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**A STUDY OF FARIDABAD CITY**

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In the present world poverty has emerged as the major problem not only at the national but also at the global level. Even the United Nation has given the first priority to the poverty reduction or alleviation programs in the Millennium Development Goals (2000). Urban poverty is globally well recognized as social phenomenon, which leads to multi-dimensional deprivation of a person or household. Urban poverty is a problem related to incapability of organized sector of economy to provide sustainable livelihood in rural areas. The huge influx of immigrants from rural to urban areas in search of employment create problem of shortage of basic urban amenities and leads to the problem of slum proliferation and spread of urban poverty. In this way the rural poverty is being thrown into the urban areas-this process is often called as urbanization of poverty. Initially this process was associated only with megapolitan cities but now it is found to be associated even with the upcoming cities such as Faridabad, Surat and other cities. Therefore, the present study is dealing with the study of urban poverty in the upcoming Faridabad city. Since the township is expensive in Faridabad, around 49% of the population under informal sector of economy was living mainly in slum or slum like conditions as per 2001 census.

Therefore the major objectives of present work are the application of different approaches and measures for the measurement of urban poverty in the study area and to have comparison among different approaches. The study also includes the critical evaluation of urban poverty alleviation programs and some slum specific suggestions are also given. Total nine slums were selected for the primary survey with the help of stratified random sampling from all three zones of Faridabad city. The study is based on different approaches and the indicators under each approach clubbed into two groups. First group includes those indicators which are positively related to the development or quality of life referred as *Well-being*

*indicators* and second group includes those indicators which are inversely related to the development or quality of life referred as *Deprivation indicators*

According to the Income Approach, the worst living conditions prevail in Jhuggi Jhopari under Flyover and Sabzi Mandi. The Basic Needs Approach is one of the major approaches to measure the absolute poverty. This approach emphasizes that only high income or consumption does not ensure better quality of life, but only the provision of basic amenities and facilities can ensure better quality of life. The basic needs approach reveals that Rajiv Nagar, which belongs to large size slum, is the only slum where comparatively better living conditions are found; while all other slums have mixed response. The Capability approach focuses on the absence of some basic capabilities of individual's to function satisfactorily in the society. The main concepts of capability approach are functioning and capabilities. The Capability approach reveals that Sanjay Colony and Sabzi Mandi are the most deprived slums by capability approach and it is followed by Rajiv Nagar, Jhuggi Jhopari under Flyover and A. C. Nagar. The combined over all capability well-being status is found at moderate level among slums of large size with consistent pattern. But in case of small and medium size slum the consistency in the level of capability is absent. The Asset Ownership-Based Approach emphasizes that asset accumulation policy is considered as an important tool to fight against urban poverty as it focuses on creation of opportunities to the poor to accumulate and consolidate their assets base. According to Assets Ownership approach Jhuggi Jhopari under Flyover is most deprived slum as it scored extremely negative in all three Assets Ownership indices; it is followed by Sabzi Mandi and Azad Nagar.

The multidimensional approach helps to classify these slums according to the prevailing living conditions. The first group consists Chandan Nagar, Rajiv Nagar and A. C. Nagar; the second group consists three slums Tilak Nagar, Sanjay Colony and Ekta Nagar and the third group have Jhuggi Jhopari under Flyover, Sabzi Mandi and Azad Nagar. These slums are being ranked according to the prevailing living conditions and in the light of empirical data analyses some slum specific suggestions are made for overall development of the slum dwellers.