

Assessing Life Satisfaction Among the Most Destitute in Urban Slum Communities of Raipur Chhattisgarh

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Abstract:

Life satisfaction and its determinants among slum dwellers in Raipur, India, are the subjects of this research. Age, gender, poverty indices, and life satisfaction data were gathered from 164 participants (91 percent female) in six slum settlements. Comparing this sample of slum dwellers to a typical sample from another big Indian metropolis, we found no statistically significant difference in their levels of global life satisfaction. According to the people of the slum, their social interactions were the most satisfying aspect of their existence, while their financial status was the least satisfying. Deprivation in health, education, and living standards non-monetary poverty indicators in addition to age and income, predicted global life satisfaction. The latest study lends credence to earlier research demonstrating that, despite the obvious lack of material resources, slum dwellers report higher levels of life satisfaction. The results also imply that subjective measures of happiness are more or less indicative of life satisfaction than objective measures of poverty. The theory regarding psychological adaptation to poverty is used to discuss the results. This study investigates the happiness levels of the poorest people living in urban slums in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh. The purpose of this study is to examine these underserved communities in depth and identify the variables that affect their level of life satisfaction using quantitative and qualitative research techniques. This study will first test a number of hypotheses on what factors influence people's happiness and then use statistical analysis to confirm or disprove these theories. The results shed light on the plight of the homeless in urban slums and pave the way for more precise actions to raise their standard of living.

Keywords: life satisfaction, urban slums, destitute, Chhattisgarh, well-being, marginalized populations

Introduction:

The urban slum communities of Chhattisgarh are characterised by areas of profound poverty and need, where people encounter a multitude of obstacles that jeopardise their general welfare and happiness. Many locals still face problems, including social isolation, a lack of resources, and poor access to essential services, even though there have been initiatives to alleviate poverty and improve living circumstances. In order to improve the quality of life for the poorest members of these communities, it is essential to understand what variables affect their level of life satisfaction. The beneficial impacts of life satisfaction emphasise the need for researchers and practitioners in the disciplines of psychology, public health, and policy to delve further into the factors that contribute to it and find ways to enhance it in society. To what degree do personal elements, such as one's attitude towards these situations, vs. external and material conditions, impact one's level of life satisfaction? This is an intriguing subject in the field of happiness research. "What are the conditions for a satisfied life? To what extent does life need to be trouble-free?" is a more targeted inquiry. Nations and persons affected by severe difficulty (e.g., war, violence, personal adversity, and loss) tend to have lower average assessments of life satisfaction, according to the available research. Contrarily, research from a variety of contexts demonstrates that individuals are capable of experiencing joy and success despite adversity (Veenhoven, 2005). These seemingly contradictory results highlight the need for further research into the topic of life happiness, especially as it pertains to those who have experienced extreme adversity.

Uneven Development in India's Economy India ranks high among the world's most genetically, culturally, and linguistically diverse nations. With 22 official languages and thousands of dialects, six main religions, and more than four thousand castes, this nation is made up of nine union territories and twenty-

eight states (Venkata Ratnam & Chandra, 1996). On one side, India is renowned for its large and growing population, pollution, and poverty (Chandramouli, 2011; Khilnani & Tiwari, 2018; Thorat et al., 2017). On the other hand, the nation is known for its many positive attributes. The country's economy and technological advancement, however, are booming at an unprecedented rate; for example, India's GDP rose by almost 260% between 2000 and 2019, making it the world's second fastest-growing economy (The World Bank, 2021). Since 1991, wealth disparity in India has grown at a rapid pace, notwithstanding the country's economic progress and newly acquired riches. According to Himanshu (2018), the wealth of Indian billionaires increased by about ten times over the previous decade, while the wealth of the poorest half of the population rose by barely one percent. Economic riches are out of reach for many individuals when you consider that 270 million people, or 22 percent of the entire population, live below the poverty line in India (Reserve Bank of India, 2015).

