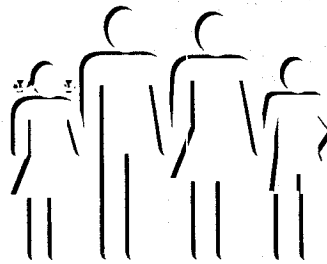


THE EFFECTS OF RAPID POPULATION GROWTH ON URBAN ENVIRONMENT

A case study of Neighbourhoods of Fazlia and Shah Jamal



TALAT FAYYAZ

Sponsored by: INSAF Society (Regd.) Lahore, Pakistan.

PREFACE

The main object of this research work was to study population growth as a factor of urbanization process and its effect on the urban environment.

The Universe for present study consists of Shahjamaal and Fazlia colonies of Lahore. Collection of data regarding population growth was done by convenient sampling technique. Natural and built-in environment was studied objectively through direct field observations while the social environment was studied subjectively.

The deteriorating environment should be a matter of concern to every one. A sustained effort is needed to locate the trouble areas and to find remedies.

This research focuses a much troubled area of Lahore.

INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is a social process by which a large number of people become concentrated in relatively small areas forming cities. Cities have always existed in human history for thousands of years being a progressive force. Serving initially as agriculturally nodes they have gradually turned into manufacturing and commercial centers. Some of the cities of the world have diversified into highly innovative and technical centers. They have much to offer yet they are becoming a matter of concern because of their sheer size and rate of growth. It is the large cities, which appear to be growing at a most rapid rate.

LEVEL OF URBANIZATION:

Table 1 shows the level of urbanization in the world.

Table 1

Urbanization level of world:

Areas	Percentage of people Living in urban areas
World	43
Developed	74
Less developed	38

Source: World Population Data Sheet.

The less developed countries on the whole show a much lower level of urbanization than the developed countries but there are some countries which have reached an urban level of developed countries e.g. Mexico has 71% urbanization level whereas Argentina and Brazil show 87% and 76% urbanization levels respectively. Although countries with higher urban levels show higher incomes per capita within the developing realm yet urbanization level cannot be taken as an index of development anymore. Development is defined as the elimination of hunger, malnutrition, disease, ignorance and social inequalities. Emphasis is on the "quality of life" whereas these urban centers are becoming foci of misery, hunger and inequality. In Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo in Brazil 0.6 million people live below the poverty threshold. In Manila 1.5 million live below the poverty line and in Karachi 3.8 million people live in utter poverty.

Development of a city:

According to Hauser¹ emergence and development of city is a function of four factors:

1. The size of total population.
2. The control of natural environment.
3. Technological development.
4. Development in social organization.

Although all the above factors have been instrumental in the development of cities, it is the growth of population, which is playing a major role in the recent expansion of cities. Population in cities is growing both from natural increase and in-migration. According to Tolka and El Kholey², 35% of the urban population increase in Africa and

Asia and 58% in Latin America results from in-migration and reclassification of urban areas while the remaining is from natural increase. Unfortunately development of social organizations is not taking place at the same rate with the result that problems are multiplying in the cities at an alarming rate. In fact the development in social organization has taken an absurd turn. Urban areas have become priority sites of development. Huge development packages are prepared for urban areas backed by political structures. This urban bias is only giving rise to urban primacy witnessed throughout the world. The situation in the developing world is especially critical as large urban and regional disparities exist. The social structures in the developing countries are definitely not competent and efficient enough to cope with the problems of urbanization with the result that cities have become scenes of misery and mismanagement.

According to world report 1975 urban poor suffer from fecally transmitted diseases, air borne diseases and malnutrition. Bastia 1977 showed for selected countries that caloric consumption of urban dwellers was lower to their counterparts in rural areas.

According to Lee and Furst 1980 infant mortality rates of poor urban are comparable to those of the rural areas than to urban dwellers.

URBANIZATION IN PAKISTAN:

Pakistan has a low urbanization level in the world context as shown from table 2. But the urban growth rate is substantial.

Table 2:
Urbanization level in Pakistan:

Years	%of population	urban
1951	17	
1961	24	
1971	-	
1981	28	
1998	32	

Source: census of Pakistan 1998

Urbanization level has increased by fifty percent in fifty years. Table 3 shows the growth rates for urban and rural areas in Pakistan. The average annual growth rate for Pakistan is 2.61 as a whole. The growth rate for the urban areas is 3.45 while for rural areas it is 2.2 which shows a strong rural urban migration trend. Thus trend is followed by all the provinces of Pakistan.

**Table 3:
Growth rates for Pakistan:**

Areas	Rural	Urban
Pakistan	2.24	3.45
N.W.F.P	2.62	3.46
FATA	1.95	-
Punjab	2.24	3.31
Sind	2.09	3.44
Balauchistan	1.84	4.91
Islamabad	4.22	5.70

Source: Census of Pakistan 98.

Pakistan shows a dual primacy with Karachi and Lahore as two primate cities. Karachi has a population of 9.269 millions while Lahore has a population of 5.063 millions. Other big cities of population more than a million are Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Hyderabad and Gujranwala. Always half of the urban population of Pakistan lives in the big cities.

The internal rural urban migration is making the cities bigger than ever. A visible pattern of inequality exists notably between not only the rural and urban areas but also between the different regions. Khan Nasreen Aslam and Istar-ud-din³ show that vast inequalities exist between Karachi/Lahore and rest of the districts of Pakistan. They show that regional imbalances are getting stronger and stronger.

As these cities grow bigger the problems also grow in magnitude. Karachi has 537 slum areas and 45% of people of Karachi live in these Katchi Abadis as shown by a research conducted by IUCN.

URBANIZATION PROCESS IN LAHORE.

Since independence Lahore has been growing rapidly. From 0.78 million in 1951, the population of Lahore has increased to 5 millions in 1998. The present rate of population growth in Lahore is about 3.9% per annum which is explosive. Table No.4 shows the comparative population growth rates of Pakistan and Lahore.

**Table No.4:
Population of Lahore and growth rates of Pakistan and Lahore:**

Year	Total population of Lahore.	Pop. Growth Rate of Lahore.	Pop. Growth Rate of Pakistan.
1941	671,659	-	-
1951	849,333	2.6	1.8
1961	1,296,477	5.3	2.4
1971	2,165,372	6.1	3.6
1981	2,900,000	4.1	3.2
1998	5,000,000	3.9	2.6

Source: Census of Pakistan.

