



AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES OF POOR PEOPLE LIVING UNDER SINGLE FAMILY SYSTEM IN SLUM AREAS OF KARACHI

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ABSTRACT

The main objectives of this research were to study the socio-economic condition and health status of urban slums, to explore the basic facilities available in slum area and to examine the source of income of the families living in Bhangoria Goth, a slum settlement situated in Federal B area of Karachi. The study was exploratory in nature; respondents were selected by non-probability sampling. A well-structured questionnaire consisted on 123 questions and a sample size of 50 respondents was used to collect the information. At last the collected data was presented in simple frequency distribution tables and hypotheses were tested by applying chi-square test. The research concluded that most of the respondents belong to the age group of 26-30years, 60% of them were female and 100% Muslims, and in addition to that 60% of them spoke Sindh language. The research also found that 40% of the respondents were matriculate and 90% of them had jobs where by more than 44% were working as laborers. In addition to that there were no government schools in the area. It was also concluded that 90% of the respondents had electricity facility with average electricity bill of between Rs1500-2000. It was also found that majority of the respondents had the ability to consume gas more than the others. It was also concluded that 52% of the respondents agreed that vomiting/motion was the most effected disease in the area as well as 44% of Malaria. The research concluded that the 3 major problems of the area were water problems, gas and electricity problems. The research also found that 66% of the respondents suggested government's role would solve the area's rising problems more than any other while 34% claimed that community effort was the best way to tackle these horrible issues. The research also found that the area had the modern technology facilities. It was recommended that; Proper sanitation facilities should be given to those slum dwellers, Government should try to give opportunity of job to slum people for their better life and to scale-up the delivery of basic infrastructure services for safe water, sanitation, better and affordable housing, waste removal and access to land tenure rights through collaborative efforts with local people and municipal authorities.

Key Words: Poverty, Single Family Systems

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INTRODUCTION

A slum, as defined by the United Nations agency UN-HABITAT, is a run-down area of a city characterized by substandard housing and squalor and lacking in tenure security. According to the United Nations, one billion people worldwide live in slums. The term has traditionally referred to housing areas that were once respectable but which deteriorated as the original dwellers moved on to newer and better parts of the city, but has come to include the vast informal settlements found in cities in the developing world. In addition to defining a slum, the UN State of the World's Cities report also examines the economic, political and social dynamics among countries that can lead to the prevalence of urban slum. When nations have high levels of crime, weak institutions, inadequate infrastructure and high instances of corruption, the propensity for people who are already on the brink of destitution to become completely incapable of sustaining themselves is significantly increased. Without capital, these disenfranchised individuals and families rapidly migrate to cities for greater opportunities; only to be employed in the informal sector with few rights and, in some cases, without even the benefit of minimum wage protection. The numbers demonstrate the tendency of urbanized populations to maintain a stigmatized, marginalized society. A study of slums shows a worrying tendency towards systemically steamrolling these segregated citizens onto the cusp of poverty and deprivation. Without local, national and international political commitment to eliminate the macro and micro causes of these deprived informal settlements, it seems they'll continue to flourish in urbanized centers.

At country level, Pakistan is one of the countries in the South East Asia that hosts one of the largest slums of the world. In Pakistan, Karachi City which is a large cosmopolitan area accommodates over one million people in its Orangi Town, a notoriously expanding slum. Karachi is Pakistan's only port and the country's major industries and businesses are located here. The head offices of all major Pakistani

banks are in Karachi and the Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) is the country's largest having an annual turnover of Rs 436 million (US\$ 7.2 million). 70 per cent income tax and 62 per cent sales tax collected by the Government of Pakistan comes from Sindh province and of this 94 per cent is generated from Karachi. However, Sindh's share in revenue transfers from the federal government is only 23.28 per cent. This is the reason for the Sindh-Centre conflict in which Karachi is the main Sindh player. According to Bertand, M.A. (May 1989), Karachi has 4,500 industrial units in the formal sector.

The major industries are textile, leather, paper, marble, ceramics, rubber, plastic, glass, iron, electronics, pharmaceuticals, food products, agricultural and dairy products and stationery. Many of these industries are export-oriented. There are no estimates available for the informal sector. However, 75 per cent of the working population is employed in the informal sector (MPD-KDA 1989), Karachi Development Plan (KDA 2000) which works out of low income settlements mainly in the garment, leather, textile, carpet and light engineering sectors. In recent years, a link between formal and informal sectors has been established with the formal sector sub-contracting work to informal establishments.

Karachi dominates Sindh's economy. This is evident from the fact that the large scale industrial sector employs 71.6 per cent of the total employed labor force in Sindh, with a value of fixed assets that is 71.4 per cent of the total. Of the total number of large scale units in Sindh, 72.7 per cent are located in Karachi where 74.8 per cent of the total large scale output produced in Sindh is produced in Karachi, Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development (2000).

The growing importance of the city in the national economy is reflected by the increase of cargo handled by the Karachi Port which was 2.8 million tons in (1951) and 29 million tons in (2001.)

Karachi is Pakistan's biggest city and greatest hope, with aspirations of becoming the next Shanghai. But in the way of its rapid progress stands Asia's largest slum. Slums sits in the heart of the financial capital, but plans to transform it are being met with fierce opposition. Every inch of the slum is occupied. Rows of corrugated iron shacks are packed with the belongings of the hundreds of families who live here. Young children play with stray dogs among the filth and rubbish. There is little sign of clean drinking water and the sanitation facilities are appalling - up to 80 people are force to share one toilet, Sindh Katchi Abadis Authority (SKAA), Government of Sindh (2001) 32nd Quarterly Report, SKAA, Karachi, Pakistan

Research Problem

The purpose of this research was to make an analytical study of socio-economic issues of poor people living under single family system in the slum areas of Karachi. It made an investigation on the challenges faced by the slum dwellers in the slum areas and how these challenges were being tackled, the procedures and strategies applied during solving such socio-economic irregularities that were prevailing in Karachi town in general and slum areas in particular. Slum areas illustrate high rates of poverty, illiteracy and bad health status. Slum dwellers have low earning. Urban areas do not provide them proper job. They do not have any formal education facilities. Dwellers of slums engaged in informal labor through which they cannot earn much. They work in environment which is harmful to them. According to Alamgir, Jabbar et al. (2009) this fact forces them to working informal sector. Lower socio-economic conditions lead them to ailing life. Living conditions of dwellers of slums are not good. Even though the living condition of slum dwellers are worse than of rural dwellers, they are more vulnerable to communicable diseases and malnutrition and at the same time exposed to greater risk of accidents at work, Ameratunga, Hajar et al. (2006). Poverty is a common characteristic of slums. Most of the slum dwellers in developing countries live below poverty

line. They do not have good source of income. Most of them have been attached with informal sector through which they cannot feed their families properly. According to Stren, R.E. (1989) the unemployment rates are very high in urban slums. The houses are usually inadequately ventilated in urban slums. Indoor quality of air is very bad which may cause respiratory infections. An adequate supply of drinking water is basic human need. Unfortunately, most of the households in slums do not have access to safe water. In some areas public water supply is available but quality of water is not so good. Sanitation system is very poor in slums. In some slums condition is better but these are very few. Slums generally do not have any drainage. The streets are narrow and unpaved; slum dwellers have to face water stagnation in rainy season. This makes the environment of that area very unhygienic. Such environment causes a number of diseases in slums, Dziuban, Liang et al. (2010).

