Socio-Cultural and Economic Aspects of Squatter Settlements (Katchi Abadis) of Multan City (Pakistan)

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Abstract

This is mainly a fact-finding cum analytical study. Improper residence and the absence of basic facilities can effect the functioning of the individuals. Since the growth pattern of Katchi Abadis and their existing facilities is a social phenomenon and is directly linked with urban life, individual, institutional functioning and human behavior, therefore, it falls in the realm of the discipline of urban sociology. The urban issues related to shelter and settlements emerged right from the time of Independence of Pakistan, when a large number of immigrants came from various parts of India and settled in big cities. Moreover the constant flow of rustle migrants has been multiplying the ever-increasing urban population in Pakistan. Indeed the rate of growth of Katchi Abadis has been rapid in big cities like Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi and Faisalabad. The reason may be that the rate of development activities is higher in these cities, which attract more labors force from rural areas as compared to the small cities. This paper will analyze the social, economic, cultural and demographic causes of the establishment of shantytowns and Katchi Abadis as well as find out the social problems prevailing in the squatter settlements. Moreover, it will identify the life patterns of the residential of squatter settlements, their educational, health and recreational patterns and explore the beliefs, values, norms and perception about the life, of the squatter settlements.

Key Words:
shantytowns, solid waste, immigrants, slums
INTRODUCTION

The residents of unplanned Katchi Abadis slums are mostly the laborers who are the backbone and lifeblood of our economy. They add huge amounts to our national income, foreign exchange and tax earning. In spite of these, they are leading a very miserable life in slums. In these slums there are congested houses, the living place is not proper they are deprived of the fundamental right –Secure place to live‖ they have been face the problem of squalor. For the poor –a place to work‖ becomes a priority over‖ a place to live‖ and the poor have to scarifies their living condition to work. The majority of the population of the slums lives in poverty. These people do no have access to proper shelter, safe food and we‘ and health care facilities, resentment and frustration permeate societies in which the majority of individuals are deprived of basic human needs. This resentment and frustration is often expressed through violent acts, especially if the individuals have
access to arms. Such a situation we should not be surprised if the efficiency of our labor is very low. In the past although huge amounts of funds have been allocated for the improvement of this situation yet not tangible result could be achieved. Due to several reasons and main reason was that our planning was not in conformity with local problems. Many NGO’s have been also working for the improvement of these helpless people. In this study an effort is being made to project an origin; socio-economic picture of these slums. Poverty has a curious relationship with the quality of urban growth. It manifests itself in shanty, makeshift, encroached, illegal, dangerous, haphazard, poorly constructed and overcrowded structures very often on public or state land and wherever possible on private land. Such is the state of Katchi Abadis in Pakistan. They depict multifaceted poverty:

- Poverty of income,
- Poverty of consumption,
- Poverty of nutrition,
- Poverty of rights,
- Poverty of human development and
- Poverty of power

Poverty is a problem that developing countries have not been able to overcome successfully. In the urban areas, poverty has led to the growth of informal squatter settlement, which are basically, but not necessarily so, residential areas for the low-income groups and the disadvantaged segments of the society.

United Nationals announces the arrival of the “new urban revolution.” The explosive growth of world cities in the past few decades, it said, has left more than 900 million people in slums, with the probability that twice as many more will live in unsanitary, overcrowded, unofficial settlements within 30 years. There are now more than 550 million slum dwellers in Asia; 187 million in Africa; 128 million in Latin America and the Caribbean; and another 54 million in the world’s 30 richest countries. The global urban populations, say the authors, increased 36 percent in the 1990s alone. They expect almost all future population growth to occur in cities, but not the mega conurbations like Lagos or Dhaka. Future growth, they predict, will be in cities of 1 to 5 million. (UN-Habitat Annual Report, 2003)

Globalization has partly caused and greatly exacerbated the perilous social and physical condition of slum dwellers. While the liberalization of all economies may have offered opportunities for a few entrepreneurs and for cities to act in their own right, the report says that the new insecurities that globalization has created are region, with barely any benefits going to the poor. In the past decade — the period of the greatest wealth creation in history, and the largest growth in cities ever recorded — the rich have gained and the poor have lost. Some developing countries would have done better to stay out of the globalization process altogether if they had the interests of their own people in mind, it hazards. (UN-Habitat Annual Report 2003)
The UN-Habitat (1996) estimated that 30% to 70% of the urban growth in developing countries is informal. To date in the developing world, by far the majority of people have lived in the countryside and high death and disease rates have been associated with poverty-stricken rural life. Today, that is changing. By the turn of the century, half the 6.2 billion population of the planet will be urban. An important shift is taking place in the Third World where urban populations are growing at fantastic speed - much faster than the parallel shift in the industrial world. Much of this growth is in huge cities. By the year 2000, there were 23 cities in the world with at least 10 million people and 18 of them will be in developing countries. At least half their inhabitants will live in crowded tenements, shantytowns and slums without basic amenities. Once again, crowdedness, filth and squatter settlements will pose massive threats to urban health - and on a far larger scale.

