QUALITY OF (URBAN) LIFE OF RESIDENTS IN CHENNAI: A FACTOR ANALYSIS APPROACH

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Abstract

Purpose: The study aims to examine the nature, process, and consequences aspect of quality of life in the context of urban development planning in Chennai.

Theoretical framework: The entire debate of the review of literature is based on the concise description of the social, economic, and cultural impact of the quality of life in human life. There is a need to search for this Indian slogan from the perspective of Western theory for a better explanation of the phenomena of the quality of life among residents in India.

Design/methodology/approach: Primarydatais collected from 324 residents who are living in the sub-cities of Chennai. The responses are collected using a close-ended questionnaire which is based on a 5-point Likert scale. These responses are analyzed using various statistical tools like Excel and SPSS and techniques such as Reliability Analysis, Discriminant Validity, Pearson Correlation, and Multiple Linear Regression Analysis.

Findings: The findings of this research work provide an aspect of the procedure, determinants, and cost of the quality of life in the era of globalization in the context of development planning.

Research, Practical & Social Implications: The findings of this research work inspire researchers, academicians, and policymakers to further research in this area.

Originality/value: The study gives way to developing an understanding of the quality of life by process, determinants, and consequences of the aspect, prospects, issues, and management of the emerging challenges of the quality of life in the urban scenario of Chennai.

Keywords: *Chennai; Urban Development; Urban Regeneration; Factor Analysis; Quality of Life; Globalization*

INTRODUCTION

Quality of life is associated with the satisfaction of the wishes and abilities of humans because the philosophy of life is based on the elements ofculture in the life of humans. These consequences create humanity in the context of spirituality and satisfaction in human life. There is a cordial nexus between the quality of life and satisfaction because it is well-known that quality is the subject matter of enjoying life with social justification and value (Felce& Perry, 1995). A fundamental component of quality of life is striving for satisfaction since life satisfaction is based on an individual's positive role and function in social, economic, environmental, and technical contexts. As a result, these occurrences offer a platform for assessing the quality of life under the sustainable development approach, as it is generally recognized that sustainable development planning improves inhabitants' quality of life (Hunt, 1991). In democratic principles, citizens' responsibility to ensurethe quality of

life under sustainable development in Indian cities is crucial. These phenomena are based on urban living since urbanization positively affects life features and value assessment. These occurrences also help people to understand life quality (Schalock, 1990). Awareness and communication on developing and comprehending naturalism are lacking among people. These viewpoints suggest that urban life should be founded on naturalism to achieve sustainable development and quality of life goals (Nussabuam& Sen, 1993).

Ethics of value is an important phenomenon in the goals of quality of life because consequences of ethics determine the goals of the quality of life in cities of India as well as give a space regarding adjustments to residents in the life of cities (Mudey et al.,2011).In the context of the environmental component of quality of life in India, biodiversity protection and conservation are important since biodiversity affects human existence in both urban and rural settings. Quality of life should be implemented at the grassroots level under sustainable development(Finger et al., 2011). Health issues are the biggest concern in urban India's quality of life and health services. Thus, urban Indians' quality of life depends on healthcare system growth. These viewpoints also show that the healthcare system of India has a big gap between policymaking and execution, which is causing a serious problem for urban India's quality of life (Saxena, 1998). In love with motherhood, living quality stimulates the spirit. From these viewpoints, qualitative value evaluation is oriented toward life ethics (Nagpal et al., 2008).

There is a need to develop a human-centric approach to the development of quality of life (Sundari, 2003). In the context of biodiversity and urban lake conservation in Chennai, India, the quality of life is centred on the conservation and protection of natural heritage to ensure biodiversity in Chennai because the eminence of value judgments of life is based on comprehensive and sustainable development on the grassroots level and is considered as human soul and spirituality from the humanism perspective (Raveen& Daniel, 2010).