Slums are usually located near railway tracks, factories and busy roadsides thus rendering their inhabitants vulnerable to high burden of diseases. They are exposed to vehicular and industrial pollution. The environment of such areas is not good for health; it causes a number of diseases among which respiratory diseases are very common. Education is basic right of every human being. Unfortunately very few slum dwellers can get this right. Literacy rate in slums is very low, especially; women have to suffer more than men. Overcrowding also take part in high epidemiological prevalence in slums. Epidemic-prone infections in overcrowded areas may be high. Overcrowding can cause influenza, rheumatic heart disease, a chronic and debilitating disease.

Objectives of the Study

The research objectives of this study were:

- To find out the nature of social activities and social relationships of the poor families in the slum areas
- To find out the basic facilities available in slum area.

- To find out the source of income of these families
- To find out the types of diseases in slum areas, nature of treatment and estimate the medical expenses of these families.
- To find out the kind of educational institute in the area, to know the trend of education among these families and to analyze their educational expenses,
- To find out the social problems faced by the families due to poverty.
- To find out whether the families have adopted any specific strategy for the betterment of their socio-economic status.
- To find out the recommendations these families suggest for the betterment of their socio-economic status.
- To find out how events are celebrated as well as identify the sources of recreation used by these families.
- To find out how these families fulfill the needs of their children in limited income.
- To find out the nature of husband wife relationships, occurrence of any abuse by husbands and explore the arrangement made for cleanliness.
- To find out extend of use modern technologies by the families in slum areas.

In this study, the research made use of the null type of the hypotheses testing (H_0) while alternative hypotheses (H_A) were not used. The test based on the proposition that severe socio-economic conditions result people to settle in the slum areas in Karachi. The kind of variables used in this research was dependent variable in which it is examined the primary relationship between the people and their environments in the slum areas. It is a method of determining whether there is a direct control of the variable or not.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the prior researches conducted, the term slum had been defined in somewhat different ways. Clinard (1966) Defined slums as inadequate

housing, deficient facilities, overcrowding, and congestion generally characterize slums; although it involves much these elements more than. Sociologically it is a way of life, a sub-culture with a set of norms and values, which is reflected in poor sanitation and health practices, deviant behavior, and characteristic attributes of apathy and social isolation.

In another aspect, Slum is a congested, unhygienic area or buildings that are public hazards, Ompad, Galea et al. (2007), have also defined slums as residential areas with sub-standard living conditions are labeled as slums. These slum areas have, besides a poor living environment, also other distinct characteristics such as fast growth, hazardous location, limited provision of social facilities, insecure land tenure, poor and vulnerable to crime, diseases, social and environmental conflicts.

The global (report UN-Habitat 2003b, p.11) discussed how complex and multidimensional slums are and stated "even though acceptable benchmarks are not easy to establish, measurement could be problematic and some of the characteristics of slums, such as access to physical services or density, can be clearly defined, such as social capital cannot, efforts are made to propose a more quantitative measurement of slum." in order to respond to goal 7 target 11, which is to improve the lives of 100 million slum dwellers. Hence, an expert group organized by (UN-Habitat in the year 2002) defined slums as an area that combines to various extents, the following characteristics (restricted to physical and legal characteristic of the settlement, and excluding the more difficult social dimensions) for future international usage.

According to BRISTOL (2003) It has been repeatedly acknowledged that indicators are most effective in their ability to communicate complex information in a simple way. Based on sustainable Seattle, 1995 mentioned, indicators are sign posts, bits of information that highlight what is happening to a larger system. They are small windows that provide

a single glimpse of picture, saving time, money and complexity. For assessing urban poverty (slums), and specially to identify policy interventions, it is desirable to have indicators collected at the lowest practical level of aggregation (<http://www.Worldbank.com>). A good indicator as discussed in DFID (2002) is one that is unambiguous in terms of identifying improvements, sensitive to changes, that it reflects changing policy circumstances and is cost effective.

According to the suggestions provided by the World Bank, immediate cleaning work in Karachi along with decrease in the civic problems for bringing improvement in the city's economic condition, trade and commercial activities. A ten member delegation from World Bank's Karachi Information Strategy 2014 after meeting with KMC Administrator Rauf Akhter Farooqui in Civic Centre on Tuesday participated in a meeting on the problems facing by city of Karachi and the measures needed for their early solution. The meeting was also attended by the Director General Works & Services Niaz Ahmed Soomro, Senior Director Municipal Services Masood Alam, Secretary Solid Waste Management Board Government of Sindh Dr. Nusrat Panhwar and other officers. The World Bank delegation stressed the need of decline in the problems facing by the people in Karachi as it warned that otherwise people would take their investment out of the city. The delegation said trade and commercial activities could increase only with the availability of better civic facilities and better sanitation. In order to save the city from father problems the stakeholders must therefore serve the poor people and provide them with maximum facilities. Administrator Karachi on this occasion said Karachi being the biggest city of the country also facing more problems and the government was paying full attention on it. He said the government has despite having limited resources carrying out development activities in different sectors. He said the Governor of Sindh Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ebad Khan, Chief Minister Sindh Syed Qaim Ali Shah, Provincial Minister for Local

Government Sharjeel Inam Memon and other high officials have special focus on Karachi because the progress of the country was directly linked with the progress of Karachi. He said the role of private organization, international bodies particularly the World Bank would hold importance in solving the problems of Karachi. The Senior Director Municipal Services Masood Alam briefed the delegation on city's solid waste management process with the help of multimedia presentation. He said that KMC was managing two landfill sites but was unable to transfer the whole of garbage producing in the city due to shortage of resources in DMCs. The World Bank delegation expressed satisfaction on the measures taken by the municipal bodies in Karachi for solving the city problems. They said that the bank was considering on providing help in the solid waste management and storm water drainage sector. The Secretary of SWMB Dr. Nusrat Panhwar informed that a solid waste management board has been established in Sindh for removal of garbage for which all legal work was completed now; however it was still to decide that its staff would be from municipal bodies or through fresh recruitments. He said latest technology will be used for lifting and transfer of garbage to landfill sites. With reference to the action plan proposed by Administrator Saqib Soomro, encroachments of land should be prevented. In order to recover encroached land and plots and save the citizens from inconvenience, the KMC Administrator Saqib Ahmed Soomro has issued clear instructions for speeding up action against encroachments in the city. Speaking in a meeting on Thursday, he said whatever becomes strong the land mafia could not be allowed to take up government land particularly such places which had been allocated for construction of parks, playgrounds and for other public welfare projects. He ordered the anti-encroachments department to take forceful action for recovering all such lands. The meeting was attended by the Senior Director Anti Encroachments Bilal Manzar, Director Anti Encroachments Mazhar Khan, Director KDA Wing, Director Accommodation, Director Estate and other

concerned officers. During the meeting administrator Karachi directed the officials to clear all such encroachments without delay for which the higher courts had already issued the directives and submit reports on it. He said the city could not afford any more grabbing of land allocated for parks, playgrounds or for other public welfare purposes. Meanwhile the anti-encroachments department of KMC took action in New Karachi on the request of New Karachi Trade & Industry Association and removed all encroachments from the main road and pavement which were creating hurdle in the flow of traffic. The operation performed in the sector 11-G, New Karachi near Godhra Shaikh Public School campus. Godhra Muslim medical centre, Kulsoom Hotel and Nullah Stop was monitored by director anti encroachments Mazhar Khan along with other officials during which many patharas, cabins, push carts and other such things were removed from road and deposited in the KMC store, Hasan, Arif (ed) 1998).