The impact of water shortage, pollution, wastefulness and mismanagement falls most heavily on the poor residing in the shanty towns and squatter settlements (Katchi Abadis), however inadequate the mains services, those in Third World cities with household connections typically receive a supply sufficient for healthy living and one that is heavily subsidized. But in slums and shantytowns there are frequently no services at all. People in many cities buy their water from vendors. Health conditions in slums are reported as being much better than in rural areas yet many governments leave conditions in slums out of their calculations. Slum and squatter settlements are often left out of urban planning altogether - because they occupy land illegally; they are too poor to pay for conventional housing; or in the vain hope that if they are ignored they might conveniently go away. Drainage and water supply improvements are usually extended only to newly plan or improved areas which exclude the poor by definition.

Informal settlements arise when people build on land they have no legal tenure to or by not confirming to planning, registrations and for the building regulations of the respective local authorities in which they are located. The degree and definition of informality differs from one local authority to another, one country to the other and it is determined by what factors are inconsideration. In some countries it is the high density and lack of adequate basics services leading to slums while in others it is the invasion of public and private land and unapproved developments resulting into squatter settlements.

Informal settlements have undergone a historical process starting with denial of basic services by respective governments to accepting that they are social and economic entities in their own rights and should be supported and encouraged to grow. It is in this regard that governments with the assistance of donor countries and international organization have embarked on housing and formalization programme to the present day on site upgrading schemes.

In developing countries a large number of big cities have squatter areas, shantytowns built of scrap materials on un-authorized land and creating many mental problems, there are already more than one billion people living in absolute poverty in big cities slums (Gillies, 1987). In Pakistan more than one third of the population is living below the poverty line.
Slum population - who they are, why they are there, how they live, what they warn, needs our attention to address these issues. The image of helpless human flotsam washed onto the urban share has been replaced by that of the, determined and upwardly pioneer. In spite of the squatter slum-dwell- endure, their lack of adequate employment and civic amenities, and the separation from rural roots and kin from which women especially suffer, they have stuck to life in town and not only to their own but also to others benefit.

Squatter Settlements are ‘home‘ to around a billion people in and around third world cities. The authorities usually want to bulldoze them. South African urban Engineer John Abbott thinks they should be upgraded and woven into the urban fabric. The general characteristics of informal settlements are as follows:

1) First, informal settlements are the people don‘t generally have any legal tenure to occupy the land.
2) Second, the settlements lie outside the formal planning process.

Increase demand for low cost houses has made these settlements havens for rental units, while general commercialization of urban land markets and persistent lack of planned affordable vacant land by governments has resulted into illegal subdivisions. On the other hand, strict high planning and building regulations that are beyond the reach of the growing number of low-income groups leads to search for housing outside the legal and planning framework. It is situation of settlements said to be informal and characterized by:

- Poverty
- Lack of basic services and infrastructure.
- Lack of formal tenure.
- Poor housing.
- Exposure to environmental hazards by building on marginal lands and flood prone areas.
- High density.

The existence of the informal Settlements could be traced to three main factors.

- High rate of population growth due to rural-urban migration leading to low-incomes and unemployment,
- Financial constraints that prevent the government from building conventional houses to meet the demand; and
- The government extension of municipality boundaries to hitherto traditional villages without compensating and removing the indigenous occupants but subjecting them to planning by laws.

