

# Causes of Slums in Urban Areas of Qasimabad

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**Abstract:** As a result of rapid urbanization in a context of economic constraints, the majority of urban residents lives in slums often characterized by a lack of basic services. Slum is typically utilized for casual settlements with poor living conditions and deficient foundation offices. As per UN- HABITAT surroundings meaning, slum mentions to gathering of individual's lives below one roof in city site which need lasting lodging, or sufficient living capable space, or arrangement of consumption water and legitimate cleanliness framework. Like many other countries in the third world, Slums are formed in Pakistan, due to increased urbanization and inability of government to provide necessary living accommodation to rural migrants in urban centers. Hyderabad is one of the fast growing city of this country and has under gone rapid industrialization where Qasimabad sub-local was most influenced sub-area by the procedure of urbanization in Hyderabad region. In which 3508 sections of land of agriculture changed over to housing scheme. Data collection included, specific observation, and report review. The secondary information in the shape of census reports, master design and different reviews have been referred to analyses the slum problems. However, the outcomes expose that the major cause of over slums and environmental degradation in metropolitan areas is terminate of secondary cities.

**Keyword:** Rapid Urbanization, Slums areas, unplanned settlements, migrations

## I. INTRODUCTION

A slum is a greatly populous urban informal settlement considered by subnormal housing and squalor. The worldwide evaluation of slums embraced by UN-HABITAT (2003a) shows that 924 million, or 32%, of the world urban populace dwells in slums. In the increasing world, 43% of the city populace live in slums. These settlement consume the greatest miserable active and ecological situations, and are portrayed by an insufficient water source, messy states of natural sanitation, packed and weather beaten home, unsafe area, and weakness of residency, just as financial and social hardship [1] Like many other countries in the third world, Slums are formed in Pakistan, due to increased urbanization and inability of government to provide necessary living accommodation to rural migrants in urban centers [2] Hyderabad is one of the fast growing city of this country and has under gone rapid industrialization where Qasimabad is spreading above 49,800 acres with more than 250 housing scheme and 70 katchi abadis or unexpected settlements [3]

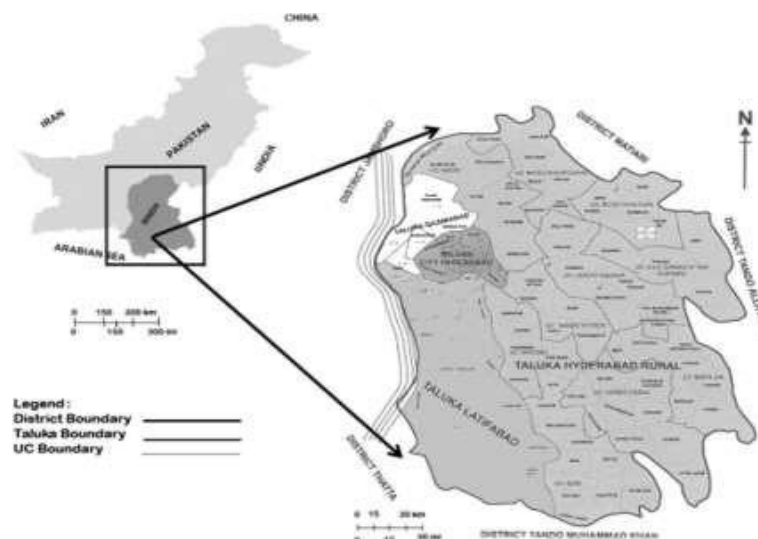


Fig. 1. Map of the Hyderabad district (study area).

### A. Causes of slum conditions

Slum are not another miracle. These are piece of the past background of best city areas, particularly in the initial long stretches of development and industrialisation as populaces annoying. Slums are commonly the chief kind of settlement reasonable and close to poor in urban areas, where competition for property and earnings is extraordinary [4]

Main two reasons why slums develop: population growth and governance.

### B. Population growth

Nations everywhere the world are urbanizing quickly as more individuals relocate from countryside regions to the urban communities and normal populace growth keeps on happening. Today, the greater part the total populace lives in urban

territories. In excess of 90 percent of this urban development is occurring in the creating scene [5]

### C. Governance

Another explanation slums generate is poor management. Government frequently neglect to observe the privileges of the city poor and fuse them into urban placing, afterward accumulation to the growth of slums [6]

### D. Housing Issues and Problems in Urban Areas of Pakistan

The urbanization can't be finished in light of the fact that no nation can stand to have a break in the development of financial advancement. The issue of housing would keep on developing that they aren't handled appropriately on schedule. If the current settlements of inner-city poor are tended to with genuine arranging and the board, at that point the correct usage of arranging arrangements under the custody of worthy administration can make feasible the fantasy of reasonable or proper housing settlement for the inner-city poor [7]. The city populace of Pakistan during 1950-2000 has developed quickly supposing to become higher for 2000-2050 as shown in following figure [8].