The rapid process of urbanization has created extreme pressures on different governments, especially in developing nations of the world where public institutions are not prepared to handle the rising change that come with such pressure. Very few local and national governments have acknowledged this phenomenon, considering their little provision of labor-planning for land, housing and other services which newcomers want.

However, a rapid urbanization process, lack of good national and urban policies, inadequate housing policies, legislation and delivery systems, have led to the creation of slums and informal settlements in urban areas.

The risk to life and other health challenges associated with living in slums has made it a critical problem that needs urgent attention from all stakeholders, especially governments. Slum dwellers have developed living techniques to respond to these challenges, through the creation of informal infrastructure. Over the last five decades, different governments in Africa have adopted different measures in dealing with the

problems of slums and informal settlements. These measures include: benign neglect, forced eviction and demolition, resettlement and slum upgrading. A more general solution to the challenges of slum living is slum upgrading.

Enough evidence exists which shows the benefits of participation for sustainable development, if implemented well and maintained. Participation brings about the sustainability in a project. Sustainability means "meeting the needs of present and future generations while substantially reducing poverty and conserving the planet's life support systems" (Kates 2011: 19449; see also World Bank, 2010). A sustainable project permanently augments a community's resources and reduces its vulnerability. Therefore, sustainability is the most adequate measure of the final success of a project. Sustainability cuts across three major dimensions: economic, environmental and social dimensions. Involving the people in the process of upgrading their own community gives them greater satisfaction, in the sense that it enables them to take their own decisions and be responsible for those decisions. This recognition and identity elevates the community dwellers to a higher level. Community participation in terms of slum upgrading also has economic benefits. It can effectively generate small economic activities at the community level, benefiting the entrepreneurs and semi-skilled and unskilled labor. Finally, community involvement in slum upgrading projects has some environmental benefit. Community dwellers will accept such a project as their own and will do anything possible to maintain such project. Baker, J. & Schuler, N. 2004, sustainability may take two major dimensions: continuity of the development process after the project completion and conservation of the benefits derived from the project after completion.

In Pakistan the gravity of the issue of urbanization is as severe as in any other country of third world. The growth rate of urban population is rising day by bay and decade by decade. For example the share of urban population had reached at 32.5 percent (of

total population) in 1998 as compared to the 28.3 percent in 1981 and 17.8 percent in 1951. At the same time the growth of the existing population also requires more housing facilities. With little financial resources, the drastic option of illegally occupying a vacant piece of land to build a rudimentary shelter is the only choice available to the people who choose to live in big cities. This phenomenon causes the emergence of squatter settlement (slum areas).

Socio-economic conditions of the inhabitants of these squatter settlements are quite different from those of normal settlements. Keeping in view the existing literature, still there is a need to conduct an in-depth study on the socio economic deprivations of residents of squatter settlements (slum areas). In the present study an effort has been made to quantify the socio economic issues. For this purpose Socio Economic Opportunity Index (SEOI) is established to evaluate the level of deprivation of inhabitants of squatter settlements. The Index is made by redefining and reconstructing the variables used in the Poverty of Opportunity Index (POPI) presented in Human Development in South Asia Report, 1998. In SEOI four important variables; income, health, education and housing are taken into account.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this research was to make an analytical study of socio-economic issues of poor people living under single family system in the slum areas of Karachi. The problem was selected in such a way that it provided a thorough understanding of the assessment of the living standard as a proxy to socio-economic problem. Purposive sampling technique was used for data collection. In present study interview schedule was adopted. The interview/ questionnaire used during this study was very structured and well prepared, it contained 123 questions having different categories namely; Family profile, personal profile, Research profile, Basic necessities of life in the area, Family source of income, The available health facilities and health expenditures, Type of educational institute, Social

problems due to poverty, Spouse relationship and finally usage of modern technology. In this study the data was presented in simple frequency distribution tables whereas hypotheses were tested by applying chi-square test.

Chi-square formula was used as below:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left(\frac{f_o - f_e}{f_e} \right)^2$$

Where Σ = summation

f_o = Observation frequency

f_e = Expected Frequency

FINDINGS

On distribution of respondents according to their age the findings showed that most of the respondents (40%) belonged to the age of 26 to 30 years while 20% of the respondents belonged to 31 to 35 years and 36 to 40 years and above respectively. The remaining 20% of the respondents were between 18 and 20 years. The 10% were between 21 to 25 years. On distribution of respondents according to gender, the findings showed that 60% of respondents were female while the rest 40% of the respondents are male. On Distribution of respondents according to religion, the findings showed that all of the respondents were Muslims. On distribution of respondents according to language, 60% of the respondents are Sindh speakers, 30% speak Urdu while 6% and 4% of them speak Balochi and Pashtu respectively. Based on distribution of respondents according to qualification 40% of the respondents are matriculate, 22% of them are illiterate, 20% of them are middle pass qualifiers and the qualifications of 12% of the respondents are primary educationists while the remaining 2% are graduates. On distribution of respondents according to occupation findings indicated that 90% of the respondents are doing some work while 10% have no job at all. The ratio of the employment is more likely than the unemployed ones. On distribution of respondents according to Government Job 90% of the respondents responded that they have no govt. jobs and 10% of them responded that they do have.

On distribution of respondents according to government employment, findings showed that more than 44% of the respondents work as laborers, 35% responded that they do their own businesses more than 13% of them work in factories and around 7% work in general stores. On distribution of respondents according to period of dwelling in the area Findings showed that about 50% of the respondents are the dwellers of this area from their birth while 22% of them spend this slum more than 20 years 12% of them live here 11-15 years while 10% and 6% of the respondents live here 5-10 years and 16-20 years respectively.

Distribution of respondents in accordance to the reason of migration findings showed that 80% of the respondents migrated here because of their relatives and in order to get better life while 20% came here for employment. On distribution of table according to the physical infrastructure of house, the respondents that had Semi Pacca House in that slum area counted around 80% while the remaining 20% ratio had Katcha House. On distribution of respondents according to the facility of electricity, 90% of the respondents got the electricity facility and 10% of them don't have it at all. On distribution of respondents according average monthly bills of electricity, findings showed that 78% of the respondents average bill lies 1500-2000/= 11.11% have average bill of 2100-3000/= 6.66% lies between 3100-4000% and 4.44% have average bill of more than 4000/=. On distribution of respondents accordance to the managing the absence or lack of electricity findings indicated that 60% of the respondents manage their electricity needs by sharing with the neighbors while the rest of 40% use KUNDA system for this purpose. On distribution of respondents according to the facility of water for daily use findings showed that 50% of the respondents have the facility of water for daily use and the other 50% don't have. On distribution of respondents according to the average monthly bill of water findings indicated that 60% the respondents have average water bill of 200-500/= and 40% of them got 500-1000/=.