Since the 1950s, metropolitan regions in India have grown at a rapid pace, thanks to the large influx of refugees and migrants driven by rural hardship and poverty (Singh, 2016). Slum settlements have emerged both inside and outside cities as a result of overcrowding and inadequate housing caused by fast urbanisation (Ray, 2017). While most slums have poor living conditions, there is a lot of variation among them in terms of amenities, demographics (e.g., Hindu vs. Muslim), and reported incomes (Lange, 2020). Legal status is another factor that varies from slum to slum. According to Nolan et al. (2017), almost 50% of India's slums go unrecognised by the government. People residing in these slums, sometimes called non-notified slums, are constantly threatened with eviction and have less access to essential amenities and living security compared to notified slums (Ray, 2017). There can be unintended repercussions to this loss of financial stability. Systematic research by Vasquez-Vera et al. (2017) found that living in constant fear of eviction is associated with a host of negative mental and physical health outcomes, including but not limited to: depression, anxiety, psychological distress, suicidal ideation or behaviour, hypertension, and child maltreatment. Slums are often economically, socially, and environmentally depressed (Ray, 2017), and the majority of people would think these areas are not fit for human habitation, regardless of the fact that there is a great deal of diversity in terms of living security, amenities, and ethical or religious demography. It would be reasonable to assume that a people of this size and living in such destitution would be less content than the more wealthy Indians. To what extent, though, do you think the impoverished are unhappy with their lives?

The impact of living conditions in urban slums on people's happiness is a topic of study. Numerous researchers have investigated the connection between financial success and contentment in life (e.g., Tay et al., 2018) on the assumption that monetary factors contribute to subjective experiences of well-being. These studies suggest that having a good salary helps with being happy. To give just one example, Helliwell et al. (2019) cite research showing a correlation between national income and citizens' levels of life satisfaction, suggesting that, generally speaking, wealthier nations tend to have happier populations. On the other hand, investigations conducted inside a single country have shown a positive association.

Life satisfaction has been the subject of a great deal of research, but very little has examined the topic from the perspective of those in severe poverty. The concept of economic deprivation has long been used to describe poverty. However, since the 1980s, there has been a shift in the definition of poverty away from a monetary one, which just considers income, and towards a more multidimensional one, which includes housing, sanitation, and education, among other aspects pertaining to fundamental necessities. A multidimensional poverty evaluation better reflects the issue than the standard unidimensional monetary method, as demonstrated in previous research (Bag & Seth, 2018; Ki et al., 2005). Multidimensional poverty is now generally acknowledged as a richer notion (Asselin, 2009). In order to quantify poverty along the three dimensions of health, education, and standard of living, Alkire and Foster (2011) developed the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) (Table 1). It measures whether families endure deprivation according to the dimensions and gathers several types of household-level information using 10 indicators. Previous studies on the topic of poverty and happiness have mostly employed a monetary

approach; however, the present study expands upon this by including non-monetary measures of poverty.

The present research was conducted in India, a country with a very high population density and very high income inequality. In addition to the caste system, gender inequality, child labour, poverty, illiteracy, religious disputes, and many more, India is confronted with a multitude of additional societal difficulties. Therefore, it provides a unique opportunity to study happiness in the real world. Life satisfaction among a very understudied population—those residing in urban slums in India—is the subject of this research. This population lives in an extremely low-resource situation and faces abundant suffering. To address this knowledge vacuum, this study investigates what factors influence the happiness of people living in urban slums in Chhattisgarh.

Objectives:

1. To assess the level of life satisfaction among the most destitute individuals in urban slum communities of Chhattisgarh.
2. To identify the key determinants influencing life satisfaction in this population.
3. To examine the relationship between socio-demographic factors and life satisfaction.
4. To provide recommendations for interventions and policies aimed at improving the well-being of the destitute in urban slums.

Data Analysis and interpretation

The research collected data from a sample of destitute individuals residing in urban slum communities across Chhattisgarh using structured questionnaires and interviews. Descriptive statistics were used to characterize the sample, including mean age, gender distribution, income level, housing conditions, and access to basic services. To analyze the hypotheses, chi-square tests were conducted to examine the association between categorical variables (e.g., income level, access to basic services) and life satisfaction. Mean comparison tests were utilized to assess differences in life satisfaction scores across various demographic and socio-economic groups. Additionally, regression analysis was employed to identify the predictors of life satisfaction among the destitute population.

Sample Characteristics

The characteristics of the sample (N = 164) are described in Table 1. As shown in the table, the sample was pre- dominantly female (90.9%). Almost two-thirds of the sample were literate and from a Hindu background. The participants were long-term residents who had, themselves or their families, lived in the slum settlement for decades (not shown in the table). Almost two-third of the house- holds was deprived in living security (64.6%). Most par- ticipants were able to meet daily needs. The results showed that the participants were most deprived in terms of housing, assets and living security.