Based on the foregoing brief introduction, possibilities, concepts, concerns, and challenges of living as quality-centered values focus on cultural, technological, and ecological elements of urban life. This research paper discusses urban living and quality of life in the globalized era in Chennai. Therefore, the process of the conceptualization with this research work is focused on the justification of the following quality of life in Chennai:

i. A conceptual framework for a viable urban regeneration strategy based on the interactions between different urban development plans, sustainable development, and urban infrastructure in India.
ii. Determining the elements affecting the quality of life in Chennai, India.
iii. Nexus of connection and essential concerns between urban regeneration, urban physical infrastructure, and quality of life in Chennai.

The above structure of the review of literature is centred on the justification and conceptualization of thequality of life by its process, determinants, and consequences in residents of Chennai in the context of globalization.

Conceptual framework
i.A conceptual framework for a viable urban regeneration strategy based on the interactions between different urban development plans, sustainable development, and urban infrastructure in India

In the context of India, the matter of green growth is an important phenomenon in the development of quality of life. There is a need to implement multiple factors to ensure the quality of life in cities in India due to socioeconomic and geographical diversity (Hammer et al.,2011). The positive role of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 for ensuring the quality of life in the context of a positive association between past phenomena and present activities with goals of the future for quality of life in cities of India (Hiremath et al., 2013). Quality of life is based on the positive role of the socio-economic phenomena with a human-centric approach among residents for ensuring the quality of life in Chennai (Byravan, 2017). Therefore, it is realized that quality of life is the core of sustainable

development as well as eco-friendly cities in India in the aspect of cordial association between human activities and residents in cities of India (Baud et al., 2001).

ii. Determining the elements affecting the quality of life in Chennai, India

The management of sustainable development has a crucial part in defining the quality of life for Indian city residents. Accordingly, the argument over process, drivers, and consequences of quality of life in the context of sustainable quality of life must be given particular attention (Yadav& Prakash, 2022). The handling of developing difficulties in the human-centric approach to development defines quality of life. Thus, this study article compares India and China's quality of life and its effects. India and China both have large populations, but China is increasing its quality of life. Management of prospects and quality of life in India must be prioritized (Ghosh& Dinda, 2020). There is a need for implementation of the aspect of confluent socio-economic and technical development to ensure the quality of life in Chennai from the perspective of an eco-friendly approach for ensuring the quality of life for residents in Chennai (Patil& Sharma, 2022). From these perspectives, there is a need to conduct policy-based research to ensure the quality of life for residents in cities in India (Nayak et al.,2018).

iii. Nexus of connection and essential concerns between urban regeneration, urban physical infrastructure, and quality of life in Chennai

In the context of the aspect of the quality of life in Chennai, the decision-making process is an important phenomenon in the context of urban regeneration, urban physical infrastructure, and quality of life in Chennai. The findings of the paper give a general aspect of the changing pattern of the quality of life in southern India (Manupati et al., 2018).Urban regeneration in India presents several socio-economic and environmental difficulties for smart cities. Indian cities require smart cities to improve citizens' quality of life. However, the area-based urban strategy provides a crucial framework for sustainable planning in smart cities in the globalized age (Praharaj, 2021). From the standpoint of urban regeneration in Chennai, spatial planning must be implemented within the theoretical framework of the mechanism of urban planning initiatives. This study endeavor also clarifies the method, aspects, and relevance of Chennai citizens' quality of life, in a metropolitan and cultural metropolis in southern India. From these views, cultural factors in resident quality of life must be reconsidered (Kulshrestha, 2018). Nehru's Urban Renewal mission improves living in Indian cities. Chennai is India's global and cultural powerhouse for urban planning in the 21st century, especially for sustainable development planning. Thus, technology may help Chennai achieve socioeconomic and environmental growth by developing the quality-based value of smart cities in the globalization period and meeting Millennium Development Objectives 2030 (Khan, 2017). Based on the aforementioned succinct conceptual framework of the literature study, it can be concluded that sustainable urban planning in the context of the entire dream of a smart city may better explain Chennai inhabitants' quality of life. Smart cities should be built on the quality of life in Indian cities with a positive role of ethics of value of inhabitants and a substantial role of ethics in the development of ethical value in cities.