On distribution of respondents according to the resource of water, findings showed that 40% of the respondents use water tankers as their source of water 28% share with the neighbors 20% of them get through hand pumps and 12% get through water storage. On distribution of respondents according to the facility of gas, findings showed that all of the respondents are known to have 100% the facility of gas. On distribution of respondents according average monthly gas bill findings showed that 60% of the respondents average monthly gas bill lies between 600-1200/= and 40% lies in between 200-500/=. On distribution of respondents according to monthly income, 60% of the respondents have monthly income of more than 10,000/= 16% of them have income of 8001-10,000/= 10% of them got an average within 2000/= 8% of them have about 4001-6000/= while the remaining of 6% have monthly income from 6001-8000/=. On distribution of respondents according to total number of family members 70% of the respondents are known to have family composed of 5-7 members while the remaining 30% families have 8-9 members in total. On distribution of respondents according to legal status of the house 34% of the respondents have their own houses 30% of them live in rented houses 20% live in temporary residences 10% are living with their relatives while the remaining 6% live slum houses. On distribution of respondents according to number of rooms in the house 60% of the respondents have a house of 2 rooms, 20% have 1 room houses 14% have 3 room houses and 6% have 4 rooms or more. On distribution of respondents according availability of separate washroom, majority of the respondents 96% have a separate washroom while little minority of 4% responded that they don't have this facility in their homes. On if no than distribution of respondent's need of separate washroom all respondents 100% who didn't have separated washrooms in their houses went outside of the house in times of need. On distribution of respondents according to number of kids, findings indicated that 60% of the respondents have 5 kids, 22% of them got 6 kids while 10% of them have 7

kids and the remaining 8% have 8 kids or more than nine respectively. On distribution of respondents according to gender of childrens, 70% of the respondents have 4-7 boys while the rest have 1-3 boys as well.

On distribution of respondents according to gender of children, 80% of the respondents have 1-3 girls and 20% have 4-6 girls. On distribution of respondents according to the frequency of children going to school 92% of the respondents have boys containing 1-3 who go to schools while the rest got 4-6 boys. On distribution of table according to the frequency of children going to school, findings showed that 94% of the respondents had 1-3 girls who go to schools and 6% have 4-6 girls. On distribution of respondents according to the availability of electrical appliances: T.V, findings indicated that 80% of the respondents responded to had a T.V in their houses while the rest 20% didn't have the said appliance. On distribution of respondents according to the availability of iron, majority of the respondents 92% have iron in their houses while 8% of them responded that they don't. On distribution of respondents according to the availability of washing machine, findings indicated that 72% of the respondents have washing machine in houses and 28% of them are lacking the availability of this machine. On distribution of respondents according to the availability of juicer machine, findings indicated that 84% of the respondents had juicer machine in their homes and the rest of 16% are lacking in it. On distribution of respondents according to the availability of fridge, findings showed that 70% of the respondents have refrigerator in their houses and the remaining 30% don't. On distribution of respondents according to the availability of water motor pump, findings indicated that all of the respondents 100% had water motor pumps. On distribution of respondents according to the availability of stitching machine, results showed that 52% of our respondents got the stitching machine while the remaining of 48% doesn't have this machine. On distribution of respondents

according the monthly expenditure on nutrition including vegetables, meat, and other food items, the findings showed that 48% of the respondent's monthly nutrition expenditure lies above Rs3000/= while the other 52% is in between the category of Rs500-2100/=. On distribution of respondents according the monthly expenditure on medicine, doctor fee, health and other expenditure. Results showed that 50% of the respondent's monthly expenditure of medicine and health ratio is Rs2000-3000/=, 32% of them spend 3001-4000/= and the rest spend above Rs4000/=.

On distribution of respondents according to the monthly expenditure on education, findings showed that 52% of the respondent's monthly expenditure on education is above Rs5000/= 32% of them are known to spend 1000-3000/= while the rest is of Rs3001-4000/=. On distribution of respondents according the monthly expenditure on utility bills and house rent, the findings indicated that 50% of the respondent's monthly expenditure on utility bills and rents of the houses of the accommodation isRs3001-4000/= while 32% spend Rs2000-3000 and 18% spend above Rs5000. On distribution of respondents according the monthly expenditure on recreational events, occasions and other activities, findings indicated that 52% of the respondents replied that their monthly expenditure on recreational events and other activities is Rs1000-3000/= 32% of them spend Rs3001-4000 and 15% spend above Rs5000 on these occasions. On distribution of respondents according the monthly expenditure on transportation, findings showed that 52% of the respondent's accommodation of transportation is Rs1600-2100, 36% spend above Rs2000 and 12% spend Rs1000-1500 on transportations. On distribution of respondents according to total monthly expenditure, findings showed that 50% of the respondent's total monthly expenditure on the accommodation isRs11, 000-15,000/=26% of them is of Rs16, 000-20,000 and 24% spend above Rs20, 000 monthly. On distribution of respondents according to total no of family members employed, findings indicated that

62% of the respondent's total no. of family members who employed is 1-2 persons 28% of them are 3-4 persons while the remaining 10% have 5-6 persons who are working. On distribution of respondents according to total monthly income from all sources, findings showed that 70% of the respondent's total monthly income from all resources is more than Rs15,000/=. 20%'s income from all resources is Rs12, 001-15,000 6% of them are Rs10, 001-12,000 and then 4% which is Rs8001-10,000. On distribution of respondents according to the spending of monthly income, findings indicated that 44% of the respondents spend their monthly income for home expenses, 26% spend in paying utility bills 12% spends on the other needs of family members and 12% spends on the need of education of the children.

Research Profile

On distribution of respondents according to the nature of social relation with people in the area, results showed that 86% of the respondents responded the relation with other people in the area is good while 14% responded is bad. On distribution of respondents according if good do they help you in whatever you need, findings showed that 83.72% of the respondents responded they support each other in good and bad times 11.62% responded they respect each other and 4.66% responded they lend money in times of needs. On distribution of respondents according to recreational activity, findings indicated that 90% of the respondents go for recreational activities while 10% doesn't. On distributions of respondents according if yes than where do you go for recreational activity, findings indicated that 51.12% of the respondents go to the sea side for their recreational activities 35.55% go to the parks 11.11 visit their relatives and 2.22% do different sports competitions. On distribution of respondents according reasons if no, findings showed that the most important reason and to why number of people 80% could not go for recreational visits is lack of money although 20% responded they believe it is a wastage of time. On distribution of

respondents according to mean of transportation for recreational events, findings showed that 62% of the respondents go recreational events by public transportation 20% use their personal conveyances 12% rent cars while 6% go in any other mean. On distribution of respondents according to social activities organized in your locality, findings showed that 64% of the respondents responded that there are social activities in their area while the rest 36% don't have such activities here. On distribution of respondents according to kinds of activity if yes, most respondents like MILAAD as their favorable social activity. On distribution of respondents according to the celebration of religious and cultural events, findings showed that 80% of the respondents celebrate on RABBI UL AWAL while the remaining 20% celebrate the Independence Day and other national events. On distribution of respondents according to participation in different social activities organized in your the area, all of the respondents 100% don't participate in any social activity. On distribution of respondents according to Participation in different religious festival which are held in area, all of the respondents 100% replied of being not participated in any other religious festivals. The study found out that the reason why they didn't participate in festivals was that there was no other religion in the area.

On distribution of respondents according to other religious gathering effect on child personality, findings showed that 82% of the respondents say that children never participated in these festivals while the rest replied that children don't take interest in these festivals. On distribution of respondents according to Ever attend any other religious marriage ceremony which is held in area, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% replied they don't attend marriage ceremony of other religion. On distribution of respondents according to visiting for condolence of any sick person in area, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% replied they go to visit for the condolence of any sick person in the area. On distribution of respondents according to Role on

funeral of an individual, findings showed that 84% of respondents go for condolence on funeral while the rest 16% arranges food beverages. On distribution of respondents according to effect of political instability or strike on area 64% of the respondents responded that they have of fear instability in area while it had been known that it affects the other people's work quotidian. On distribution of respondents according to Vote cast for election 82% of the respondents vote cast in elections while the rest 18% don't. The study found out that 55.55% of the respondents replied the reason for not voting was that their name was not included in voters list while the rest 44.44% didn't have NIC's. On distribution of respondents according to Participation in welfare activities for the betterment of area, findings indicated that 80% of the respondents don't participate in welfare activities while 20% of them responded that they participate. On the types of activities they participated in findings showed that 60% of the respondents say that they participated in hygiene camps 30% provide education counseling while the rest 10% provide religious counseling.