This unplanned, uncoordinated and un-controlled movement of the population towards urban areas has given birth to multidimensional problematic situation in the urban settings and slums or blights or as popularly known in Pakistan –Katchi Abadisl have
emerged in all the big cities of Pakistan. The most common function of these slums has become to provide housing to the low-income group of the society. The residents of these slums are laborers, with low income and education. They try to support their families through doing some petty jobs. Due to their heavy engagement they have little time to attend their children who generally become juvenile, delinquent, leading to deviant/criminal behavior. Moreover, drinking alcohol, drug usage, mental disorder, suicide, high mortality illegitimacy and family maladjustment have been long general characteristics of slum living. (Khurram, 2004)

**Urban mosaic of Pakistan**

The urban mosaic of Pakistan is littered with the sprawl of Katchi Abadis, low and under-serviced areas sometimes called slums. It is estimated that there are over 3000 Katchi Abadis in the country with a population approximating 7 million, which has increased from the designated 2,322 Katchi Abadis with a population of 5.5 million. declared eligible for regularization and subsequent upgrading following 23 March, 1985 Govt. policy for regularization and up gradation of Katchi Abadis. Low and under-serviced areas with over 12 million people have more authentic title to land but are embedded in serious physical spatial and socio economic problems.

**The problems of Katchi Abadis have exacerbate due to three major reasons**

1) Government of Pakistan’s inability to provide housing, infrastructure and urban services to the burgeoning urban population coupled with growing economic difficulties and resource constraints in the public sector.

2) Loose estate management controls by the federal and provincial government agencies owning vast tracts of land, more often at prime locations, in the urban areas which has induced encroachments and unauthorized possessions.

3) inordinately delayed recognition of the problem of Katchi Abadis by the Government of Pakistan first in 1978 and then in 1985 coupled with rudimentary approach to regularization and up gradation. (DG KA & UI, Government of Punjab, 2003) Multan, being the forth-largest city of Pakistan is also facing housing problem.

The housing back tog in the city was estimated 85729 units, which seems to have been partly covered by the rapid growth of Katchi Abadis. According to surveys conducted in 1978 there were 27 Katchi Abadis. Whereas at present this number has gone up to, 132. Most of these Abadis are unrecognized Abadis. (Multan Development Authority (MDA) Directorate of Katchi Abadis, 2004)

**State of the urban settlements in Pakistan**

Pakistan is endowed with a reasonably adequate hierarchy of settlements at the national level with 501 urban and over 52,000 rural settlements. Out of these 10 cities (6 in the Province of Punjab) have already crossed one million mark while 53 cities have a
population of more than 100,000 (1998 Census of Pakistan). At the national level, there is a backlog of 4.3 million housing units with a recurring backlog of 270,000 units each year. To top it all 3.7 million housing units have outlived their structural life and need replacements or improvements. (Draft National Housing Policy 2001).

- The service coverage is indicative of a poor state.
- Only 63% of the households have piped water supply,
- 29% hand pumps; 93% have electricity;
- 56% have gas connections;
- 30% have access to sanitation.
- The population per doctor is 1:1923.
- Maternal mortality rate is 340 per 100,000 live births’.
- 34.8 percent of the population is below poverty line ($ 1 a day):
- 20% of the urban population falls in this category against 31% of rural population. Public expenditure on health and education is 4.5% of the GNP.

(UNDP Human Development, 2003 Report)

**Formulation Processes and Characteristics of Katchi Abadis**

Urban squatting is triggered by many factors; like

- Spiraling land values,
- Growing poverty and increasing population,
- Rural-urban migration because of unemployment,
- Hunger or rural depression;
- The quest for subsistence in the burgeoning urban areas, urban landlessness,
- Housing finance, and
- Simple opportunism by mafia networks and the informal sector,
- Poor development controls and
- A lack of consistent official policy

The appearance of Katchi Abadis varies according to availability of vacant land, financial status of squatters and prospects of continued possession. The Katchi Abadis have grown into an enterprise in which poverty, guile and opportunism compete for the prizes of lawlessness. Residential quarters and sometime land is old like legitimate real estate although the majority above 90% is owner occupied. _Pacca‘ (concrete) structures dominate the Katchi Abadis. Thus the term itself has become redundant. Sometimes with 4 to 5 ft. right of way, unpaved, open drains with oozing sullage and waste water, heaps of garbage, public water standpoints embedded in low lying niches to tap water pressure and open to infectious assaults; hordes of small children roam the filthy streets barefoot; some of them completely naked. The conditions in Katchi Abadis are hardly conducive to social stability and conformance to law. Unemployment, overcrowding, desolation, fear
of eviction have increased resentments. Thus manipulation and exploitation by mafias becomes easy. Another striking phenomenon is intra community disparities where traders, businessmen and servicemen with relatively better earning prospects have also moved into Katchi Abadis lending them a middle class complex orientation.