The theoretical perspective of Quality of Life

Based on the aforementioned streamlined conceptual framework, the literature review argument is based on the concise explanation of the social, economic, and cultural influence of quality of life in human life. It might also claim that the Indian viewpoint on quality of life is different since India is a diverse country socioeconomically and geographically. These repercussions also highlight the difference in quality of life approaches between Western and Indian societies throughout globalization. The cultural milieu of Indian civilization through a long history shapes the effects of globalization, with pleasure being the heart of happiness in India. It is discovered that this Indian motto must be searched from the Western perspective to better explain Indian inhabitants' quality of life. This research report also examines Chennai citizens' quality of life.

Based on the above concise background about the theoretical perspective, a theoretical description is categorized into the following sections:

i. An integrative theory of quality of life.
ii. Maslow theory of quality of life.

The above two theoretical concepts are based on the globalized theory for a better explanation of the quality of life by process, determinants, and consequences in the context of globalization because it is well known that there is a significant impact of globalization on humanbehaviour across the globe.

i. An Integrative Theory of Quality of Life

The integrative theory is focused on humanbehaviour in the sense of satisfaction and well-being in human life. Human behaviour is based on the wishes and abilities in the creation of cultural and economic landscapes in specific geographic regions in unusual time and deep spaceperspectives. These consequences create an environment of well-being and satisfaction in human life (Ventegdot et al., 2003). Based on the structured model for the explanation of the quality of life with the approach of integration theory,there is a cordial nexus between well-being and satisfaction because both give their function in human behaviour in the sense of satisfaction from basic human needs as the quality of life. However, the integration approach gives linear sequences about the approach of quality of life with what, how, and why in the context of globalization (Granzin&Haggaed, 2000). The integrated theory of quality of life focuses on the intersection of well-being and pleasure in human behaviour since both are founded on human wants and capacities. Wishes and talents contribute to well-being and happiness through good social, economic, environmental, and technological activities (Sirgy&Sirgy, 2012).

ii. Maslow theory

There is a significant impact role of Maslow hierarchy model in the measurement of quality of life based onthe hierarchy of basic human needs across the globe. The entire process of the hierarchy model gives a better explanation of the association and correlation between basic human needs in life (Hagerty, 1999). In the context of biological process, Maslow model of theory gives way to developing and understandingthe process of biological needs in the context of quality of life in the era of globalization. These perspectives create a hierarchy model in the context of well-being and satisfaction in human life from the perspective of India (Ventegodt et al., 2003). Quality of life theory is based on basic human needs in the context of creating phenomena of well-being and satisfaction, like biological processes. The quality of life should be analyzed in the framework in the context of physiology, followed by safety, esteem, actualization, and cognitive aesthetics in the context of basic human needs in human life (Ventegodt, 2003).

Based onthe above concise conceptual and theoretical framework about the quality of life, there isthefollowing summary point of the selected review of literature:

i. It is found that there is a positive role in the well-being and human satisfaction in human activity because it is well known that the entire process of human activity is led by the wishes and abilities of humans in the sense of the positive role of humans' well-being in life.

ii. In the context of the theoretical framework, it can be discussed that the integrative and Maslow models of theory give a broad sense of the measurement of human's basic needs in the context of globalization.