Basic Necessities of Life In Area

On distribution of respondents according to Park or ground in area, findings showed that 60% of the respondents replied that their area have a park while the remaining 40% said that they don't have at all. On where children played, 55% of the population responded that the children play at the streets while the rest 45% responded that they do play places near home. On distribution of respondents according to the condition of drainage system in area, findings showed that 44% of the respondents responded that they had open drainage system while the rest of 36% replied that they got worse system. On distribution of respondents according to condition of sentry system in area, findings showed that 54% of the respondents use other types of sentry system 28% go through the garbage lane while the remaining 18% pay a sweeper to clean. On distribution of respondents according to local communities of

health and hygiene in area, the findings showed that all of the respondents 100% didn't have local communities of health and hygiene in the area. On distribution of respondents according to Program regarding health and hygiene organize by provisional, government or non-government organization, findings indicated that all of the respondents 100% informed that no program regarding health and hygiene organized by provisional, government or non-government organizations. On the reason behind not being organized, the findings indicated that 52% of the respondents didn't know the reason behind not organizing programs on health and hygiene and 48% replied that the govt. is not interested in this issue. On the distribution of respondents according to well performance of welfare organization on governmental level, the findings indicated that all of the respondents 100% point out that welfare organizations are not performing well.

Under the reason behind not performing well, findings indicated that 62% of the respondents marked that the reason behind not performing well is there is garbage all around and 38% replied that there is some sanitation, water issues and other things as well. On distribution of respondents according to Participation in seminar or program regarding health and hygiene, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% do not participate in any seminar or program regarding health and hygiene. On reason behind lack of participation, the research found out that 62% of the respondents responded the reason behind lack of participation of those programs is that they are not well enough educated while 38% responded it's because lack of awareness. On distribution of respondents according to kind of initiatives wants to be taken care in area, findings showed 32% of the respondents initiative they wanted to be taken care of as sweeper should come home regularly 26% want to spread awareness among masses not to throw-off garbage in streets 22% want roads to be constructed and 20% want to arrange healthy activities on governmental level in the area like

games or sports. On distribution of respondents according to pupils are victims of indiscretion, 74% of the respondents had been victims of pupils while 26% of them don't face such incident. On distribution of respondents according to Gambling Ben in area, findings indicated that all of respondents 100% responded that there is no gambling ben in the area. On distribution of respondents according to Selling of drugs and other such stuff in area, findings indicated that 96% of the respondents informed that drugs don't sell in their areas while 4% of them responded the vice versa. On distribution of respondents according to Family member involve in using drugs, findings indicated that 84% of the respondents don't have drug user in their family and 16% claimed that they have some drug users in their families. On management of expenses for using drugs, findings showed that all of the respondents responded that family drug users managed their own expenses. On distribution of respondents according to Suffering of family from drugs addiction, findings showed that more than 62% of the population responded that family is psychologically pressurized when it comes to sufferings while the rest of 37.5% replied it results family in dispute. On distribution of respondents according to Facilities of personal conveyance, findings showed that 52% of the respondents have personal conveyances while 48% don't have this facility. On personal conveyance, findings showed that 53.84% of the respondents have motor cycles as their personal conveyances 30.76% got cars while the remaining of 15.38% got rickshaws. On distribution of respondents according to easily availability of public transport in area, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% informed that the availability of public transportation in the area is easy. About the list of public transport available in area, findings indicated that 56% of the respondents mark that buses are available in the area while 44% of them responded rickshaw as well.

Family Source of Income

On occupation of most of family members, findings showed that 44% of the respondents do their own personal businesses 26% do private jobs 26% do other jobs while the remaining 4% are govt. employees. On distribution of respondents according to occupation linked by family member, findings showed that 76% of the respondents work different places while 24% of them said that they work same places with the other working family members. If the working on the same working places, findings showed that more than 58% of the respondents work their family members same place while the rest of 41.66% responded they don't work same place together. In they were working on different places at work, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% responded that they work different places. On the distribution of respondents according to Source of income, findings showed that 46% of the respondents have personal businesses as their source of income 28% of them as are labor 12% of them not mentioned the sources while 8% of them are vegetable sellers and 6% are tailors. On distribution of respondents according to saving in monthly income, findings showed that 36% of the respondents save income monthly while 64% don't save any amount. On mode of saving, more than 72% of the respondents save money for children's education while the remaining 27% save money for marriage of children. On distribution of respondents according to Welfare program arrange by government or non-government agencies, findings indicated that all of the respondents 100% said that there are not any welfare programs arranged by govt. or non-govt. agencies in their area. On distribution of respondents according to receiving any kind of financial aid, findings showed that 84% of the respondents don't receive any kind of financial aid while the rest of 16% voted that they are availing such aid. On distribution of respondents according if yes then by whom and how, findings showed that 75% of the respondents got aid from NGO while the rest 25% got from community. On distribution of respondents according the suggestion that being employed how there is the much chance of

development, findings 84% of the respondents agreed if one gets employed there will be too much chances of development and 16% of them responded that there will too little chances of development.

On distribution of respondents according to the kind of self-employment of the family member, findings 52% of the respondents claimed house job as the nature of employment of their family members 22% work as shopkeepers and 12% work as drivers. Distribution of respondents according meets the need of life in very little earning, findings showed 84% of the respondents informed that they meet hardly the need of life in very little earning while 16% borrow money to survive. On distribution of respondents according meeting the needs of children, findings showed that 86% of the respondents could not satisfy their children needs while 14% of them replied that they fulfill the said needs. On distribution of respondents according if Yes then how do you meet the needs of your children, findings indicated that 42% of the respondents meet the needs of their child by taking them out sometime 42% responded that they buy them new clothes and shoes on EID days while the rest of 14.28% responded that they buy them toys. On distribution of respondents according if No then how the reaction of child, findings showed that more than 51% of the respondent's children get angry when they don't get what they want from their parents 30% responded that the child understand the conditions and the rest of 18.60% informed the child don't insist when they don't get what they want. On distribution of respondents according to daily pocket money, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% give their child a daily pocket money. On distribution of respondents according if yes then how much do you give as pocket money, finding showed that 42% of the respondents give their child Rs5-10/= daily, another 42% give Rs10-20/= while the remaining 16% give their child more than Rs20/= daily. On distribution of respondents according does female help in the finance of the

house, findings showed that 78% of the respondents' female family members does not help in the finance of the house while the remaining 22% responded that they do. On distribution of respondents according if Yes then what they doing for the source of income, findings showed that almost 36% of the respondents replied that the female workers are house maids 36.36% responded that they stitch clothes at home while the remaining 28% responded that they work in beauty parlors. On distributions of respondents according due the financial situation do your children work, findings showed 84% of the respondent's children don't work although there are some financial issues while 14% responded that the children work to help the family financially.