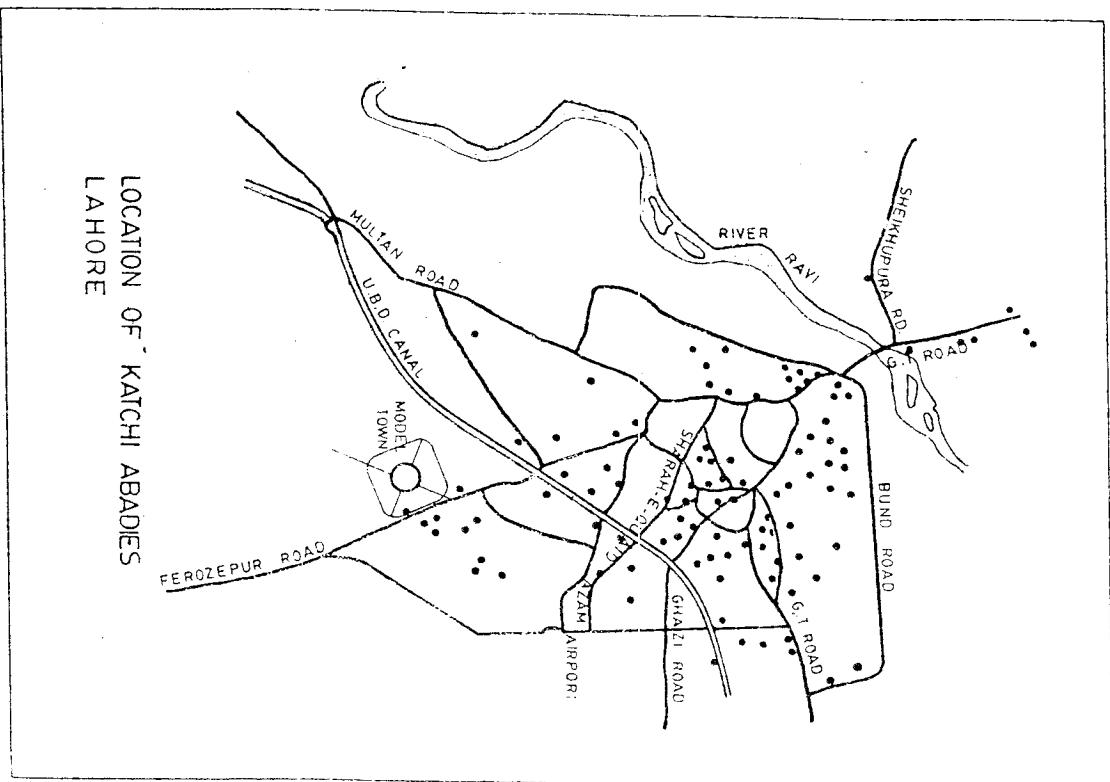
Chapter 2

The problem and the objectives

Rapid increase in population in the cities results in an increase in densities, household size, and households per dwelling unit, Mushroom growth of squatter settlements and piecemeal expansion by private developers.

The socio-physical setup of Lahore, which had a distinct European and indigenous setup at the time of independence, has clearly come to be differentiated into rich and poor areas reflecting inequalities, a land mark of all urban areas. Social institutions have only helped in aggravating the situation.

The public agencies like LIT, LDA, Housing and physical planning and Lahore Cantonment board have catered mostly to the demands of the upper echelon of society. Schemes like Samanabad, Defence, Shadman etc. are spread over large tracts of land. These schemes have only a handful of small plots. Housing schemes for the lower income groups are very few. Blocks of flats in Model Town extension, Faisal Town, Allama Iqbal Town, Angoori Bagh etc. are erected on incredibly small areas. According to an official of L.D.A there is a demand of more than 30,000 new units annually. There is thus a serious backlog in housing especially for the under privileged lower strata of the population of Lahore. This is giving rise to development of illegal Katchi Abadis and squatter settlements. Details of Katchi Abadis existing on state and private lands in Lahore is given in table No. 5.



**Table No.5:
Katchi Abadis in Lahore:**

Areas	No.
Declared transfer	77
Railway	51
Private	6
Central/Provincial Government	41
Muslim Augaf	13
E.T.P.S.	11
C.A.A.	6
F.W.D.	6
Health department	3
Forest department	2
L.D.A.	1
Irrigation	1
Cantonment board	12
Deleted Katchi Abadis	79
Total	309

Source: L.D.A.

Some of the Katchi Abadis have been given the legal status as shown by the table. A visit to one of these settlements will put any planner to shame. The pre independence localities of Old City are even better planned than these declared Abadis. Besides the Katchi Abadis, many housing schemes have sprung up illegally at the periphery of Lahore. Sultan Bagh, Taj Bagh, Muslim Pura, Malik Park, Nabi Park, Maskeen Pura, Tulsa Pura are a few housing

schemes dotting from Mughalpura to jallo Mor. None of these societies have any sewage system and discharge into Lahore Canal. Recently when EPA closed several connections to stop discharge of wastewater into canal, this water flooded the green belts and parks along the canal for days.⁴ This wastewater has naturally polluted the underground water sources of the area putting the entire population to risk. Last year there was an epidemic of Hepatitis B in Lahore. This bacterial disease is transmitted through polluted water. Investigations showed that water in many areas in Lahore was infected with E.Col bacteria, which is found in human excreta proving the seeping in of sewerage water in drinking water sources.

Private investors are also having a lion's share through development schemes being erected on good agricultural lands on the periphery of Lahore. Canalview Housing Society, Samanburg, Valancia, Izmir, Green Forts are just a few examples. Recently a new trend of farmhouses has sprung up which is sheer waste of good agricultural land and a destruction of our land resource.

Rapid urbanization is thus affecting the environment adversely. There is more production, more pollutants and more wastage. Environmental degradation is increasing with an increase in size of the city.

Rapid population growth resulting in rapid urbanization is effecting the inner areas of the city too. They are becoming denser. There are more land invasions, illegal subdivision of existing stock of plots, over crowding, and lack of basic services, rapidly rising land and housing prices. Simple rituals like burial of the dead become a nightmare for low-income groups. Even the governor Punjab expressed his

surprise at the high cost of burial in Lahore recently. There is no doubt that problems faced by authorities have become monumental but life has become a nightmare for majority of citizens of Lahore barring the few privileged ones.

With increase in population, land use becomes more intensive. Encroachments have become a regular feature of Lahore. The government machinery instead of carrying proper functioning is uselessly engaged in anti encroachment drives, wasting extra resources.

In many areas of Lahore the bazaars have reduced to 15 feet from the standard 20 feet bazaars due to encroachments. The residents of areas surrounding Naulakha, Bansanwala bazaar, Landa bazaar, Hall road, Shah Alam, Kanganabad face severe problems as they find difficulty in crossing roads leading to their homes. Rapid urbanization triggers the use of residential buildings for commercial purposes as demand for different economic activities increases, making the life of the residents a living hell and deteriorating the environment of the entire area.

The problems have taken such a stupendous form that even the utmost efforts to turn any neighborhood into a model area fail. Recently administrative efforts with all its available resources failed to make the MCL ward 241 into a model area. The area is occupied by nearly 21000 people. Beside the intensive land use problem, the officials find it difficult to tackle the heaps of garbage produced by the residents.