The consequences of globalization are important to the core in the discussion of process, determinants, and consequences of well-being and satisfaction in the context of quality of life.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

"World Health Organization" defines"Quality of Life" (QOL) as "anindividual'sperceptionofthepositioninlifeinthecontextofthecultureandvaluesystemsinwhichtheyli

veandinrelationtotheirgoals,expectations,standardsandconcerns"(WHOQOL-MeasuringQualityofLifetheWorldHealthOrganization,2012).For this exact reason, 14 variables were taken to deeply understand the quality of life, Table 1.1 defines those 14 variables as follows:

Table 1.1: Variables for the Quality of Life

Abbreviations	Variables
NC	Neighbourhood and Community
PS	Public Services
RF	Recreational Facilities
SC	Shopping and Community
CU	Participatory community
NN	Neighbourhood Safety
SCN	Social Connectedness
NCS	Neighborhood Connectivity
BE	Built Environment
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
RM	Housing and Residential Mobility
NS	Neighbourhood Sanitation
AIS	Water Supply services
NM	Network and Mobility

Going through the above-mentioned definition and determinants of quality of life, the fundamental argument of this study is predicated on the answers to queries about the formation and function of the relation and impact of these various factors in the livelihood of the residents in the urban areas of Chennai. Therefore, these are a few research questions:

Q-1. What elements influence the efficacy of urban regeneration strategies in the study area?

Q-2. What are the driving forces behind the regeneration strategies that help people achieve "quality of life"?

Q-3. What are the connections and concerns in the present urban plans' attempts to improve quality of life?

Q-4. What policy recommendations can be derived from this case?

Based on the above research questions, these are the following objectives:

Obj-1. To provide a conceptual framework for a viable urban regeneration strategy based on the interactions between different urban development plans, sustainable development, and urban infrastructure.

Obj-2. To determine the elements affecting the quality of life.

Obj-3. To clarify their connection and essential concerns between urban regeneration, urban physical infrastructure, and quality of life.

Hypotheses based on objectives:

H1. There is a significant interaction between urban Regeneration, sustainable development, and urban infrastructure, and the interplay of various urban Development schemes.

H$_0$. There is no significant interactionbetween urban Regeneration, sustainable development of urban infrastructure, and the interplay of various urban Development schemes.

H2. There are significant elements influencing Quality of life.

H$_0$. There are no significant elements influencing Quality of life.

H3. There are significant connections and essential concerns between Urban Regeneration, Urban Physical infrastructure, and Quality of life.

H$_0$. There are no significant connections and essential concerns between Urban Regeneration, Urban Physical infrastructure, and Quality of life.

The technique of data collection and data analysis

The above-mentioned research questions and objectives call for a primary data collection method in which a close-ended questionnaire was used to collect the required data from 324 residents who are living in the sub-cities in Chennai, such as *Thyagaraya*Nagar.The close-ended questionnaire was based on the five-point Likert scale in which five points are given for strongly agree, four points for agree, three points for neutral (neither agree nor disagree), two points for disagree, and one point for strongly disagree. These respondents were chosen at random with the use of a stratified random sampling method.After collecting the required data, it was churned using various statistical tools and techniques. The tools used were Excel from Microsoft and SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) from IBM. These tools were used to analyze the results, such as Reliability Analysis, Discriminant Validity, Pearson Correlation, and Multiple Linear Regression Analysis.Figure 1.1 presents a graphical depiction of the Methodological Framework, illustrating that the quality of a file is determined by three variables: Social Factors, Economic Factors, and Environmental Factors. Factor analysis is employed to assess the reliability and validity of these variables.