The low and under-serviced communities are one of the four categories of poor communities identified in the national Katchi Abadis policy. It refers to those areas where services are below the norm and which may be planned subdivisions; unplanned piecemeal growth, or even on private land where tenure is an issue. (National Policy on Katchi Abadis, Urban Renewal and Slum Up gradation November 2000)

Types of Katchi Abadis

Katchi Abadis in the context of Pakistan can be divided in to two broad categories:

1) Old Katchi abadis came in to existence when refugees from India came and settled here, followed by many migrants from rural areas of Pakistan when large-scale industrialization started in the mid-fifties. On both occasions, the Government was ill prepared a to accommodate such a big influx of people; As a result, they occupied whatever open spaces were available near the city center. This activity was spontaneous and no brokers or land grabbers were involved in the process. The settlement grew haphazardly. There was no planning for roads or provision of services.

2) Around 1970 and 1980s anew wave of migrants came to Cities Again, the Government was ill prepared to receive them. Now a new phenomenon started. Sensing a big demand for new housing, a new class of people known as professional land grabbers, brokers or ‘dallals‘ emerged. They occupied vast tracks of vacant state land at the periphery of the city and parceled it out in to smaller plots for the poor and low-income people.

DAT AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Profile of the Study Area

This study is conducted in Multan. Multan is an expanding metropolis. It extends over an area of 1936 sq. km. It lies on the north south artery of the country. Its population is 1.5 million. The household size is 7.3 persons. Multan i a city of, saints and religious personalities. Its industrial base comprises mainly power looms, chemicals, food drinks and ceramics. Its rapid growth is attributed to the influx of immigrants attracted by its development prospects, the advent of canal irrigation system and industrial development. There are 996 schools, 25 intermediate and degree colleges, one medical college and one university both in the public and private sectors. For health facilities there are 2 hospitals, 38 primary health units and 258 private clinics in the city. For water supply there are 68 tube wells installed in the city out of which only 35 are working 23 are lying idle. Less than 50 percent population is served with the water and sanitation authority (WASA) water supply system. Notwithstanding Multan is a fresh water zone drawing water from
river Chenab and two canals. For sewerage there is acute resource shortage. There are 36 sore points in the city requiring rehabilitation and maintenance.

A master plan is currently under preparation by NESPAK out of 650 tons of solid waste generated only 550 tons is being lifted. The method of disposal is open dumping. Even primary recycling needs to be developed in the city. Environmental quality suffers due to the emissions from vehicles, industry and water contamination. There is a need to sensitize people for environmental protection. There are 27 Katchi abadis and another 85 low or under-serviced areas in Multan.

The universe for the present study was the resident of Katchi Abadis of Multan. There are 27 Katchi Abadis in Multan. Three Katchi Abadis are selected,

1) Katchi Abadi of under Railway Bridge  
2) Shah Shams Abadis  
3) Shamsabad Puran Bhatta.

B. Methodology

In this research Data has been collected through the application of Triangulation approach. Triangular is a research approach employing more than one method of data collection and analysis. (Sarantakos, 1998:152)

In view of the homogeneous nature of slums and characteristics of their inhabitants it was, decided to draw a sample on random basis, three Katchi Abadis (out of 27 Katchi Abadis). Katchi abadis were randomly selected. From each selected Katchi Abadi 20 house holds (respondents) were selected with random sampling technique. Thus, the total sample is consisting of 60 respondents for household survey, and 10 males and 10 females for focus group discussion.

After specifying the universe the next step for the research is the selection of a sample. Total sample consisted of 60 respondents, living in Katchi Abadis were selected for study purpose. 60 respondents were interviewed and 20 were recruited for the focus group. Total 3 Focus group discussions were conducted and 6-8 participants were recruited for each Focus group discussion. The respondents (for interview) and participants (for Focus groups) were selected through the application of purposive sampling technique.

Interviewing schedule was used technique for data collection. The interviewing schedule was prepared in English to elicit the required information. Out later on it was translated into Urdu/ Sariki and Punjabi in order to get the appropriate information because the most of the respondent are illiterate. Therefore, local dialect in which the researcher is conversant was employed to seek responses from the interviewee. Focus Group Discussions were also conducted to supplement the finding of the interview schedule. The collected data, were arranged and organized for feeding into the computer. The
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Focus Group Discussion

They are emotional with the place and residing there for last 40 years.

1. Most people are Rajpoot (oadh). They are basically Urdu speaking and Muslims. A large number of Hindus and Christians are also living in this area.