Objectives

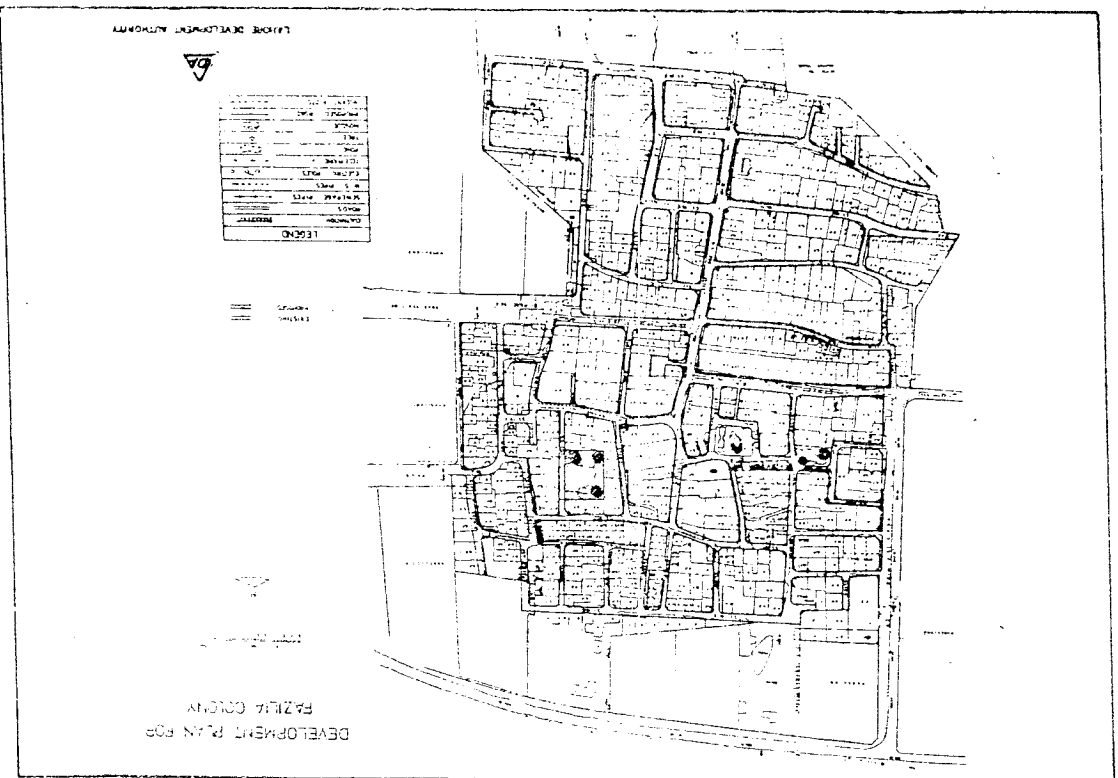
It was in the above context that the writer initiated an intra urban study. It was hoped that the present research would remove the state of inertia existing in the society as well as in the government circles regarding the massive problem of growing population and the related problem surfacing because of this.

The following are the objectives of the present study.

1. To assess the fertility in the study area.
2. To assess the effect of in-migration in the study area.
3. To assess the effect of population growth on the environment in terms of its natural, built and social components.

Notes:

1. Hauser, P.M and Schnone, L. F. 1965. The study of Urbanization ed. New York
2. Tolba, MK and El-Khalely A Q 1992. The two decades 1972 - 1992 of world environment challenges London Chapman and Hall.
3. Khan Nasreen Aslam and Israr-ud-din in regional inequalities and internal migration in Pakistan.
4. News April 8, 2000.



Chapter 3

Area Universe and Sample

Area of study

The neighbourhoods of Shahjamal and Fazlia colony were selected for study because of accessibility. The two neighbourhoods are spread over an area about 1800 kanals. They have about 350 households having about 1800 inhabitants. Shahjamal houses an illegally occupied Katchi Abadi while Fazlia Colony houses a declared and transferred colony.

Universe

To look at population growth the two Katchi Abadis were studied. The declared Fazlia Jhuggian is spread over 165 kanals and has 800 households. Jhuggian Shahjamal is spread over roughly 40 kanals has more than 1200 households.

Sample

A sample of 150 families was studied. Convenient sampling was done. Families living close to MCL Reproductive health care center were chosen.

Methodology

In the absence of vital statistics the completed family size which is a measure of fertility was found. The effect of

migration was assessed by simply asking the respondents if they were residents or migrants.

The urban environment, which consists of natural, built in and social components, was observed both objectively and subjectively.

Questionnaire was used as tools of data collection. Senior citizens and social worker residents were interviewed extensively to get maximum information.

Collection of data:

Data was collected in the month February 2000.

Organisation of the study

Study Project:

The study was undertaken initially as an Intra urban investigation programme by the Environmental Science Department, Kinnaird College, Lahore for the course of Population and Environment.

The study was extended by the researcher, under the sponsorship of Insaf Society, a welfare organization.

Team:

Mrs. Talat Fayyaz Advisor and field supervisor

Members:

Ayesha Ijaz
Fatima M. Zaka
Hania Aslam
Jawahira Kaleem
Muna Arshad Beg
Mahwish Hussain
Nausheen Anwar
Abida Majeed
Saadia Khawaja
Saira Shafi
Saira Pervez Iqbal
Sobia Najam
Shala Ashfaq
Syeda Iram Iqbal

Chapter 4

Analysis and interpretation of data

The following chapter discusses the general findings.

Population growth

The 150 families of Katchi Abadis under study had 847 children in all giving an average completed family size of 5.64 showing population is increasing in the area through natural increase.

The effect of migration

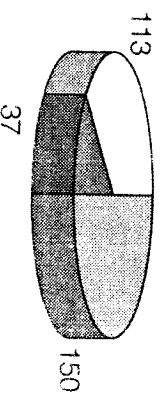
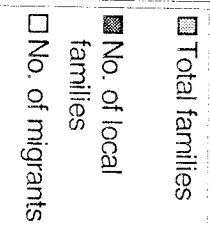
Out of the total 150 families, 113 families were found to have migrated to this area from out of Lahore while 37 families had been residents of Lahore since independence. Table No. 6 shows that urban population is greatly increasing from in-migration.

Table No. 6
Population growth

No. of families	No. of children	No. of local Families	No. of migrants
150	847	37	113

Total Families	150
No. of Local Families	37
No. of migrants	113

Population Increase from In-migration



Urban Environment

The study area is an easy approachable and highly accessible area. It is close to all the amenities provided in the city. It is close to all educational institutions, to good private and public hospitals and to all the recreational facilities.

It is close to public transportation arteries. In terms of accessibility the area is what any one would wish to live in.

Natural Environment

Includes air, land, fauna and flora.

The natural environment of the major portion of the neighbourhoods is like any slum area.

Land: Intensive use.

As seen from the rapid population growth the land is intensively used throughout the day. At no time of the day the area wears a deserted look. Even in the early mornings the area is intensively used by people from Katchi Abadis who find it refreshing to get a breath of fresh air.