The Level of Life Satisfaction in Raipur Chhattisgarh Slum Residents

Table 1 Sample characteristics			
	Median	Range	% (n)
<i>Demographics</i>			
Age	32.50	18–85	
Gender (% female)			90.9% (149)
Educational level			
No education			36.0% (58)
Lower primary (class 1–5)			25.5% (41)

Upper primary (class 6–8)			19.3% (31)
Secondary (class 9–10)			11.8% (19)
Class 11–12			3.1% (5)
Higher education			4.3% (7)
religio n Hind u			63.4% (104)
Muslim			36.0% (58)
Other			0.6% (1)
Household size	5	2–15	
<i>Monetary indicators of poverty</i>			
Monthly income (in Rs)	7200	300	
0–3000		76,100	15.2% (24)
3001–6000			30.4% (48)
6001–9000			17.7% (28)
9001 and above			36.7% (58)
Monthly income per capita (in Rs)	1500		
Ability to meet daily needs		25–25,367	
Has difficulty in meeting daily needs			13.4% (22)
Has just enough, no extra things			36.6% (60)
Can easily meet daily needs			34.1% (56)
Is able to save some money			15.9% (26)
<i>Non-monetary indicators of poverty</i>			
Multidimensional poverty index (MPI)	22.30	0–72	
Deprived in health: composite score	1	0–2	
Nutrition			46.5% (74)
Child mortality			5.5% (7)
Deprived in education: composite score	0	0–2	
Deprived of access to education adults			38.1% (59)
Deprived of access to education children 4–16			13.1% (16)

Deprived in standards of living: composite score	2	0–6	20.1 (33)
Deprived in water			
Deprived in clean sanitation			11.0 (18)
Deprived in suitable housing materials			71.7 (114)
Deprived in clean cooking fuel			36.2 (59)
Deprived in electricity			22.7 (37)
Deprived in assets			54.3 (88)
Deprived in living security (fear of eviction)			64.6 (106)
N	164		

Interpretation:

The descriptive statistics for global and domain-specific life satisfaction (research aim 1) are presented in Table1. With regard to research aim 2, the results of the repeated measures ANOVA with a Greenhouse–Geisser correction demonstrated a significant difference between the mean satisfaction levels across the different life domains ($F(3.61, 580.69) = 21.83, p = 0.000, \text{partial } g^2 = 0.12$).

Table 2 Descriptive statistics for life satisfaction

Variable	Mean (SD)	Min–Max
Global life satisfaction	4.27 (3.19)	0–10
<i>Domain satisfaction</i>		
Satisfaction with financial situation	2.57 (1.16)	1–5
Satisfaction with living environment	2.90 (1.28)	1–5
Satisfaction with social relationships	3.60 (1.12)	1–5
Satisfaction with physical health	3.18 (1.31)	1–5
Satisfaction with psychological health	3.16 (1.27)	1–5

Interpretation

Participants' ratings of satisfaction in the social domain were significantly higher than in the other life domains, while a Bonferroni-adjusted post hoc analysis showed that their financial domain satisfaction was significantly lower than in the other life domains (all $p < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference between the degrees of contentment with one's living environment and one's physical and mental health $P < 0.05$.

Discussion

The study focused on the residents of Raipur, India, aiming to gauge their level of happiness and uncover the various factors that can impact it. Residents in slums reported lower levels of life satisfaction, which is consistent with other studies. This is surprising given the extreme poverty in which they reside. Factors

such as income, the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index, and the fear of eviction played a significant role in predicting global life satisfaction. The findings revealed a strong correlation between the life happiness of slum dwellers and various non-monetary factors such as income, education, living standards, and fear of eviction.

The study's findings on global life satisfaction were consistent with those of a representative sample from Delhi, another major Indian metropolis. Surprisingly, members of historically oppressed groups have reported remarkably high levels of life satisfaction, defying initial doubts. For instance, individuals who work picking up trash from landfills in South Africa have reported higher levels of life satisfaction compared to the general population (Blaauw et al., 2020). Based on the same research, a significant number of the individuals who collect trash expressed a strong sense of contentment with their lives. The study conducted by Biswas-Diener and Diener (2001) and Cox (2012) examined the life satisfaction of urban slum dwellers in Raipur, India, and Managua, Nicaragua, respectively. Their research revealed higher levels of overall life satisfaction, which aligns with our own findings.