Figure 1.1: Diagram of Methodological Framework
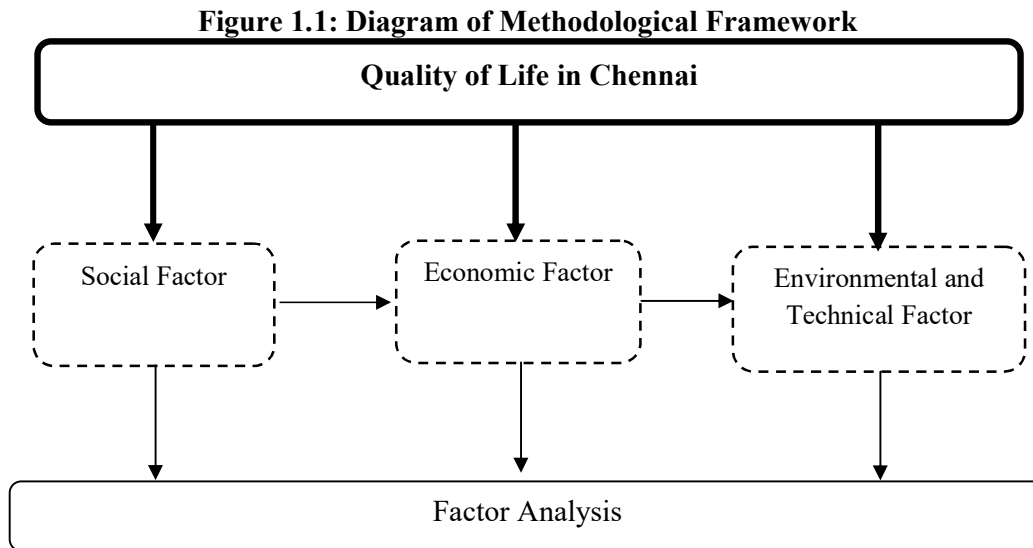
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Reliability analysis:

Table 1.2: Reliability Analysis

Variables Name	Cronbach's Alpha
NC	0.814
PS	0.728
ULB	0.755
RF	0.820
SC	0.618
CU	0.853
NN	0.741
SCN	0.680
NCS	0.545
BE	0.728
RM	0.751
NS	0.829
A1S	0.762
NM	0.745

For many years, scientists and researchers have relied on Cronbach's Alpha to establish a measurement instrument's credibility. High Cronbach's Alpha values in a construct suggested that its constituent parts had a consistent meaning and range (Cronbach, 1971).Table 1.2 shows the Reliability analysis of the construct. In this table,internal consistency was checked.Cronbach's alpha value of all study-considered variables having more than 0.7, as Cronbach's alpha ratings for the items varied from 0.728 to 0. 853. The reliability statistics are more than 0.70, construct reliability has been established (Hair et al., 2011).

Factor loading:

Table 1.3: Factor Loading

	NC	PS	ULB	RF	SC	CU	NN	SCN	NCS	BE	RM	NS	A1S	NM
NC5	0.707													
NC4	0.692													
NC6	0.660													
NC8	0.650													
NC7	0.632													
NC13	0.626													
NC9	0.623													
NC10	0.607													
NC11	0.568													
NC12	0.531													
PS2		0.746												
PS3		0.729												
PS1		0.663												
PS9		0.662												
PS8		0.636												
PS6		0.507												
ULB8			0.742											
ULB6			0.681											
ULB5			0.680											
ULB7			0.678											
ULB11			0.671											
ULB9			0.613											
ULB4			0.582											
ULB3			0.535											
ULB10			0.560											
RF4				0.886										
RF5				0.846										
RF3				0.841										
SC4					0.849									
SC5					0.835									
CU4						0.785								
CU2						0.779								
CU1						0.762								
CU3						0.754								
CU6						0.692								
CU7						0.674								
CU5						0.654								
CU8						0.504								
NN4							0.798							
NN6							0.750							
NN5							0.728							
NN3							0.726							
SCN3								0.661						
SCN4								0.644						
SCN6								0.644						
SCN7								0.628						
SCN5								0.615						
SCN8								0.550						
NCS4									0.622					
NCS2									0.583					
NCS7									0.530					
NCS6									0.478					
NCS5									0.528					
NCS1									0.519					
NCS3									0.435					
BE4										0.787				
BE5										0.721				
BE7										0.688				
BE2										0.662				
BE8										0.609				
RM5											0.809			
RM3											0.741			
RM4											0.508			
NS5												0.810		
NS4												0.765		
NS3												0.762		
NS2												0.754		
NS6												0.723		
NS1												0.577		
A1S3													0.817	
A1S2													0.810	
A1S4													0.766	
A1S1													0.648	
A1S5													0.598	
NM8														0.844
NM11														0.834
NM9														0.822
NM10														0.820
NM5														0.674
NM6														0.714
NM4														0.702
NM3														0.507
NM7														0.470
NM1														0.854
NM2														0.840