Air:

The air is much polluted. A curtain of air is distinguished in the air. After the passage of an automobile, this dust becomes more pronounced. The dust then settles on the near by trees and is blown into the houses. Another source of pollution in the area is the regular practice of burning the leaves and garbage produced in the area by the MCL

employees. The air smells of foul sewage near Katchi Abadis.

Noise:

The noise level is above the normal standards. Many of the occupants of the Katchi Abadis are owners of rickshaws and vans. So traffic keeps flowing throughout the day and night. The area has become a center of private schools. Horns of the cars are a constant source of irritation for the residents. Mosque at the Shahjamaal mazar and in Katchi Abadis are at liberty to use loud speakers for sermons and naats adding more discomfort for the students, old and the sick.

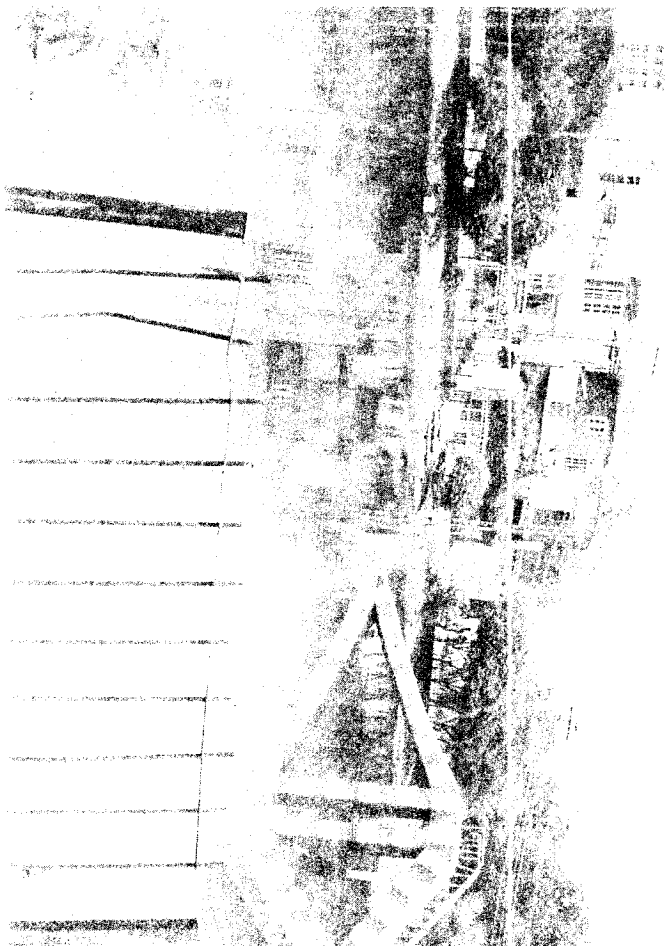
Many traditional practices like making the people get up with the beat of dhole during ramzan are practiced here by the people of Katchi Abadis.

Landscaping

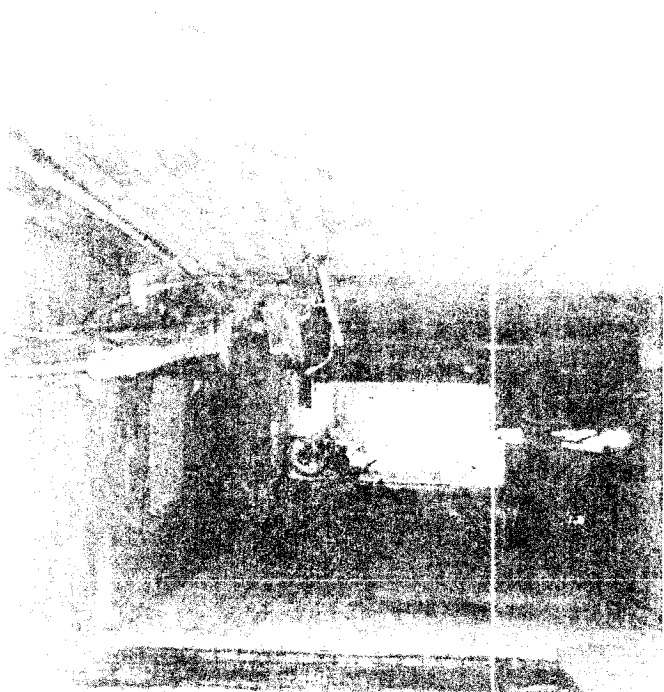
There are sufficient trees along the canal and along the roads adjacent to bungalows. But they are totally absent in the Katchi Abadis. Many of the trees have paled and became mottled due to heavy traffic. The tree leaves have thick coat of dust on them. There are insufficient open spaces in the area. The open grassy spaces around the Shahjamaal Mazar shown on the land use map of the colony have completely disappeared and replaced by ugly looking stalls.

Built in Environment

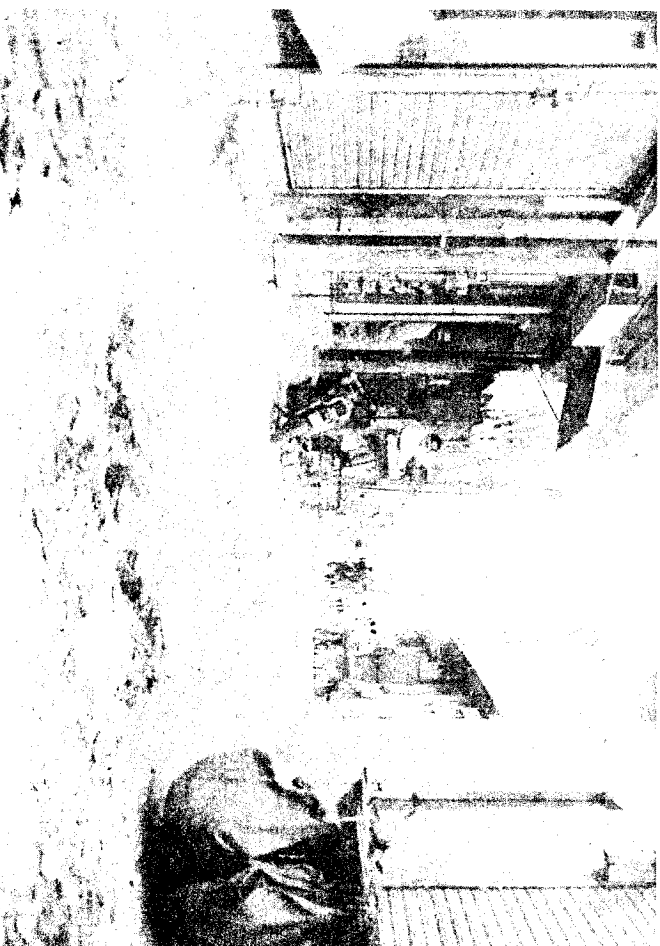
Refers to the buildings, infrastructure and urban open spaces. Due to the presence of declared and the Katchi Abadi the built in environment has generally taken a very drab look.