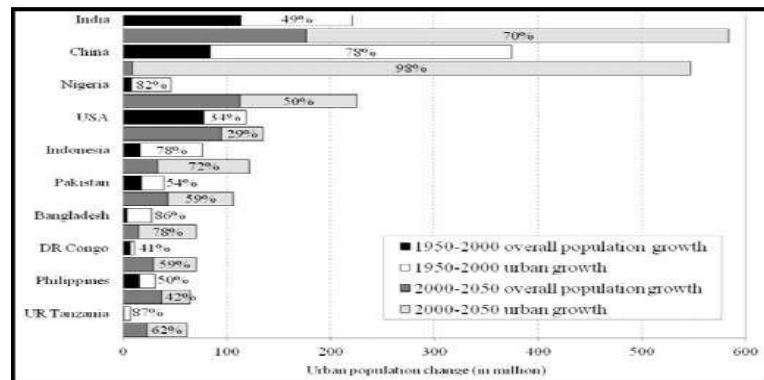


Fig: 2: Influence of Demographic and urban development to Urbanization Source UN DESA, 2012

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### A. Study Area

Qasimabad is one of the rapidly growing town and talukas of Hyderabad. The majority of the individuals who live here have relocated from country regions. The improvement of framework, particularly the modernization of the seepage system has neglected to keep pace with the developing populace which is evaluated to be more than 450,000. Since there is no drainage system in Qasimabad or rainstorm drains, only water pumps can be used in the area for draining wastewater. The water channel in their area is overflowing with dirt and mud [9].



Fig: 3. Water channel (Wadhu Wah) Qaimabad

The water channel is called Wadhu Wah distributary and is more than eight kilometers in length. It springs from the Phuleli Canal. The three-kilometer stretch which passes however Qasimabad is loaded with sludge. On either sides of the distributary, there are two fundamental streets and thickly populated private settlements and loft structures crosswise over them. All of these areas are so called expensive area of Qasimabad but people face many problems due to rain water and drainage system.

The municipal authorities of Qasimabad have been filling a land with strong waste. Huge amounts of trash is dumped and consumed day by day in an eight to 10 sections of land plot of land which is encompassed by the sports facility for open in the town, Qasimabad Sports Complex. A huge number of individuals and dwell in states and many homes in the katchi abadis [10].



Fig: 4. huge trash at Qasimabad Sport area

### B. Methods

This study aims to examine the existing physical environment, site planning, social economic problem, land use activities and making physical solution which controlling the future expansion of slums. This research needed active document review and individual opinion for data collection. The secondary data present in the form of census reports, grasp format and different reports had been referred to highly analyze the development trends of learn about place in Qasimabad of Hyderabad city. The researcher had additionally visited the case discover out about areas to see the stage of dwelling in these cities.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Hyderabad Development Authority (HDA), Qasimabad district is one of the most important districts in conversion of agricultural land with 3508 acres of land transformed accompanied by way of way of Latifabad district with 1064 acres. Moreover, the effects of study is about additionally displaying that Hyderabad town is growing time to time, where district of Qasimabad became primary function that fed on 3508 acres treasured agricultural land silently in remaining 10 years.

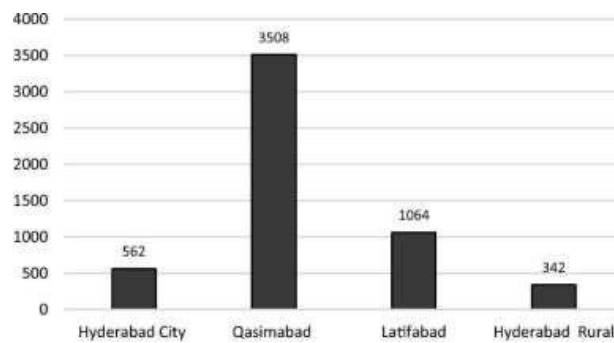


Fig: 5. Agricultural land transformation in acres with in Last 10 years: Source: Data collect from HDA

Table 1. Hyderabad Population during six censuses: *Source: GOP, 2016, GOP, 2017*

Name Area	Population						Growth Rate%
	1951	1961	1972	1981	1988	2017	
Hyderabad District (over all)	625,848	936,199	1,625,864	2,022,305	2,834,451	2,908,147m	3.6
Sub-district Hyderabad City	242,651	436,171	630,624	394,853	525,299	538,957	1.2
Sub-district Qasimabad	3370	5225	9448	32043	115,374	118,374	34.1
Sub-district Latifabad	3780	7968	14,517	366,799	563,761	578419	152
Sub-district Hyderabad rural	69,431	87,636	159,471	211,765	290,432	297,983	3.3

Table1 shows that from 1951 to 2017 Hyderabad district’s populace is developing to 3.6 (360 percent) growth rate. Qasimabad with 34.1 (3410 percent) increase rate

Table: 2 Submergence of agricultural lands into urbanization (GoP, 2016) (GoP, 2017)

Particulars	Agriculture Land sold/Acre	
	Total	Sold
Latifabad Sub-district	16	11
Qasimabad Sub-district	32	31
Hyderabad city Sub-district	30	21
Hyderabad rural Sub-district	26	9
Overall Hyderabad District	25	18

Table 2 shows that Qasimabad foremost in land transformation with average 97 % ,followed by Hyderabad town with 70%, Latifabad with 69% and Hyderabad rural with 35%.While 70% of agriculture land sold out and converted in urbanizes location.

People sold their unindustrialized land due to economic issues, communal, commercial and farming related reasons.



Fig. 6. Unplanned settlement in Qasimabad district

#### IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A slum upgrading program are strong political will on behalf of government and strong buy-in on the part of communities.

It is also beneficial if upgrading activities are city-wide and involve partners beyond the slums themselves, which is especially important in implementation. Slum improvement need suitable plan civilization with all basic supplies like water and electrical source, hygiene and concrete infrastructures in minor age of year.

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