviour change communication. which contract has been assigned to an local NGO and now they start their intervention in urban union councils of district Peshawar”.

¹⁸ IDP's refer to the Internal Displaced people either of the earthquake IDP's or the flood affected IDP's

¹⁹ The in-migration and out-migration are noted in special time (e.g. Afghan Refugees in the 1980s, IDP's of flood, earthquake and military operation).

The community of Gujjar Camp and Taj Abad is not aware about the proper planning, necessities of life such as education, health, infrastructure, they are not aware of the impact of open drainage, solid waste disposal and polluted environment etc.

4.13. Public Participation

Public participation in community change play a vital role. Because without the help of community participation we can't bring a big change in their lives (Durand-Lasserve & Selod, 2009).

One of the respondents stated that,

Da zemawariyan sirf da hukoomat na awam la hum pakar da che hukumat sara pora pora mrasta oke. Zaka ku mung warta der hum karuna oko ku agha obah v ku naly we awo ku bal sa we kho da awam da mrasti na baghair sa hum na kege. Awam ba da hr shez khiyal hum ba sati bal ta ba hum taleem warke awo mung ta ba hum waye che kam zay ghalti da nu ala ba da elaki kami masala d da ba khal kege warna asi grana da.

Translation:

“Everything is not only the responsibility of government or any other organization. Without community participation our work is meaningless. Because the facility which we provide to community they do not care of them and the things become worse. If community wants to improve their condition, then they are required to help us”.

From the (Sticzay & Koch, 2015) theory for development of an area NGO's, Government and public participation is important. Without public participation fine development is impossible.

4.14. Management Problem

It has been estimated that one third of the urban population in developing countries today do not have access to adequate housing, and lack access to safe water and sanitation. These people live in overcrowded and un-serviced slums, often situated on dangerous land. They lack access to public clean water. Their waste not only remains untreated, it surrounds them and their daily activities and affects their health, especially their children and woman (Kinyanjui, 2010).

One of the respondents stated that,

“Abi ye aik ilaka hai mery samy ye file phari hui hai en logo ny apny ju bakayajat hai wo pory kr diay hain thu abi hamri koshesh hai k yen ki ju problem hai wo barwaqt ada

ki ja saky. Management ka iisue ni hail akin logo ku b chaihau k unku ju services provide ki jati hai unka khiyal raky apny bills waighra time py jama kiya kry.

Translation:

“Here is a file which is in front of me I am working on it to solve the community issue. First, they have not cleared their dues, so they face a lot of problems due to problem facing now they clear all their dues time to time, and we are trying to solve their issue as well in time. Community people are required to take care of the services which they are using because these services are for them and, they required to clear all their bills timely”.

Gujjar Camp and Taj Abad come under Peshawar Development Authority (PDA) and Water Sanitation and Services Peshawar (WSSP). The role of PDA and WSSP is not satisfactory regarding Gujjar Camp and Taj Abad. There is no proper maintenance system in the area community members complained it but PDA and WSSP cannot give any attention to them, there is no proper sanitary staff to clean the area regularly.

4.15. NGO’s Intervention

According to the (KAMANTHE, 1992), NGO’s are the non-profit organization who work in community for need and development of the community.

NGO’s are that organization who interested in the promotion of shelter for low income group. NGO’s must have to be seen and reputable making improvement of low-income group.

One of the NGO responded express that,

NGO's Government sy acha kam kr rahi hain. Kyiu k NGO ka direct link community k sath hota hain un k hisab sy NGO's kam krti hain. NGO's khas community k ju economic status ku daikty huaiy kam krti hai.

Translation:

“NGO’s seems to be more successful as compare government because NGO’s work directly in community for the community needs. NGO’s involvement helps out to reduce the economic costs of housing.”

Another responded stated that,

NGO's wo non-profit organization hain ju ghareeb community main reh ky un k kam krti hain un k liay policies banaty hain. Our koshesh krti hain k kis tariky sy community k maslo ku khal kara saky chahy wo ju b hu.

Translation;

“NGO’s are the organization who works for poor community and enabling policies for low income group. NGO’s intervention includes to build the capacity of the poor to initiate and solve their problems by self.”

NGO’s and community Base Organization plays a significant role in development of slums and squatter settlements. NGO’s working in poor community is the key success of the slums upgrading.

World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) has also supported the local organization for the grassroot knowledge to design and implement a project.