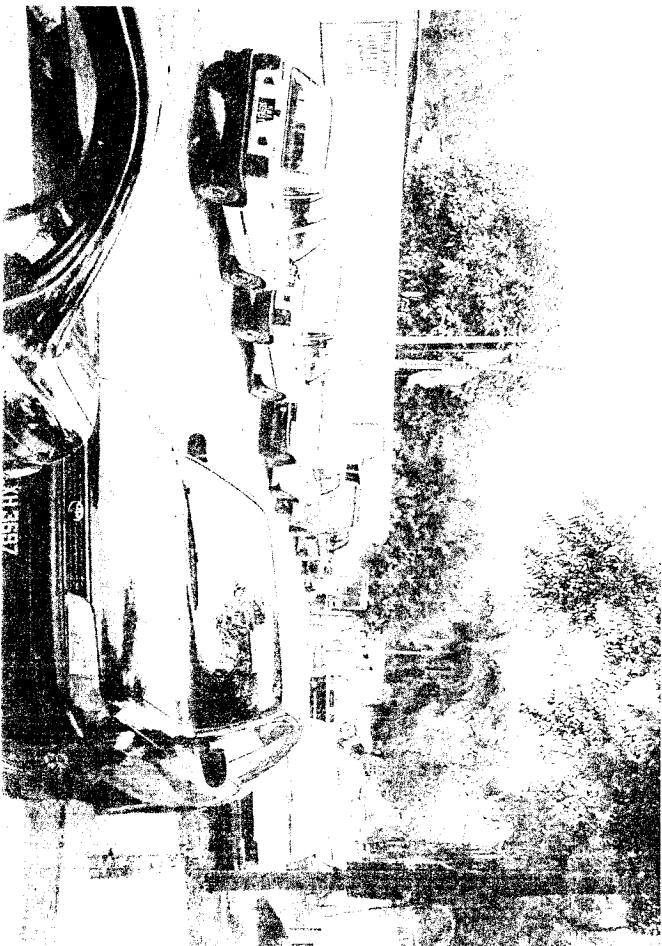
Children park of Shah Jamal, which remains a pool for days after rains.



Dark and dinghy streets of Katchi Abadis showing unhygienic conditions.



The dilapidated Urban Environment.



The non-conformal use of neighbourhoods, "a permanent torture for the residents."

Townscape

There is excessive drabness due to the presence of Katchi Abadis and the Shahjamaal mazar. The presence of government offices like WASA, housing and physical planning and mineral development with dilapidated buildings and unkempt lawns adds more to the unattractiveness of the area.

The Katchi Abadis are the most horrifying sight within the localities with a labyrinth of dark and dingy roads, some of which are just two feet wide. The houses are ill ventilated and dark. There is a total absence of open courtyards in many of the houses. The commercial bazaars present a worse scene than the bazaars of the rural areas.

There are many unkempt and poorly cared vacant plots. Many big plots have been sub divided into smaller plots. This is especially visible in the northeastern portion of the colony.

Infiltration of non-conforming uses

There is substantial infiltration of non-conforming uses. There are around 14 schools all for the middle and upper classes. A house has been commercialized into a hospital while there are abundant examples of doctors operating their private clinics in their residences. This means more traffic for the residents. Small stalls are seen carved out of the gardens of some big bungalows on the main road.

Intrusion by through traffic of unsuitable character

There is substantial intrusion of through traffic not only because of the presence of non conforming users but also because Shahjamaal main road has itself become like a thorough -fare. It links two of the busiest transport arteries of

Lahore i.e. Ferozepur road and the canal road which are heavily congested. People take the side routes through Shahjamaal to avoid congestion. Around 50 different vehicles pass the Shahjamaal road every minute.

Condition of roads

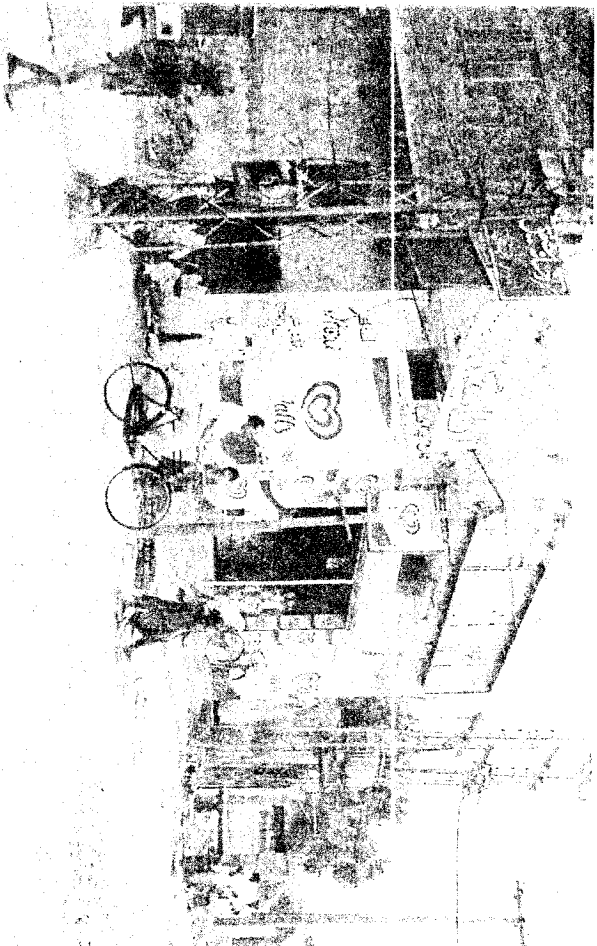
Metalled roads in the northwestern, southwestern close to Katchi Abadis and in the northeastern portion which has narrow streets leading to another declared Katchi Abadis Ahata Moolchand are all in deplorable condition. The above streets are obviously intensively used. Footpaths are broken and non-existent on many roads. The brick paths in the Katchi Abadis are uneven and muddy. The main road leading to Katchi Abadis is dusty and muddy.

Sanitation and drainage

Sanitation in the area is deteriorating with time. The gutters are choked due to enormous sewage produced in the area. The waste sewage remains dumped on the side lanes for days in the North Western and southwestern portions of the area. Drainage of the area is very poor. Rainwater keeps standing on the roads for hours. Rain water in the southwestern portion drains into the small children playground, which has become water logged and an unhealthy feature of the area.