Above Table 1.3 of the factor loading, the total number of variables is 14, and the total number of itemsis 117, 31 items were deleted because the factor loading value is less than 0.4. The remaining 86-factor values are higher than 0.46, so these are used in further tests, Average of variance Exerted,

Composite reliability, and discrimination of validity.KMO value is 0.881, and Bartlett's test value shows significance. That data is suitable for using factor analysis. One of the difficulties with factor analysis is interpreting the loadings in each component and assigning physical meaning to the factors. According to (Comrey & Lee, 1992), referenced by (LI & Weng, 2007), the following should be done: With a loading of 0.71, the correlation between the factors and variables is exceptional; 0.63, a very good Association; 0.55, a good Association; 0.45, a fair correlation; and 0.3, a bad Association. If the factor loading value is less than 0.4 the variables are dropped.

Average of variance exerted & composite reliability:

Table 1.4: Average of variance Exerted & Composite Reliability

Variables Name	AVE	CR
NC	0.63	0.868
PS	0.563	0.822
ULB	0.638	0.862
RF	0.858	0.893
SC	0.842	0.83
CU	0.701	0.887
NN	0.75	0.838
SCN	0.642	0.793
NCS	0.528	0.731
BE	0.693	0.832
RM	0.686	0.733
NS	0.732	0.875
A1S	0.728	0.851
NM	0.735	0.931

Table 1.4shows the reliability and validity of the construct through Average Variance of exerted (AVE) and composite Reliability (CR); according to (Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, 2010). The AVE value should be more than 0.5. The value of 0.4, on the other hand, is acceptable because if the AVE is less than 0.5, but the composite reliability is greater than 0.6, the construct's convergent validity is acceptable.

Discriminate validity:

Table 1.5: Discriminate Validity

Variables Name	Discriminant Validity
NC	0.793
PS	0.751
ULB	0.799
RF	0.926
SC	0.918
CU	0.837
NN	0.866
SCN	0.79
NCS	0.727
BE	0.833
RM	0.828
NS	0.856
A1S	0.853
NM	0.857

In the model, the components in the construct should not be redundant with each other. The discriminant validity test is used to meet that requirement. The correlation between the constructs

should not exceed 0.95 to determine if the items are redundant. Table 1.5shows the findings of Discriminant Validity for Indicators, which demonstrate that the square root of AVE for a construct is larger than its correlation with other constructs,As a result, it lends significant support to the scenario of Discriminant Validity.

Pearson correlation:

Table 1.6: Pearson Correlation

	NC	PS	ULB	RF	SC	CU	NN	SCN	NCS	BE	RM	NS	AIS	NM
NC	1													
PS	.395**	1												
ULB	.325**	.354**	1											
RF	-0.068	-.176**	-.124*	1										
SC	.115*	.203**	.178**	-0.028	1									
CU	.189**	.249**	.304**	-0.081	.203**	1								
NN	.176**	.160**	.188**	0.050	.231**	.164**	1							
SCN	.242**	.396**	.356**	-.163**	.266*	.232**	.343**	1						
NCS	.273**	.363**	.334**	-.186**	.263**	.239*	.386**	.534*	1					
BE	.181**	.130*	.299**	0.057	0.003	.225**	.113*	.241**	0.082	1				
RM	.171**	.180**	.213**	0.016	.207**	.211**	.280**	.238**	.319**	.197**	1			
NS	0.033	0.098	.108*	-0.039	.113*	-0.016	.216**	0.083	.190**	-.208**	0.068	1		
AIS	0.023	0.077	.140*	-0.053	.112*	.218**	.221**	.129*	.190**	0.091	0.043	.197*	1	
NM	-0.088	-.138*	-.117*	.456**	.111*	0.048	.116*	0.006	-0.068	0.039	0.052	0.052	.153*	1