4.16 Summary

The chapter discusses the outcomes that came out of the collected qualitative data by relating it with theories and concepts. as a result of primary data directly taken from respondent’s themes followed by sub-themes identified and deliberated. The mega theme was the housing condition and socioeconomic condition of slum dwellers which go together with subtheme like health, education, employment, skills, physical infrastructure etc. these things play a vital role in the formation of slums. Another identified theme was that Government and NGO’s intervention which shows different influences for both the study areas. Socioeconomic status, and customs of the slum dwellers were thoroughly discussed which manifest considerable part in the improving slums condition.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

It is concluded from the study that Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp have lack basic services, such as sewerage system, solid waste management system, clean drinking water supply, basic infrastructure, utilities and Government/NGO's attention. As the time passes these problems become multi-dimension and create many other problems with self not only physical but socio-economic, environmental, regarding health etc.

It is observed from the study that a community sewage and drainage system in the studied slum is mostly non-existent. Community dig paved drains on the community participation self-help basis and are responsible for its maintenance too. Due to lack of proper disposal methods and management, solid waste is one of the biggest concerns in both studied areas, with adverse implications for environment and human health. Community through their solid and liquid waste on the street or into a vacant plot. Majority of the sampled respondent stated they do not access to water supply from public tube wells, some of the households rely on water pumps or well water, while little have access to municipality provided water. About the availability of water majority of the respondents reported that the water available is neither enough to meet their needs, nor suitable for drinking purpose. The water supply pipes installed by WSSP/PDA are porous due to which water gets contaminated. Most of the streets in the study area are unpaved and in critical need of repair. The lack of sewage and drainage system fixed with proper waste disposal and narrow unpaved streets, leads to extremely unhygienic conditions.

Based on field study, in both studies area the housing condition has not been controlled, neither have building standards been enforced. Houses are either occupied by owners or tenants. The houses in the studied area are ranging between 3marlas to 7marlas.

There is no provision for open space in the studied slum. Playgrounds are created by children by converting unused spaces, which is the property of another person. These open spaces are also used as solid and liquid waste dumping site by the inhabitants of slum area.

Electricity and natural gas are the main utilities are not available in the studied slum areas. Some of the resident have access to good voltage of electricity and natural gas. Both the slums dwellers are poor in nature and no proper way of earning and they are in subsistence level means that, which they produce they consume that's why the people are dependent upon concern government authority for improvement of their area and they cannot contribute in the improvement process.

The major reason due to which Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp converted in to slum is government and NGO's negligence, lake of awareness in community, unhealthy environment, lake of zoning, no proper plan, no solid waste management system, underground sewerage, no properly design drainage system all these are the major reasons due to which both areas converted into slum.

Non-Government Organization (NGO's) are trying to minimize and solve the problems and rising the living condition of slum dwellers of both the areas.

5.2. Recommendations

Slum is the area in which there is no basic services or small level of services are available. In slum mostly community is poor. The upgrading or slum improvement is the term simply means a package of basic services, such as, paved street, solid waste management, improved drainage, clean water supply and treated sewerage system etc., along with this physical improvement, social, economic impact should be minimizing. The benefit of slum upgradation or improvement is that people obtain improve healthy and secure living environment which will lead to high standard of living.

The recommendation for slum upgradation is as under.

- NGO's Involvement
- Public participation/Community Base Organization (CBO)
- Community awareness
- Role of Municipality
- Minimize migration
- Planning enforcement
- Proper sewerage, drainage, and solid waste management system

5.2.1. NGO's Involvement

NGO's are the non-profit organization who work in community for the need and development of the community. So, the NGO's plays a vital role in community development.

5.2.2. Public participation/Community Base Organization

Public participation or Community Base Organization (CBO) involvement in upgradation program is very important. An area cannot be upgrade if its people do not involve in upgrading program, because, very positive suggestion can be given through community.

There is need of CBO in Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp the people of community discuss with each other main problems of the area, because, it provides the platform to the people of community to discuss their problems and take appropriate decision for its solution.

5.2.3. Community awareness

Community awareness step should be taken to upgrade the slum. It is the responsibility of CBO to aware the people about the bad environment impact of bad condition of sewerage, open drain, solid waste, that it led to serious health problems. The people of community work as volunteer to clean streets, open drain etc. and maintain cleanliness environment of the whole area.

5.2.4. Role of Municipality

The Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp area falls under the jurisdiction of Peshawar Development Authority (PDA) Water Sanitation and Services Peshawar (WSSP). It is the responsibility of both authorities to provide the basic infrastructure to community. PDA and WSSP should provide the sweepers, solid waste collection container and proper check and balance to maintain it and improve it with passage of time.

5.2.5. Minimize migration

As Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp is situated at prime location therefore many people give the preference to live in this place, so they construct their house in irregular

pattern and development start in hap hazard manner that's why area is converted in slum the municipality should do proper check and balance to control the migration from other areas to Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp.

5.2.6. Planning enforcement

The concern authority should make bylaws for Taj Abad and Gujjar Camp area and makes sure to implement these laws. In these laws the authority identifies different places for different land use activities and provide proper plan for future development to control the further expansion of slum area in the plan clearly mention residential commercial activity and the boundary of whole area.