Garbage collection

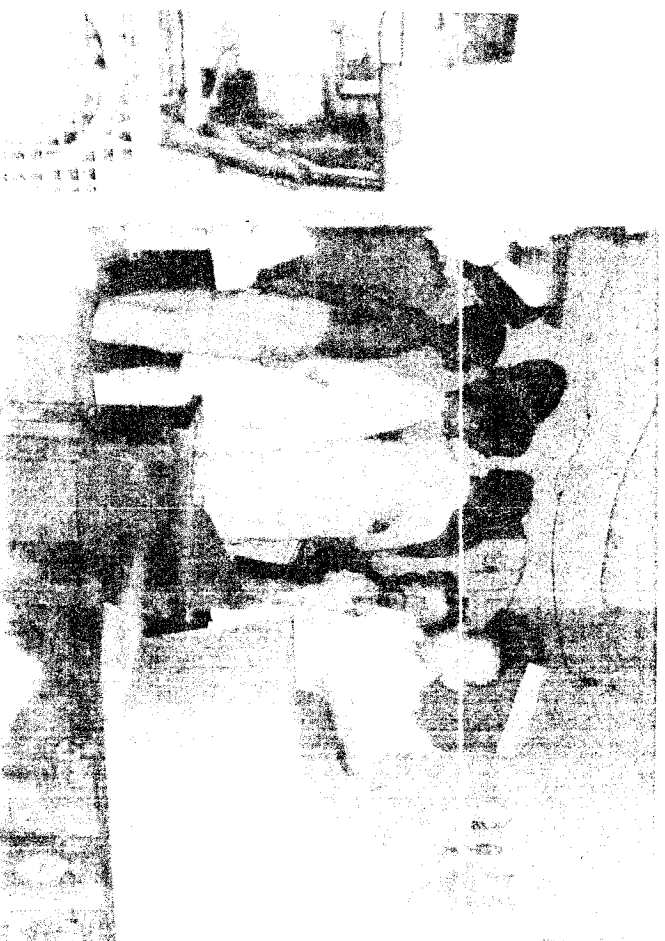
There are not enough garbage disposal points. There is only one container for the whole area and a few skips mainly on the canal road giving a horrible stench. The disposal of Garbage on self arrangement basis results in unprofessional



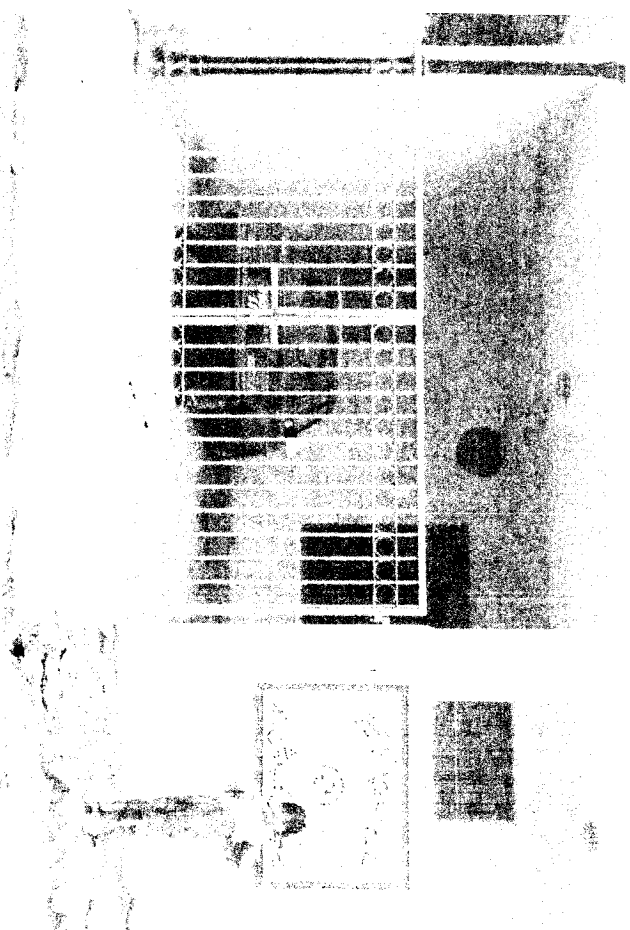
Accessibility from Shah Jamal to another declared Katchi Abadi Ahata Moolchand.



Garbage is being burnt. MCL must educate its employees.



Lack of play grounds turns youth to gambling dens. Minor gambling ultimately leads to major crimes.



8. The ineffective Public Institution.

dumping on road sides. The MCL employees burn heaps of garbage in the locality at different points.

Parks

There are two children parks and one playing ground in the area. One park is unfit as the children's play area because it is marshy and water logged. The main playground is the worst display of a ground. Part of it has been illegally converted into shops and a petrol pump..

Social environment

Refers to the aesthetic and amenity quality, architectural styles, heritage and values, behaviour, traditions and well being of the people.

Social environment of the study area tells the story of two worlds far apart. There is absolutely no integration of the people of the two colonies and the Katchi Abadis. There is a distinct distance between the children too. On the one hand are the affluent people and on the other hand there are struggling poor classes who are striving hard to be like those living in the big bungalows.

Role of social institutions in the public sector

The study area depicts the ineffective and weak role played by social institutions of our public sector. The study has shown illegal occupations, illegal division of plots, of manipulation, of mismanagement of the social processes. Jhugian Fazlia has been erected on state land while Shahjamaal jhugian has illegally occupied land reserved for school and park and also some private land. The development authority has turned a blind eye to the