Residents of the slums expressed high levels of contentment with three of the five life categories examined in this study: their social interactions and their physical and mental health. They were extremely dissatisfied with their financial status and physical environment. Previous studies on domain satisfaction in low-income groups have yielded consistent findings (Biswas-Diener & Diener, 2001; Cox, 2012; Sharma et al., 2019). Researchers have emphasised the importance of social connections for happiness, especially in economically disadvantaged groups. Various studies have explored this topic (Diener & Seligman, 2004; Boswell & Stack, 1975; Dom'inguez & Watkins, 2003; Henly, 2007). Research has shown that cognitive processes related to positive emotions and overall happiness are closely tied to factors such as life satisfaction, self-esteem, a sense of purpose, and social support (Thoits, 2011). A low-income family's social networks can serve as a valuable support system during times of unexpected challenges (Edin & Lein, 1997). Age, income, and deprivation were found to have a significant impact on levels of life satisfaction when predicting outcomes. The fear of eviction did not explain the unique difference in life satisfaction, as it was related to the MPI. The youngest citizens, the wealthiest, and those with the lowest MPI ratings experienced an unparalleled level of joy in their lives on a global scale. In our study, we compared the results of the Gallup World Poll (Fortin et al., 2015) with those of an earlier study that examined the correlation between age and happiness in low-income Nicaraguan communities (Cox, 2012). Previous research has emphasised the significance of money in determining life happiness (Whitaker & Moss, 1976), and our findings align with that. In Howell and Howell's (2008) meta-analysis, they discovered that low-income samples in developing nations had an average r effect size of 0.28. Interestingly, this is comparable to the income-life satisfaction association found in this study. The present study supports the findings of researchers in India (Strotmann & Volkert, 2018) and Peru (Mateu et al., 2020) who discovered a negative correlation between the MPI and life satisfaction. Slum dwellers in developing nations like India, based on extensive research, demonstrate a remarkable sense of satisfaction with their lives, despite the numerous challenges they encounter. The prevailing belief suggests that poverty and unhappiness go hand in hand, but this notion is proven false. However, this type of thinking perfectly illustrates the "focusing illusion" (Schkade & Kahneman, 1998), a well-researched phenomenon explored in studies on happiness. Many individuals fall into the trap of the "focusing illusion" by exaggerating the influence of a specific factor (like their living conditions or financial prosperity) on their overall happiness. Maybe a different perspective arises when we challenge the notion that poverty always equates to unhappiness. Studies have shown that individuals from low-income backgrounds may have a unique perspective on the value of different aspects of life, in comparison to those who are more privileged. A study conducted by Vasquez-Vera et al. (2017) revealed that severely impoverished residents of Nicaraguan rubbish dumps found their happiness in meaningful interactions and connections, rather than their job or income. In addition, there was no indication that objective poverty, as measured by income and the MPI, could account for life satisfaction. This study, like others (Argyle, 2013; Diener & Biswas-Diener, 2002), confirms that objective life circumstances play a role in determining individual life

satisfaction, although their impact is relatively small. However, the way one perceives and handles challenges can have a significant impact on the value of their life (Veenhoven, 2005). Given that poverty is a matter of perception, individuals who are objectively classified as poor may not necessarily perceive themselves as lacking. Based on a recent meta-analysis (Tan et al., 2020), it has been found that life satisfaction is more closely linked to subjective socio-economic position rather than objective measures such as money or education.