2. Lack of Proprietary Rights and fear of forced eviction, health and do the participants identify dominant problems. Forced eviction has serious social, cultural, and psychological consequences especially on women and children. The land estate management authority with the help of police demolishes their houses. The women & children stay in the grounds till they construct their house again.

3. The unhygienic environment of the squatter settlements adversely affects children and women. Diseases like Flu, Tubercules, cough, and measles are common. So the income is limited that’s why treatment is difficult

4. Females are labors on daily wages. They are brick molders or woodpeckers and are embroiders. Males are mostly painters and labors. The basic problem of the gender issue is the second marriage. Males are dominant; they beat their wives, use the drug, and do work according to their wish. They marry their girl with those people who pay them money and they prepare her dowry with this money. So that male beat his wife frequently and don’t get a divorce her easily.

5. Seven or eight children are common in each home. There is no single clinic or maternity center to provide family planning. Their husbands want more children if they don’t fulfill their desire; they blame them as ruthless, ill chartered women having relation with other men. So they produce many children according to their wish. They have no facility to fulfill the needs of their children.

6. The force evacuation occurs from the last 4 years frequently. They came with big machinery and houses are thrown by them, but we construct our house again.

7. The relationship is not positive in nature because the member of local govt is not helped them. We will not give him vote again because he doesn’t solve our problems.

8. Liaquat abad, an adjacent abadi is famous for such kind of business like drug addiction, prostitution and theft.
9. The participants’ only demand the provision of proprietary rights of the land they occupy for several years.

10. The only purpose for us to marry a girl (parents not think that husband is a drug addict or criminal. He beat their girl and also forced her to sell her body). So that girls are mostly dissatisfied from their life. Some people said that we want to our own home, in which we lived freely and don't feel insecurity.

Problems and issues identified in these slums

Water Supply

Between 10 percent of houses have piped water supply in the houses, the rest obtains water from public standpoints or hand pumps. Water tables have been dropping in urban areas by many meters especially during the last decade. In some cases they have fallen below 150-200 ft. for safe drinking water. Many of hand pumps have been rendered useless. Other principal problems include outdated and defective distribution systems susceptible to seepages from sewerage lines, low terminal pressures 35 to 40% of leakages and wastages of water due corrosion of pipes and carefree practices.

Usable water has increasingly become unfit for human consumption due to pollution caused by industry, agriculture and municipal wastes as well as problems of over population, urbanization and poverty. Spread of water borne diseases 1-lepatitis A+, gastroenteritis typhoid, cholera is through contaminations of drinking water with human excreta or infected animals. Nitrates pollute water. Metal pollution in drinking water is increasing because of rock weathering, industrial processing of ores and minerals, leaching of metals from garbage and solid waste dumps, and animal and human excreta that contain metals. The organic chemicals polluted by industrial activities, pesticides and chemical spills and accidents have put fresh water resources at greater risks. The supply of clean drinking water will eliminate the looming risks of various diseases, contribute towards better health, and enhance productivity and human development. It may need sinking of new tube wells, replacement of old ones and inputs of machinery and equipment to induce community initiatives.

Sewerage and Drainage

40 % percent of the households in these abadis are currently served with underground piped sewerage. The ultimate disposal of the wastewater is into drainage channels, nallahs and open agriculture fields. In many cases the polluted water is used for human consumption in irrigating vegetable fields ultimately transmitting pathogenic bacteria to the human body. The rest 30 % have constructed their own septic tanks (20 %) while others have access to open drains.

Another prevalent practice relates to the collection, and disposal of human excreta and animal waste disposal. The manual collection of night soil is widely practiced while poorly designed undersized septic tanks built on the street outside the entrance gate of the
house are another mode of excreta disposal. The undersized individual septic tanks are unable to provide adequate treatment with only partially digested effluent being disposed into open drains or allowed to inundate the street. The pour flesh latrines are also discharged directly into the open drains. In many houses, the living space is shared with animals e.g. cows, buffalos and poultry. The cow dung traditionally used as fuel has lost its utility due to availability of Sui Gas. The animal waste is dumped into open drains, underground sewerage or is littered on the dusty streets. Besides a serious environmental hazard, it results in frequent blocking of the drainage and sewerage networks with the wastewater spilling on the streets resulting in further environmental deterioration.