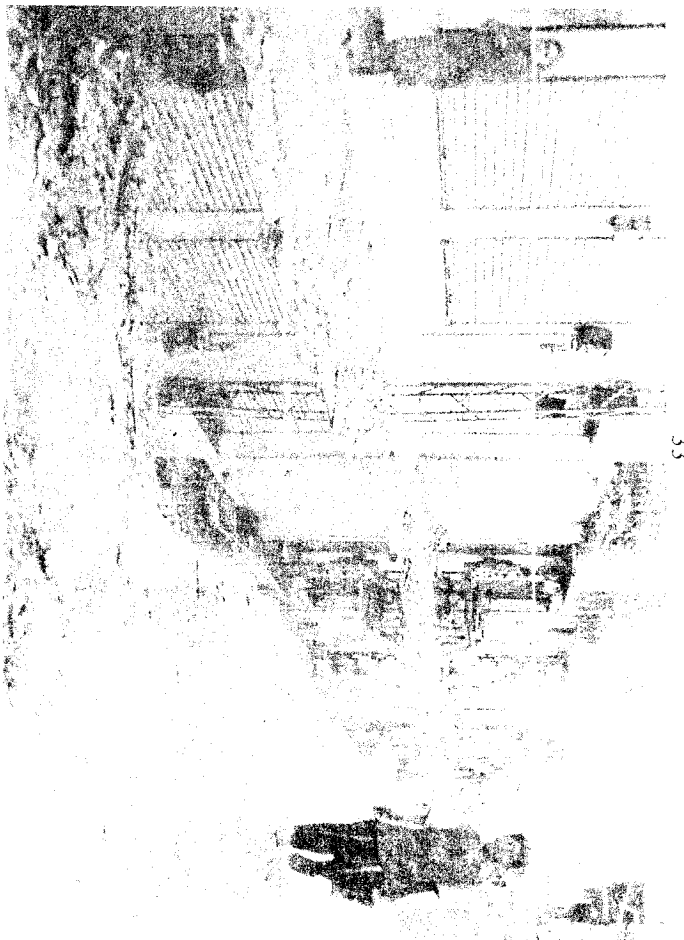
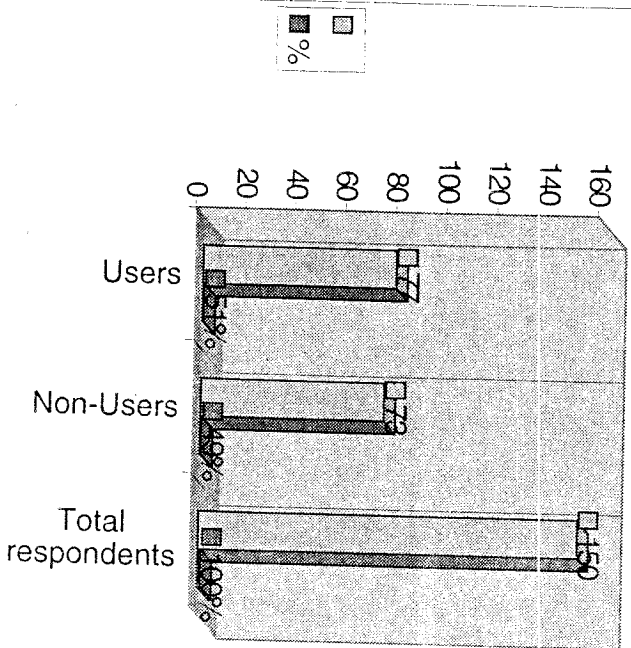
applications filed by the residents against the Katchi Abadis. The Katchi Abadis have the blessings of the local politicians, as the area becomes a strong polling ward with an increase in the number of voters. The Shahjamaal Katchi Abadi was vacated once. The occupants were allotted plots near Packages. The study reveals that many of them sold their papers and came back to grab the booty again. Opulent people who are owners of cars and air conditioners occupy large plots on prime location. The findings also show cases where a single person has rented out a number of houses. All this could not have been possible without the patronage of LDA officials. In the north east portion some plots are under litigation as routes from such plots have been made to provide accessibility through Shahjamaal to another declared Abadi Ahata Moolchand. A katcha road leading to the canal has been illegally occupied by a private school and a part of school building extended on it

MCL Reproductive Health Center

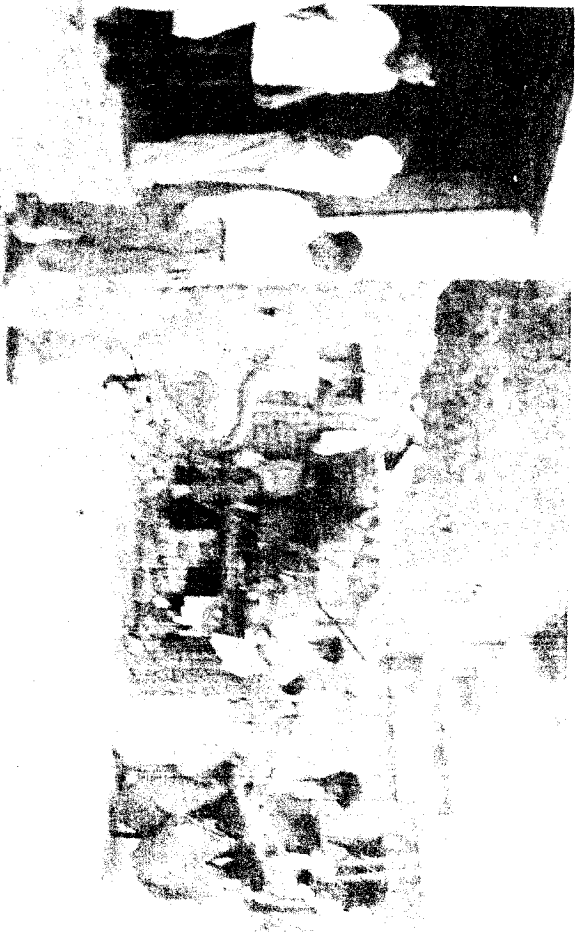
The center is run by a lady health visitor which is a strange phenomenon. There is no dearth of competent doctors in Lahore. There is paramedical staff of six workers, two vaccinators, two indigenous dais and two trainees. The study reveals (Table No.7) that only 15% of the respondents used the facilities provided by the center and that too just for the purpose of vaccination. Although 50% of the respondents (Table No.8) use family planning methods of some sort, they use the services provided by the big hospitals in the city. No motivators are sent to Katchi Abadis to promote family planning. A substantial amount is charged for providing birth

Description		%
Users	77	51%
Non-users	73	49%
Total Respondents	150	100%

Users of Family Planning methods



Commercial Areas of Shah Jammal, signs of unplanned and incompetent management.



Commercial Areas of Shah Jammal, signs of unplanned and incompetent management.

Primary School at the Shahjamal Mazaar

A primary school is run in the posterior portion of the Mazaar purely from donations of members of the Shahjamal Mazaar committee. Nothing from the donations collected at the Mazar is spent on the improvement of the school. The children from the Katchi Abadis are benefiting from this school, as there is no government primary school in the area.

Katchi Abadis "high density areas"

Katchi Abadis are high-density areas. Table No. 9 shows that of the sample of 150 families, 33% lives as joint families and 67% as nuclear.

Table No.9
Style of living

Type	No. of families	% of sample
Joint	50	33
Nuclear	100	67

Table No.10 shows that total sample consists of 1201 members. The average size of each household is thus 8 that is very high.

Table No.10
Average Household Size

No. of families	No. of total members	Mean size of Household
150	1201	8

Spatial Relationship

Table No. 11 shows the relationship of number of family members and the number of rooms shared by them.

Table No.11
Distribution of Family members by share of number of rooms (in percentage)

	Family members			
No. of rooms	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
1-2	68.0	8.7	1.3	78.0
3-4	13.3	5.3	-	18.6
5-6	2.7	-	-	2.7
7-8	-	0.7	-	0.7

Income

Table No. 14 shows the distribution of families by income. Mode calculated for the income was Rs. 2960.00. So the average income per family for the sample was Rs. 2960.00. The average household size of the samples was calculated as 8. So the average share of income per person was just Rs. 370.00 per month which is very low. This low income manifests in the nutritional pattern of the families as shown in Table No.15.