On distribution of the respondents according if Yes then how are they helping findings showed about 57.14% of the respondent's children work on wages and 42.85% marked that their children work as newspaper sellers. On distribution of respondents according living in poor economical condition and giving education to your children, findings showed that 86% of the respondents give their child an education despite living poor economic conditions while the remaining 14% responded to some extent. On distribution of respondents according the working of child/ women have change your economic condition, findings showed that 54% respondents responded that child/women have not changed their economic conditions despite working 32% responded to some extent while the rest of 14% responded that they have changed their economic conditions. On distribution of respondents according suggestion to improve the economic condition, findings showed that 64% of the respondents responded to business as a suggestion to improve their economic conditions while 36% suggested govt. employment. On distribution of respondents according to the suggestion to improve the present life style, findings showed that 64% of the respondents suggested to do own business to improve the present life style 26% responded the important of

learning technical skills 6% voted working abroad and 4 % suggested that taking loan from the govt. is good enough. On distribution of respondents according to facility of government hospital in the area, findings indicated that all of the respondents 100% got the facility of govt. hospitals in their area. On distribution of respondents according to kind of facility used for treatment during illness, findings showed that 46% of the respondents go for treatment in govt. hospitals 44% responded that they prefer private clinics 6% use homeopathic and 4% adopt domestic remedies treatment. On distributions of respondents according to expenditure meet for treatment, findings showed that 54% of the respondents do not afford treatment expenditure, 34% responded to some extent while the remaining 12% responded that they can meet their treatment expenditures.

On distribution of respondents according if yes then how to the expenditures are meet, findings showed that 50% of the respondents borrow money from relatives in order to meet their treatment expenditures, 33.33% save money monthly while the rest of 16.66% responded they took out their salaries in advance to do so. On distribution of respondents according the available health facilities in the area, findings showed that 78% claimed doctor as the available health facilities in the area while 22% informed that there are others. On distribution of respondents according which disease most effect the people of the area, findings indicated that 52% of the respondents informed that vomiting/motion is the disease, 44% believe Malaria/dengue while 4% responded to skin diseases as most prevailing diseases in their area. On distribution of respondents according to the step of the care for the health of house members, findings showed that 50% of the respondents stated that boiled water is important to take good care of health 32% responded to vaccination, 14% voted to get rid of polio while 4% suggested cleaning the house. On distribution of respondents according to the reasonable price of basic health facility in the area, findings indicated that 54% of the

respondents claimed that the fees of basic health facilities is not reasonable 37% responded it is reasonable while 12% voted yes when being asked whether is it reasonable or not. On distribution of respondents according the team conical disease like polio team and other team visit the area, findings showed that 96% of the respondents stated that the team of conical diseases like polio visit in the area while 4% claimed they don't visit. On distribution of respondents according due the govt team of Dengue spray visits the area, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% informed that dengue spray team does not visit in this area. On distribution of respondents according to the facility of family planning in the area, findings showed that 50% of the respondents stated that the area is lacking family planning facility, 34% of them responded that the area have while 16% replied that they have no idea. On distribution of respondents according to the implementation on family planning, findings showed that 74% of the respondents don't practice on family planning while the rest of 26% voted they do. On distribution of respondents according to in case of incident do ambulance reach the through the streets, findings showed that 62% of the respondents responded that in emergence cases ambulance reaches the streets of the area hardly, 32% marked that it reaches somehow while 6% totally disagreed that the ambulances gets the area needed on time. On distribution of respondents according to the emergency facilities in govt hospitals, findings indicated that 86% of the respondents informed that there are no emergence facilities in govt. hospitals while 14% stated that the govt. hospitals have these kinds of stuff.

On distribution of respondents According to the present hygiene situation causes health issue to members of the family, findings indicated that all of the respondents 100% agreed that present hygiene situation of the area causes health issues to the members of the family. On distribution of respondents according to the types of educational institute in the area, findings showed that 54% of

the respondent's area has private educational institutes, 24% have govt. institutes while the remaining 22% have MADRASA in their area. On distribution of respondents according to types of school children (yours) are attending, findings indicated that 52% of the respondent's children are going to private schools, 32% responded that their child get education from govt. schools while the rest of 16% go to madrasa. On distribution of respondents according to monthly expenditures on education, findings indicated that 52% of the respondent's monthly expenditure on education is of Rs3000/= and above 24% lies in between Rs1000-2000/= while 24% of them claimed that they spent around Rs2000-3000/=. On distribution of respondents according to whom bearing the educational expenditures, findings indicated that all of the respondents 100% bear the educational expenses of their children by themselves. On distribution of respondents according to whom bearing the expenditure of uniforms and shoes of the kids, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% bear the expenses of uniforms and shoes of their kids by themselves. On distribution of respondents according to bearing the expenditure of books and copies of the kids, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% bear the expenses of books and copies of their kids by themselves.

On distribution of respondents according medium of education of your children, findings indicated that 70% of respondent's children got English medium education while the rest 30% responded Urdu medium. On distribution of respondents according availability of government schools the area, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% informed that there are no govt. schools in the area nowadays. On distribution of respondents according to the availability of any technical institute in the area, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% don't have any technical institute in the area. On distribution of respondents according the facility of religious education by government, findings showed that 74% of the

respondents don't have any facility for religious education provided by the govt. while the remaining 26% have such facilities in their area. On distribution of respondents according if there is no institute for religious education how does children manages to get religious education, findings that 59.45% of the respondent's children get religious education from external teachers, 29.72% responded that they get from madrasa/MAKTAB while the rest 10.81% said that they teach them at home.

Social Problems Due to Poverty

On distribution of respondents according to do you think that poverty is the great hurdle in the way of success, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% admitted that poverty is a great hurdle in the way of success. On distribution of respondents according to the contribution of poverty being hurdle or obstacle in the way of getting education, findings showed all of the respondents 100% informed that poverty contributes very much to hurdle or obstacle in the way of getting education. On distribution of respondents according to the how much family suffers in terms of marriage due to poverty and findings showed that all of the respondents 100% said that family suffers very much in terms of marriage due to poverty. On distribution of respondents according to the age for a child marriage, findings showed that 94% of the respondent's children got marriage after 18 years of age, while just 6% of them stated less than 18 years of age. On distribution of respondents according to the problems that a family faces due to poverty, findings showed that 62% of the respondents said that due to poverty family faces problems in managing monthly expenditure 28% responded that it is in paying the school fees while the rest voted in paying utility bills. On distribution of respondents according to the think that they were living with respect and dignified life in slum, findings showed that 80% of the respondents don't live a life filled with respect and dignity while they are living in slum area and 20% responded that they do.

On distribution of respondents according to the will of living in the same area even after their condition becomes better, findings showed that 76% of the respondents would not be living this area if their condition gets better while 24% voted they would stay forever. On distribution of table according to reason of staying in the same area, findings showed that 83.33% of the respondents informed the reason for staying the area even after their conditions gets better is that they live family places, while the rest 16.66% mentioned they just adopted being in this area. On distribution of respondents according to the thought of committing crime due to poverty, findings showed that the entire respondents 100% responded that they never thought being doing crimes due to poverty. On distribution of respondents according to being arrest ever, findings indicated that all of the respondents 100% have never been arrested. On distribution of respondents according to anti-social people involved in anti-social activities living in the surrounding area, findings indicated that 96% of the respondents said that the people who involved anti-social activities do not live in the surrounding area, while 4% marked their existence. On distribution of respondents according to drug sellers in the area, findings indicated that 96% of the respondents claimed that there are no drug sellers in this area, while 6% stated their presence.