Table 1.6 shows the Correlation analysis of all the constructs with each other, Pearson correlation analysis constant value is (+1. -1) plus one means a positive correlation with each other, and a negative one shows the negative relationship between each other. The above table 1.7 shows the NN Pearson correlation value is (1), and PS Pearson correlation value is (0.395) (39.5%), ULB Pearson correlation value is 0.325 (32.5%) SC, CU, NN, SCN, NCS, BE, RM, NS, AIS, value is showing positive correlation on each other, only two variables NM, and RF are showing the negative Correlation.

Hypothesis testing
H1: There is a significant interaction between urban Regeneration, sustainable development, and urban infrastructure, and the interplay of various urban Development schemes.

Table 1.7: Correlation Analysis

Hypothesis	Factor			Correlations		Hypotheses Supported
		Mean	SD	Pearson Correlation (*r*)	Sig value	
	Urban Regeneration	106.2209	13.21015	.221**	.000	
	Sustainable Development and Urban Infrastructure	100.5791	10.21617	.350**	.000	
H1	Urban Development Schemes	67.7194	7.86366	.429**	.000	Supported
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).						

Pearson correlation of Urban Regeneration, Sustainable Development and Urban Infrastructure and Urban Development Schemes was found to be positive and statistically significant (r = .221, .350 & .429, p < 01). Hence, H1 was supported. This shows that an increase in Urban Regeneration would lead to higher Sustainable Development and Urban Infrastructure and Urban Development Schemes and vice versa.

H2: There are significant elements influencing Quality of life.

Table 1.8: Regression Analysis

Hypothesis	Regression Weights	Beta Coefficient	R	R2	F	t-value	p-value	Hypotheses Supported
	NC	.097				7.505	.000	
	PS	.161				11.921	.000	
	ULB	.158				11.348	.000	
	RF	.438				33.027	.000	
	SC	.110				9.151	.000	
	CU	.116				9.300	.000	
	NN	.196	.981	.962	536.161	15.077	.000	
	SCN	.159				11.099	.000	
	NCS	.104				7.051	.000	
	BE	.099				7.533	.000	
	RM	.086				6.881	.000	
	NS	.226				17.919	.000	
	AIS	.136				11.130	.000	
H2	NM	.265				19.969	.000	Supported

The hypothesis investigates whether NC, PS, ULB, RF, SC, CU, NN, SCN, NCS, BE, RM, NS, AIS, and NM influenceQuality of life. To test hypothesis H2, the dependent variable Quality of life was regressed on the predictive variables NC, PS, ULB, RF, SC, CU, NN, SCN, NCS, BE, RM, NS, AIS, and NM. F = 536.161, p < 0.01, indicating that NC, PS, ULB, RF, SC, CU, NN, SCN, NCS, BE, RM, NS, AIS, and NM play a significant role in enhancing the Quality of life. Furthermore, the R2 =.962 indicates that the model accounts for 96.2% of the variation in the Quality of life of people.

H3: There are significant connections and essential concerns between Urban Regeneration, Urban Physical infrastructure, and Quality of life.

Table 1.9: Correlation Analysis

Hypothesis	Factor			Correlations		Hypotheses Supported
		Mean	SD	Pearson Correlation (*r*)	Sig value	
	Urban Regeneration	106.2209	13.21015	.429[**]	.000	
	Urban Development Schemes	67.7194	7.86366	.732[**]	.000	
H1	Quality of Life	274.5194	23.36354	.807[**]	.000	Supported
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).						