Table No.14
Distribution of families by income

Income	No. of families	% of sample
0 – 1999	25	16.7
2000 – 3999	86	57.3
4000 – 5999	20	13.3
6000 and above	19	12.7

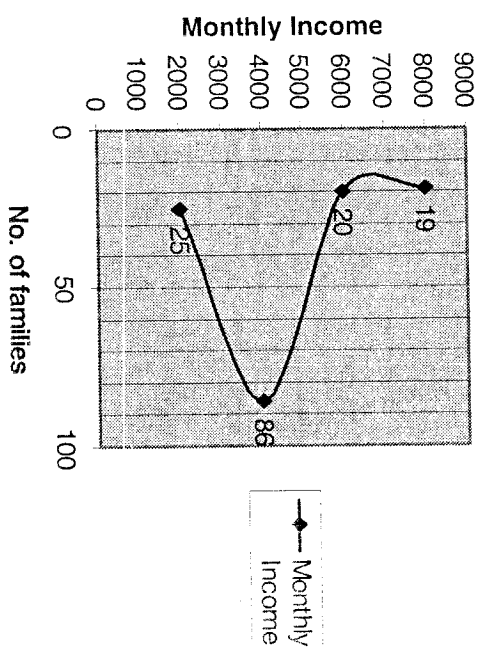
Table No. 15
Nutritional Pattern

Description	Daily	Sometimes	Never
Eggs	29	104	17
Milk	84	44	23
Fruit	2-	118	12

The nutritional intake is very poor as shown by data. Milk which is used daily is used only for tea.

No. of families	25	86	20	19
Monthly Income	1999	3999	5999	7999

Distribution of Families by Income



Better nutrition reduces susceptibility to infection and diminishes severity of infection and duration of illness. Poor nutrition and poor living conditions are perhaps the reasons for the poor health of the people of Katchi Abadis.

Mortality and Morbidity

Information regarding miscarriages and deaths of children under five was asked from the respondents. 51 families reported 71 such cases which is very high. Table No.16 shows the presence of mortality and morbidity existing in these Katchi Abadis.

Summary, discussion and recommendations

Urbanization is rising in Pakistan. This rise is the result of rapid population growth and biased development strategies. Population growth is more in the urban than the rural areas of Pakistan. This rapid growth of population is adversely affecting the urban environment. An attempt has been made to study population growth and how it has effected the environment in this research work. The universe consists of Fazlia and Shahjamaal colonies of Lahore. A sample of 150 families was taken from the Katchi Abadis of these colonies through convenient sampling. Urban environment was studied both objectively and subjectively. Problems exist in almost all neighbourhoods of Lahore due to rapid population growth but the problems multiply in magnitude where there are Katchi Abadis around. These are pockets of rapid population growth within the urban areas.

Discussion

Following are the important findings:

1. Katchi Abadis are scenes of rapid population growth resulting both from natural increase and in-migration. Family size of the sample was calculated as 5.64, which is very high.
2. 75% of the respondents are found to be migrants showing strong rural urban migration.
3. Average household size in Katchi Abadis is 8 indicating high density existing there.

4. Social institutions of the public sector are weak, incompetent and inefficient. Katchi Abadis can not spring over night. They are the result of inefficient administration and misplanning.
5. Urban land use becomes so intensive when the number of users increase in a neighbourhood that the area becomes quite unmanageable.
6. Rapid population growth damages the natural environment.
7. There is infiltration of non-conforming users in the neighbourhood with an increase in population making life difficult for the residents.
8. Our neighbourhoods are not planned in a way that they could be protected from through traffic that is increasing massively over the years.
9. Built in environment takes a shabby and drab look when the number of residents increase in an area.
10. There is a massive subdivision of bigger plots with an increase in population.
11. There is a lack of play areas for children. The authorities are free to sell or donate public playing areas.
12. Shahjamaal Mazaar has become a den of drug addicts and trespassers.
13. The people living in Katchi Abadis outnumber the residents of the colonies. Gradually they start having a deep impact on the social environment of the area.
14. Crime increases in such neighbourhoods due to congestion, over crowding and social inequalities.
15. No government facilities are provided to the people of Katchi Abadis in the study area. The only

facility is MCL reproductive health center that is ineffective.

16. Katchi Abadis are not occupied by poor people only. Prime locations are occupied by opulent people.
17. Katchi Abadis, the target sites of migrants become strong polling wards thus have the patronage of the local politicians.
18. People in Katchi Abadis live in poverty under most unhygienic conditions giving rise to high mortality and morbidity.

Recommendations

1. There is an urgent need to control population growth in urban areas.
2. Development priorities should be shifted to rural areas so that rural urban migration ceases.
3. Urban government should become effective to deal with multiple problems rising from rapid population growth in urban areas. An improvement in the institutional framework is required for more efficient and equitable growth of urban areas.
4. There should be an appropriate housing policy for urban areas. Non conforming uses in neighbourhoods should not be allowed.
5. There is an urgent need for the private and the public sectors to invest in low income housing schemes so that backlog in housing for the under privileged is removed. The housing schemes should have sufficient playing areas and primary schools.
6. All non-declared Katchi Abadis should be removed immediately to save the urban environment and the

areas should be converted to schools and playing grounds for children who comprise 45% of our population.

7. Public agencies that are too busy in beautifying Lahore should try to improve the declared Katchi Abadis so that deteriorating urban environment is improved.
8. Private sector should invest and research for low cast technologies for tackling sanitation and solid waste disposal in the urban areas.
9. The public agencies should play a definite role in providing services to the urban residents. There should be proper garbage management. Organic components of garbage should be converted to compost and materials which can be recycled should be separated. MCL employees should be stopped from burning garbage in streets.
10. Emphasis should be on good primary schools in the public sector so that private school expansion can be controlled in urban neighbourhoods.
11. The present set up of MCL reproductive health center in Shahjamaal which is proving a burden on public exchequer should immediately be made more effective by appointing a doctor who should work for family planning and general health in the area.
12. All possible resources existing in the area should be tapped for effective family population like the Al-Sheikh welfare dispensary.
13. Management committees should be set up for each neighbourhood so those problems can be tackled.
14. All non conforming users (private schools, hospitals, clinics, and all commercial enterprises) of

Kinnaird College – Department of Environmental Science

Questionnaire No.1 - on Urban Environment

1. Area of the house: marlas No. of rooms
2. Type of residence: local migrantsince
3. Type of family:Nuclear Joint
4. No. of family members:
5. No. of children in the house:

daughters	Sons	ages	education	working	income

6. Education:

status	illitera te	Able to read &write	illitera te	matric	F.A	B.A	High er
Husba nd							
Wife							

7. Employment Status:

Type.	Wife	Husband
Employed .		
Self employed .		
Daily wages		

8. Income: Wife Husband

9. Mortality in the family (Miscarriages): Children under 5
10. Morbidity in the family:
11. General hygiene of the house: Good Moderate Bad
12. Do you consume:

Type.	Everyday	Sometimes
Eggs.		
Milk..		
Fruits.		

13. Do you use family planning methods:
14. Do you use the local MCL center facility

About the Researcher

Miss Talat Fayyaz is a lecturer of Geography at Kinnaird College. She also works as a part time Consultant Geographer with a Survey and Mapping Company and as an Honorary Researcher with a welfare organization. "INSAF SOCIETY".