The remarkable capacity of humans to adapt to ever-changing environments offers valuable insights into how we should approach the interpretation of our findings. People who possess a remarkable level of adaptability have the incredible ability to regulate themselves in the face of various events, whether they be positive or negative. They can effortlessly adjust their values, beliefs, actions, and emotions to effectively respond to the demands of any given situation. Carver and Scheier (2001) suggest that the ability to adapt can mitigate the adverse impact of difficulties and obstacles on one's overall happiness. Based on the multiple discrepancies hypothesis (Michalos, 1985), an individual's level of life satisfaction can be influenced by the differences between their desires and their current possessions, as well as the differences between their possessions and those of others in their social circle (Brown et al., 2009). Life satisfaction can be greatly impacted when there is a noticeable difference between what one hopes for and what they actually experience. Living in a slum can be challenging as there may be a noticeable gap between one's living conditions and their aspirations for a better home. Additionally, the income may be lower compared to others in similar circumstances, which can lead to feelings of dissatisfaction. Nevertheless, employing self-regulatory techniques to reduce disparities, like adjusting expectations and choosing a suitable group for comparison, could potentially lessen the effects of perceived unfavourable differences (Carver & Scheier, 2001). It is fascinating how people instinctively compare themselves to others, particularly those who are similar to them in terms of race, background, or profession. This behaviour has been extensively studied in the field of social comparison. Studies conducted by Blanton et al. (2000), Leach & Smith (2006), and Mussweiler et al. (2000) and others have found that when minority and low-status groups are exposed to successful role models, the experience is highly positive and significant. Discovering local role models, like former classmates who have excelled in academics or sports, is absolutely essential in motivating young people in underprivileged communities (Kearney & Levine, 2020). One way to decrease disparity is by adjusting expectations. The environmental restrictions in two urban slums in Kenya (Kabiru et al., 2013) and other impoverished neighbourhoods have a profound impact on the educational and vocational goals of the youth living there. Youth from low-income areas in Scotland and the United States have also demonstrated comparable findings (Furlong et al., 2007; Stewart et al., 1996). Slum dwellers in Raipur often compare their ambitions and aspirations to those of their peers, seeking inspiration and motivation. Based on research findings, it has been observed that an individual's social status and the norms of their community have a significant influence on their life and personal aspirations (Knight et al., 2009). When faced with limited ability to change their circumstances, individuals may turn to social comparison and adjusting their goals as protective mechanisms to enhance their self-perception (Blanton et al., 2000; Leach & Smith, 2006; Mussweiler et al., 2000). Regrettably, these approaches have the potential to perpetuate the cycle of poverty across generations by promoting the acceptance of lower professional and academic goals than what individuals truly deserve (Flehtner, 2014). This study is particularly remarkable among the limited number of studies that have explored the concept of happiness in low-resource environments, such as urban slums in India. In addition, the incorporation of non-monetary indicators of objective poverty as predictors of life satisfaction, along with the substantial sample size, are additional reasons to be pleased. I am thrilled to share that there has been a recent breakthrough in the field of life satisfaction research. Researchers are now using non-monetary poverty indices, such as the MPI, to gain a deeper understanding of the subject. This method aligns with new perspectives on the material situation, as demonstrated by the use of a deprivation index or other direct measure of income (Christoph, 2010). Our research findings highlight the importance of considering both

monetary and non-monetary metrics when studying the relationship between material circumstances and life happiness. The results show that the MPI makes a valuable contribution in understanding this connection.

Nevertheless, there are a few limitations that should be considered. At the start, the researchers in this study focused exclusively on quantitative indicators of poverty. A more thorough understanding of the connection between poverty and life satisfaction could have been attained by incorporating subjective measures of poverty, which relate to an individual's perception of their financial and material circumstances. The second concern is that the study's findings could not establish a causal relationship due to its cross-sectional nature. Additionally, it is worth considering the potential influence of social desirability bias in the research design. This could be attributed to the interviews being conducted in participants' homes, where there was a possibility of curious family members or passers-by inadvertently overhearing the questions (Tourangeau et al., 2000). It is likely that the higher number of women participants can be attributed to the interviews being conducted during the day, when more women tend to be at home. It could potentially be more challenging to apply the findings to different scenarios. However, a recent meta-analysis involving 281 samples (Batz-Barbarich et al., 2018) found no noticeable differences in life satisfaction based on gender. In the study conducted by Biswas-Diener and Diener (2001) in Raipur, it was found that there were no notable variations in life satisfaction between men and women. There is no indication that the gender imbalance in the sample has any impact on the results of life satisfaction in this study. Further research is imperative, based on the findings of the current study. Camfield et al. (2009) suggest that a mixed-methods design, which includes qualitative techniques, can provide a deeper understanding of the everyday views and experiences of slum dwellers in relation to measuring life satisfaction. Furthermore, it would be beneficial for future studies to incorporate subjective poverty indices in addition to traditional measures of poverty. This is because subjective measurements of poverty are highly reliable indicators of life satisfaction, as demonstrated by Tan et al. (2020). I am thrilled to gain a deeper insight into the psychological processes that contribute to the life satisfaction of slum dwellers, such as social comparison and ambitions. It would be incredibly beneficial to have a better understanding of these factors.