**Solid Waste Management**

Another persistent problem is solid waste management. The major issue is the growing gap between solid waste generation and the municipal capacity to collect and dispose it. Only 10 to 15 percent of the solid waste generated is collected by the municipal agencies the rest is dumped at

- Street corners,
- Open plots,
- Public open spaces,
- Undeveloped private lands or
- Makeshift landfills.

The waste contains organic and other materials like shoppers, fruit skins, vegetable peelings; their accumulation in dense neighborhoods emits obnoxious odor, pungent smell and results in severe health and environmental hazards.

**Primary Health Care**

Health is the foremost and easy prey of poverty.

- Contaminated drinking water,
- Malnutrition,
- Dumps of solid waste,
- Open drains full of silage,
- Human and animal excreta

Represent perpetual onslaught on the health of the poor. Poverty also breeds ignorance. The lack of knowledge in the poor families about the causes and impact of diseases, the benefits or protective cover provided by the reproductive health services, family planning, immunization programs, personal hygiene, preventive health practices and basic home care make them vulnerable to several health hazards and many a times in serious ailments.
Education

Illiteracy – ignorance - poverty nexus is the root cause of a number of socioeconomic ills and backwardness in these communities. They are devoid of a conducive environment to promote literacy. Absence of schools for primary and middle level children, high drop out at primary level, less education opportunities for female students and lack of community participation are some of the other major hurdles.

Poor Environment

The unplanned urban sprawl, intermixture of land use, haphazard proliferation of cottage industry establishments, vehicular and noise pollution present many environmental and health hazards. Poverty itself is the major environmental hazard. The atmospheric pollution, poisonous gases in the urban atmosphere, the land pollution caused by poor sanitation, contaminated water supplies, lack of sewerage, pounding, open drains, heaps of garbage, animal and human space sharing, and inundation of channels, tributaries, nallahs, and the adjoining agriculture fields, and occupational hazards are serious environmental problems engulfing the poor communities. Major emphasis needs to be placed on sensitizing and training of the communities in their responsibility for environmental protection, mitigating environmental hazards and improving their environmental conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study, an attempt has been made to determine attitudes and behavior of the respondents with respect to formal education, economic development, community development and social values. Certain statements were asked in order to measure their attitudes. In order to ascertain precisely the responses of each individual. Three categories were delineated i.e. whether a person is agreed, disagree or indifferent (no response). Each respondent’s responses were recorded accordingly to his choice the statements under each choice. The statements under each category were divided into positive, negative and neutral categories. In positive, statements, agree would reflect a person’s positive orientation towards that class. Whereas disagree would reflect a person’s negative orientation to that class. In negative statements the case is contrary. In order to measure the attitude of the respondents a set of opinion statements were asked and their responses were recorded. The socioeconomic aspects of urban slums or squatter settlements were explored. It has been investigated that population rate is growing rapidly and housing has become an alarming issue, resulting in the emergence of Katchi Abadis.

Expanding Industrialization and urbanization have been attracting rural people to urban. The rural poor come to cities in search of jobs in the first place. A large majority of them come for the simple reason that they can no longer survive in the countryside. The high population growth 3, 2% per year has rendered the countryside over populated. At same time fragmentation of the inherited holdings, deforestation, desertification, water logging and salinity are displacing agriculturalists from their land. Between 1951-1981, the per capita cropped area for rural people has dropped from 0.46 hectare to 0.3 J-hectare. At
the same, from sixties onwards; –Green Revolution‖ has introduced mechanization, intensive use of fertilizers and irrigation. As a result, affluent farmers have bought out the smaller ones who were unable to make large-scale capital investments. Every Tractor introduced made 13 people jobless; while higher intensity if farming and yield created on average 2 new jobs pro tractor, a negative balance of 11 jobs lost remains.

With little economic opportunities in these areas, and hardly any means people migrating to the cities in search of work. They are involved in manual labors, hawking and similar occupations. If they are lucky, they get a job as a peon, driver or a chowkidar in a company or Government office. Slowly, the integrate in the city life and improve their economic position.

They are hard working, enterprising, and creative people. Some of them of them are highly skilled; others semiskilled. They are not in search of Government jobs; they want to earn their livelihood by using their ingenuity. As a matter of fact, Katchi abadis are throbbing with economic activity. They are lifeline of all economic activity in the city. They provide skilled workers to the industry, and are involved in a large number of innovations, small-scale industries themselves. Economic number of houses in Katchi Abadis is workshops where the entire family is involved in some sort productive activity.

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