On distribution of respondents according to carom and daboo runners, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% informed that there are no carom and daboo runners in the area. On distribution of respondents according to x rated movies, findings showed that there are no x rated movie runners in the area as responded by all of the 100% respondents. On distribution of respondents according to internet cable runners, findings showed that 96% of the respondents said that internet cable runners do not live the area while 4% responded that they do. On distribution of respondents according to difficulties faced due to such people, findings showed that all of the

respondents do not face any difficulties due to such people.

Spouse Relationship in The Context of Domestic Violence and It's Nature

On distribution of respondents according to relationship with husband findings showed that 56.66% of the respondent's relationship with their husbands is better, while the other 43.33% said it is a pleasant. On distribution of respondents according to time when all the members of the family are together, findings showed that 42% of the respondent's family members get together at nights; 42% get together at evening or tea time 12% responded at the breakfast while the remaining 4% gathered only on weekends. On distribution of respondents according to victim of violence from husband, findings showed that all of female respondents 100% are not victims of violence from their husbands. On distribution of respondents according to Thinking About To Leaving Home Due To Violence, findings showed that 86.33% of female respondents don't thought of leaving home due to violence while 13.33% of them responded that they did. On distribution of respondents according to If Yes, Mention the Suitable Place for Security, findings indicated that 75% of female respondents went their parents as suitable place for security after leaving home due to violence while 25% went to relative's places. On distribution of respondents according to Victim of Domestic Violence by Others than Husband, findings indicated that 90% of female respondents responded that they are not victims of violence by others than their husbands while 10% of them responded they are. On disruption of respondents according to If Yes, Specify Name, findings showed that 66.66% of female respondents responded that sister in laws are their victims of violence other than their husbands while the remaining percentage responded mother in laws instead. On distribution of respondents according to Opportunity Reporting Violence to Any Ngo, findings showed that all of female respondents 100% do not get any

opportunity of reporting these violence's to any NGO.

Usage of Modern Technology

On distribution of respondents according to Personal Cell Phone, findings indicated that all of the respondents 100% have/use personal cell phones. On distribution of respondents according to Availability of modern facilities in Area, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% have modern facilities available in their area. On distribution of respondents according to If Yes, Distribution of Modern Technology In Area, findings showed that 94% of the respondents have T.V as the most available modern technology in the area while 6% responded internet facility. On distribution of respondents according to Facility of T.V At Home, findings showed that 84% of the respondents have T.Vs in their homes while the rest 16% informed that they do not have. On distribution of respondents according to Facility of Internet At Home, findings showed that 90% of the respondents don't have internet facilities in their homes while the remaining 10% responded that they do. On distribution respondents according of Bear's Monthly Expenses of Pursuance, findings indicated that all of the respondents 100% bear the monthly expenses of their pursuance. On distribution of respondents according to Satisfaction with Present Lifestyle, findings showed that 56% of the respondents are not satisfied with the present life style, 32% of them are satisfied to some extent while the remaining 12% are satisfied. About distribution of respondents according to Thought about Future after Next Five Year, findings

showed that 70% of the respondents see themselves in better shape than today after five years, 22% of them hope to be good than they are now while the remaining 8% have no idea at all. On distribution of respondents according to 3 Main Problems of Area, findings showed that all of the respondents 100% indicated the biggest 3 problems of the area are water, gas and electricity. On distribution of respondents according to Personal opinion about to solve these problems, findings showed that 66% of the respondents said that govt. role will solve these problems more than any other while 34% responded that community effort is the best way to solve these issues.

Hypothesis 1

The families will adopted other unhealthy treatment methods because of lack of government hospitals in slum areas.

Null Hypothesis

There will be no significant relationship between unhealthy treatment methods and lack of presences of govt. hospitals in slum areas.

Formula of hypothesis testing

$$x^2 = \sum \left(\frac{f_o - f_e}{f_e} \right)^2$$

Where Σ = submission

f_o = Observation frequency

f_e = Expected Frequency.

Decision Rule:

If the value of $H_o < 3.841$ then our calculated hypothesis will be accepted and null will be rejected

Table 1: Contingency Table

Govt. Hospitals	Methods of Treatment		Total
	Healthy	Unhealthy	
Yes	2(2.7)	3(2.3)	5
No	25(24.3)	20(20.7)	45
Total=	27	23	50

Step 1: First we multiplied all total values with each other then divided by the total value of all over in order to find out the expected values, in such manners:

$$5 \times 27 = 2.7$$

$$50$$

$$5 \times 23 = 2.3$$

$$50$$

$$\frac{45 \times 27}{50} = 24.3$$

50

$$\frac{45 \times 23}{50} = 20.7$$

50

Step 2: Computing each cell.

$$x^2 = \sum \left(\frac{f_o - f_e}{f_e} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{(2 - 2.7)^2}{2.7} = 0.18$$

$$\frac{(3 - 2.3)^2}{2.3} = 0.21$$

$$\frac{(25 - 24.3)^2}{24.3} = 0.02$$

$$\frac{(20 - 20.7)^2}{20.7} = 0.02$$

Step 3: Now we add all values in order to find the result:

$$\Sigma = 0.18 + 0.21 + 0.02 + 0.02 = 0.43$$

Hence it proved that:

X^2 is less than 3.841 therefore calculated hypothesis was rejected and null hypothesis accepted.

Hypothesis 2

The social relationships of families are weak in nature as their social activities are limited.

Null Hypothesis

There will be no significant relationship between weak social relationship and limited social activities.

Formula of Hypothesis Testing

$$x^2 = \sum \left(\frac{f_o - f_e}{f_e} \right)^2$$

Where Σ = submission

f_o = Observation frequency

f_e = Expected Frequency.

Decision Rule:

If the value of $H_0 < 3.841$ then our hypothesis will be rejected

Table 2: Contingency Table

Limited social activities	Social relationship		Total
	Yes	No	
Good	17(16)	8(9)	25
Bad	15(16)	10(9)	25
Total=	32	18	50

Step 1: First we multiplied all total values with each other then divided by the total value of all over in order to find out the expected values, in such manners:

$$\frac{25 \times 32}{50} = 16$$

$$\frac{25 \times 18}{50} = 9$$

$$\frac{25 \times 32}{50} = 16$$

$$\frac{25 \times 18}{50} = 9$$

Step 2: Computing each cell.

$$x^2 = \sum \left(\frac{f_o - f_e}{f_e} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{(17 - 16)^2}{16} = 0.06$$

$$\frac{(8 - 9)^2}{9} = 0.1$$

9

$$\frac{(15 - 16)^2}{16} = 0.06$$

16

$$\frac{(10 - 9)^2}{9} = 0.1$$

9

Step 3: Now we add all values in order to find the result:

$$\Sigma = 0.06 + 0.1 + 0.06 + 0.1 = 0.32$$

X^2 is less than 3.841 therefore calculated hypothesis was rejected and null hypothesis accepted.

Hypothesis 3

Illiteracy among family members leads to domestic violence against women in slum areas.

Null Hypothesis

There will be no significant relationship between illiteracy and domestic violence.

Formula of Hypothesis Testing

$$x^2 = \sum \left(\frac{f_o - f_e}{f_e} \right)^2$$

Where Σ = submission
 f_o = Observation frequency
 f_e = Expected Frequency.