If there is no proper plan then all the slum dwellers start constructing their houses in irregular manner, no proper width of roads and streets which convert area into slum

5.2.7. Proper Sewerage, Drainage and Solid waste Management system

The community should improve sewerage drainage and solid waste by self-contribution system. The CBOs should collect the fund from each house according to their affordability, masons, worker and locally available material should be used to minimize the construction cost. They should construct underground sewerage, drainage system and identified proper solid waste points. Collect solid waste through animal carts at regular basis.

This can give the two advantages to the community one is that the sense of ownership is developed in the community and second is that their reliance on concern authority reduce.

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APPENDIX-I

Interview

Administered from Slum Dwellers

Name: _____

Gender: _____

Age: _____

Family Size: _____

Education: _____

Occupation: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Guide Questions for Semi-structured Interview

1. From how long, you have been living here?
2. What circumstances lead to your living/renting home here?
3. What is the main income source of your family?
4. How do you find this place in terms of facilities drinking water, roads, street, electricity, gas, health, education and rent?
5. What is the domestic water source in your house?
6. Are you satisfied about the living condition here?
7. Have you ever tried, or did you ever receive an opportunity to move out from this place?
8. If your income increases, where would you buy/rent home?
9. Did you have any relative in this slum prior to settling here, how do you find this place?
10. Do you have any friends and relatives in the city, do they visit you here and what is their behaviour with you?
11. Do your relatives help you in finding job or financially?

12. How do you find your work in the city, how do you find the attitude of your employer?
13. If you have any issue in this place who do you go for amelioration?
14. Do people seek the help of People or local Jirga in case of any issue?
15. Do your tribal kin help you in daily chores?
16. Do your tribal kin assist you when in need of finances?
17. What is the most threatening environmental problem your settlement is facing?
18. Are you satisfied from education and health facilities in this area?
19. Are you satisfied with benefit from NGOs? (job seeking, credit. /loans, awareness. Capacity building, development work).
20. How often the NGOs workers visit here?
21. Has NGOs intervention brought any change in this area? Explain.
22. What should be done so that your issues can be resolved?
23. Does the local Administration help you regarding your sanitation, solid and liquid waste disposal and clean drinking water issues?
24. Had any NGOs or social workers helped you?
25. Had you any hope from the local or provincial government that they would provide basic amenities to your area?

APPENDIX-II

Focus Group Discussion

Administered with NGO's Official

Name: _____

Gender: _____

Age: _____

Occupation: _____

Date & Time: _____

No. of Participants: _____

Guide Questions for Discussion

1. How your organization helps the slums dwellers?
2. Had you personally visited Gujar Camp and Taj Abad areas?
3. How did you contribute to their welfare?
4. How the funds from the NGOs helped those areas?
5. Did you find the slums dwellers participative?
6. Did the slum dwellers provide you the requisite information and data?
7. How do you find the attitude of larger society with the slum's dwellers?
8. Do you think education and jobs will bring any change in their life?
9. What is the major problem faced by the inhabitants according to you?
10. What are the gaps and/or barriers for slums improvement related projects?
11. What should be done so that their issues can be resolved?
12. In your opinion, what are the needs and opportunities that contribute to socio-economic improvement and community welfare through NGOs Intervention?
13. How do you see the future of the afore mentioned slum?
14. Do you have any future plan for the improvement of socio-economic condition of slums dwellers?

APPENDIX-III

Focus Group Discussion

Administered with Government Official

Name: _____

Gender: _____

Age: _____

Occupation: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Guide Questions for Discussion

1. What is the total population of these areas?
2. How do these slums develop over time?
3. Do you get regular funding for these slum areas?
4. How is it spent for the betterment of the locals?
5. What is the future of this area, will there be eviction, or they would be registered?
6. Do the local slums elders regularly communicate their concerns to you?
7. Do they get any kind of immediate financial help from your office?
8. What will your office do for the severe solid waste, sanitation, drinking water issues there?
9. Do you have any future policy regarding these slums?
10. How do you find the people in general with comparison with the other well-kept places?
11. What about the existing infrastructure of these areas?
12. What should be done so that their issues can be resolved?
13. Do you think education and jobs will bring any change in their life?
14. Do you think that the whole society has a responsibility towards the downtrodden of the slum's areas?

APPENDIX-IV

Observation Sheet

1. Does the street/Mohalla have a sewerage system?
2. How does the solid and liquid waste gets disposed of?
3. Type of house of the respondent?
4. Number of stories of house of the respondent?
5. Condition of street in which the respondent house is located.
6. Condition of the road to which the street is linked in which the respondent house is located.
7. Physical Infrastructure
8. Drainage System
9. Sanitation System
10. Open Spaces
11. Government provided utilities
12. Security Level
13. Health and Education Facility