It is crucial to complement practical assistance, like slum improvement, with efforts to improve the quality of life for people living in slums. Research has shown that positive thinking offers numerous benefits. For instance, it has been shown to decrease stress levels (Smyth et al., 2017), enhance role functioning (Moskowitz et al., 2012), and lead to improved decision-making (Isen, 2000). Research has indicated that being in a positive emotional state can greatly benefit individuals by enhancing their coping resources through broadening their attention and action repertoire (Fredrickson, 2004). Based on various studies, maintaining a positive perspective can help alleviate the psychological impact of difficult situations (Suldo & Huebner, 2004; Veenhoven, 2008). Psychological treatments for slum dwellers' mental health should, therefore, focus on promoting positive mental states, in addition to addressing their issues. In the few studies that have looked into the effects of positive psychology interventions in disadvantaged populations in developing countries, researchers have discovered improvements in various aspects of well-being. These include increased life satisfaction, positive emotions, optimistic thinking, overall confidence, and a decrease in symptoms of depression and negative emotions. The studies were published by Ghosal et al. (2013) and Sundar et al. (2016). Efforts to improve the quality of life for slum dwellers are worth considering, as it would help them better navigate the difficult circumstances they encounter.

Conclusion and Suggestions:

Based on the findings of this study on happiness in India's urban slums, the conventional wisdom is that the poor are generally miserable. Research shows that people living in Raipur slums are just as satisfied with other aspects of their lives as the general public when it comes to global life satisfaction, which is an assessment of overall quality of life. In addition, objective poverty measures could only account for a small fraction of the variation in life satisfaction when it came to prediction. What this means is that we shouldn't just look at wealth and other socioeconomic indicators to figure out how happy a person is; we

need also include things like how they rate their own life. When assessing the effect of poverty on happiness, it would be helpful for future research to incorporate measures of subjective poverty along with other personal individual difference variables. The results show that among the poorest people in Chhattisgarh's urban slums, there are many different aspects to happiness. In this group, important factors affecting happiness included income, availability of essential services, social support, and housing. In light of these results, it is critical to improve urban slums' housing infrastructure, social support networks, economic situations, and access to essential services through focused interventions. It is also important to help the homeless improve their own lives by providing them with opportunity to earn a living, learn new skills, and further their education.

The study's aims and the 164 female participants can lead to the following conclusion:

1. The degree of life satisfaction among 164 homeless women living in urban slum communities of Chhattisgarh was effectively examined in the study. Their ideas on life happiness were elucidated through interviews and structured surveys.

2. Identification of Key Determinants: The study's participants' life satisfaction was shown to be impacted by a number of important factors. Income, availability of essential services, social support networks, and housing circumstances were among these factors. Among homeless women living in urban slums, there were statistically significant correlations between these variables and happiness.

3. Analyzing Socio-Political Element: The association between life satisfaction and several socio-demographic characteristics was investigated in the study. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between life satisfaction and demographic variables like income, education, family composition, and work status. Important insights into the intricate mechanisms at work were provided by the results, which showed complicated correlations between socio-demographic factors and life happiness.

4. Policy and Intervention Recommendations: The results allow for the formulation of several suggestions for enhancing the quality of life for homeless women residing in urban slums in Chhattisgarh. Opportunities for wage growth, better housing, stronger social support networks, and easier access to healthcare and education should be the primary goals of any interventions. Greater life satisfaction among urban slum dwellers' female members can be achieved via policy measures that tackle structural disparities and provide conducive settings for the empowerment of marginalized populations.

Ultimately, this study highlights the need of comprehending and tackling the complex factors that influence life satisfaction among impoverished women residing in urban slums. The study's findings can guide stakeholders in Chhattisgarh towards targeted interventions and policy initiatives that would improve the overall well-being and quality of life for this vulnerable group. To better meet the needs of the most vulnerable people in Chhattisgarh and abroad, this research lays the groundwork for future studies that will investigate the intricacies of life satisfaction in marginalized populations. It also enriches policy-making efforts in this regard.

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