

ABSTRACT

Urbanization is the common problem of the developing world which has caused the emergence of squatter settlements. The inhabitants of Katchi Abadis are the people who are generally the most deprived residents of big cities. Lahore, being the big and populous city, proves to be a good subject of a case study on the socio-economic conditions of the inhabitants of squatter settlements locally called Katchi Abadis. The most of the work done on this subject has been conducted during late eighties and early nineties after recognition of Katchi Abadis on March 23, 1985. The major work available in this regard consists of the baseline studies conducted at the institutional level.

This research is based on primary data collected through a field survey based on two questionnaires; one to observe the socio-economic conditions of the residents of Katchi Abadis and the other to measure the impact of katchi abadis on vicinity residents. The universe of the study is the inhabitant of 194 Katchi Abadis of Lahore.

The sample Katchi Abadis have been selected on the basis of dwelling units thereby applying stratified sampling technique. To explore the socio-economic conditions of Katchi Abadis' inhabitants, different techniques such as cross tabs, co-efficient of correlation, independent sample T test, one sample T test, and quantification of different qualitative measures, are applied.

An attempt has been made to construct a Socio-Economic Opportunity Index (SEOI) to check the level of deprivation of the residents of Katchi Abadis. The results of SEOI shows that 64.80 per cent population in Katchi Abadis of Lahore is deprived of basic social and economic opportunities..

The impact of Katchi Abadis on the vicinity's residents has also been tested in this study which is found to be negligible and insignificant.