Pearson correlation of Urban Regeneration,Urban Development Schemes, and Quality of Life was found to be positive and statistically significant (r = .429, .732& .807, p < 01). Hence, H3 was supported. This shows that an increase in Urban Regeneration and Urban Development Schemes would lead to higher Quality of Life and vice versa.

Based on the above concise result and discussion part, it can be debated that matter of the quality of life is associated with the level of well-being and satisfaction in human life in the era of globalization because it is well known that increasing tendencies of cultural and physical consumption are also leading the challenges concerning around the urban life in Chennai. In these contexts, it is found that used variables are associated with each other by measurement of reliability

and validity as well as socio-economic and environmental indicators of quality of life. From these perspectives, it is also realized that the result of part of this research work paved the way forjudgmental value in ecological growth in urban regeneration and development in Chennai. Thus, urban growth via human and economic investment affects quality of life. This study article develops a knowledge of quality of life by examining the process, factors, and effects of the aspect, prospects, issues, and management of the increasing quality of life concerns in Chennai's urban scene.

Justifying aims and testing hypotheses using pre-determined indicators and variables like independent and dependent variables. The outcome component better justifies and explains progress. Additionally, socio-economic, and environmental variables are used sustainably. The sustainable approach to development is recognized to improve knowledge of urban regeneration and its globalization-related determinants. This research has three aims, which are linked by pre-determined indicators and justified by sampling variables from an empirical survey. The whole debate of the outcome phase helps explain the quality of life by justifying aims and testing theories. The entire conversation turns to a linear sequence concerning ethical worth.

The brief explanation under the outcome section shows that this research paper's discussion provides a platform to comprehend the process, drivers, and effects of globalization on Chennai's quality of life. In these views, the result and discussion section have a cordial relationship in explaining the aspects and concerns of quality of life in Chennai and providing a better manner to examine the emerging facts regarding quality of life.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Based on the above concise result and discussion part, it is realized that there are various aspects associated with phenomena of the quality of life including socio-economic and technical phenomena for ensuring the better management of the quality of life in Chennai. In the perspective of comparative analysis with previously worked in the study of quality of life in cities of India, it is found that findings of this research work give a broader sense about the phenomena of the quality of life in Chennai under the approach of sustainable development goals under millennium development goals 2030. In these perspectives, it can be discussed that the present study is based on the analytically based study of the research-based study process, determinants, and consequences of quality of life in Chennai in the aspect of retrospect to the forthcoming manner of the study design.

Based on factor analysis, both socio-economic factors have a vital role in defining the quality of life in Chennai and Kirkos sub-city Adis Ababa. Also, the comparative approach provides a foundation for understanding the process, factors, and effects of quality of life in Kirkos sub-city and Chennai in the globalization period.

It is used as a statistical tool for the measurement of the variables regarding the justification of the objectives and testing of hypotheses. Regarding this, it is apprehended that the entire debate of this research work is moving concerning the issues, aspects, and prospects of the quality of life in Chennai in the context of urban regeneration and urban development in the context of globalization. It is also important to discuss the pattern of migration because it is well known that the increasing tendency of rural-urban migration is leading to the problem and challenges of slum areas in Chennai. These consequences are also responsible for the increasing burden on the urban environment in Chennai as well as environmental and pollution-related problems. In these perspectives, it can be discussed that the entire debate of this research work justifies the nature, process, and consequences aspect of quality of life in the context of urban development planning in Chennai. Therefore, it is necessary to re-evaluate the policies of quality of life.

Based on the above concise concluding remarks, there arethe following recommended policies:

i. There is a need to conduct policy-based research on the grassroots level under the central government of India and state governments for better justification of the development practices.

ii. Secondly, it is necessary to establish linkages between global research work and ongoing research work in India about the feature of the excellence of life under the approach of the sustainable development mechanism of Millennium Development Goals 2030 of the United Nations in the twenty-first century.

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