Decision Rule

If the value of $H_0 < 3.841$ then our hypothesis will be rejected

Table 3: Contingency Table

Illiteracy	Domestic violence		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	3 (3.36)	21(20.64)	24
No	4(3.64)	22 (22.36)	26
Total=	7	43	50

Step 1: First we multiplied all total values with each other then divided by the total value of all over in order to find out the expected values, in such manners:

$$\frac{24 \times 7}{50} = 3.36$$

$$\frac{24 \times 43}{50} = 20.64$$

$$\frac{26 \times 7}{50} = 3.64$$

$$\frac{26 \times 43}{50} = 22.36$$

Step 2: Computing each cell.

$$x^2 = \sum \left(\frac{f_o - f_e}{f_e} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{(3 - 3.36)^2}{3.36} = 0.03$$

$$\frac{(21 - 20.64)^2}{20.64} = 0.06$$

$$\frac{(4 - 3.64)^2}{3.64} = 0.03$$

$$\frac{(22 - 22.36)^2}{22.36} = 0.05$$

Step 3: Now we add all values in order to find the result:

$$\Sigma = 0.03 + 0.06 + 0.03 + 0.05 = 0.17$$

The computed value was less than 3.814 hence it proved that domestic violence against women in slum area leads due to illiterate family member.

Hypothesis 4

In slum areas children indulge anti-social environment as their parents are busy with economic activities.

Null Hypothesis

There will be no significant relationship between anti-social environment and economical activities.

Formula of Hypothesis Testing

$$x^2 = \sum \left(\frac{f_o - f_e}{f_e} \right)^2$$

Where Σ = submission

f_o = Observation frequency

f_e = Expected Frequency.

Decision Rule:

If the value of $H_0 < 3.841$ then our hypothesis will be rejected

Table 4: Contingency Table

Children suffer anti-social activity	Economical activities.		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	35 (32.6)	3 (5.32)	38
No	8(10.32)	4 (1.68)	12
Total=	43	7	50

Step 1: First we multiplied all total values with each other then divided by the total value of all over in order to find out the expected values, in such manners:

$$\frac{38 \times 43}{50} = 32.6$$

$$\frac{38 \times 7}{50} = 5.32$$

$$\frac{12 \times 43}{50} = 10.32$$

$$\frac{12 \times 7}{50} = 1.68$$

Step 2: Computing each cell.

$$x^2 = \sum \left(\frac{f_o - f_e}{f_e} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{(35 - 32.6)^2}{32.6} = 0.1$$

$$\frac{(3 - 5.32)^2}{5.32} = 1.0$$

$$\frac{(8 - 10.32)^2}{10.32} = 0.52$$

$$\frac{(4 - 1.68)^2}{1.68} = 3.2$$

Step 3: Now we add all values in order to find the result:

Table 5: Contingency Table

Illness	Unhealthy environment		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	2(2.76)	44(43.24)	46
No	1(0.24)	3(3.76)	4
Total=	3	47	50

Step 1: First we multiplied all total values with each other then divided by the total value of all over in order to find out the expected values, in such manners:

$$\frac{46 \times 3}{50} = 2.76$$

$$\frac{46 \times 47}{50} = 43.24$$

$$\frac{4 \times 3}{50} = 0.24$$

$$\frac{4 \times 47}{50} = 3.76$$

$$\Sigma = 0.1 + 1.0 + 0.52 + 3.2 = 4.18$$

The computed value was greater than 3.841 so hence it proved that engagement of parents in economic activities indulges children in anti-social environment. Meaning calculated hypothesis was accepted and null hypothesis rejected.

HYPOTHESIS 5

The rate of illness is high due to the unhealthy environment in slum areas.

Null Hypothesis

There will be no significant relationship between rate of illness and unhealthy environment.

Formula of Hypothesis Testing

$$x^2 = \sum \left(\frac{f_o - f_e}{f_e} \right)^2$$

Where Σ = submission

f_o = Observation frequency

f_e = Expected Frequency.

Decision Rule:

If the value of $H_o < 3.841$ then our hypothesis will be rejected

Step 2: Computing each cell.

$$x^2 = \sum \left(\frac{f_o - f_e}{f_e} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{(2 - 2.76)^2}{2.76} = 0.2$$

$$\frac{(44 - 43.24)^2}{43.24} = 0.01$$

$$\frac{(1 - 0.24)^2}{0.24} = 2.4$$

$$\frac{(3 - 3.76)^2}{3.76} = 0.1$$

Step 3: Now we add all values in order to find the result:

$$\Sigma = 0.2 + 0.01 + 2.4 + 0.1 = 2.71$$

The computed value was less than the value of 3.841 so hence it proved that rate of illness increase due to the unhealthy environment in slum areas.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research findings concluded the following;

- Most of the respondents belonged to age group of 26-30 years, 60% of them were female and 100% Muslims, and in addition to that 60% of them spoke Sindh.
- 40% of the respondents were matriculate and 90% of them were doing some work where by more than 44% of them were working as laborers.
- 90% of the respondents had electricity facility with average electricity bill between Rs1500-2000.
- Almost all of the respondents have got the ability to consume gas owing to their significant earning of income.
- 70% of the respondent's families were composed of 5-7 members, 34% of them lived their own houses while the majority had separate washrooms.
- 100% of the respondents claimed that there are no govt. schools in the area nowadays.
- 52% of the respondents agreed that vomiting/motion is the most effected disease in the area as well as 44% of Malaria.
- The research concluded that the 3 biggest problems of the area are water problems, gas and electricity problems.
- 66% of the respondents suggested that government's role would solve the area's rising problems more than any other while 34% suggested that community effort is the best way to tackle these horrible issues.
- The research also concluded that the area had the modern technology facilities.

The study concluded that socio-economic condition was not so good. The household size was larger

than usual. Education level of studied area was very low. On the average more than four people had to live in one room. Monthly income was too low to provide good facilities to large households. Almost all the households had facility of Sui gas but electricity and water supply were not available as much as needed. They had household appliances also. People had not water supply so they had to get water from electric pumps and hand pumps. Most of them did not treat water before using it. Some of them had kitchen based on separate room and they used to throw its waste in garbage dump. Most of the respondents had toilet facility. Mostly household members wash hands before eating food and after using toilet but not all of them used soap. Health status of households was very low. Most of affected people were in age group of less than five. Disease prevalence was also high than usual. They had to expend a lot of their earning to get health treatment. Moreover, this study concludes that socio-economic condition and hygienic condition of households were not good due to which they had many health issues. It showed that health status of urban slum was very poor.

The researcher drew the following recommendations: -

- Government and private sectors or NGOs should increase the education level so that after that they can pay the employee in a better way and help Pakistan towards progress.
- Government should invest to improve the standard of people not in big cities and only for the sake of vote, but also help them to give them space to help the city.
- Government should try to give job opportunity to slum people for their better life.
- Different political issue should be away from them to help them eradicate poverty.
- Proper sanitation facilities should be given to them.
- Ethical learning is also important and they should be offered to them.
- To strengthen the capacity of local people and their institutions to engage with local

authorities and other service providers for the sustainable provision of basic services.

- To scale-up the delivery of basic infrastructure services for safe water, sanitation, better and affordable housing, waste removal and access to land tenure rights through collaborative efforts with local people and municipal authorities.
- To support income-generation activities, and community-managed savings and credit

schemes that enable households to secure funds for the improvement of physical facilities.

- Sharing of experiences, and the adoption of more pro-poor policies and practices for slum upgrading and land tenure at local and national levels.

Most importantly government should take this matter to a really concern because this is really an important issue and they should take it seriously.

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