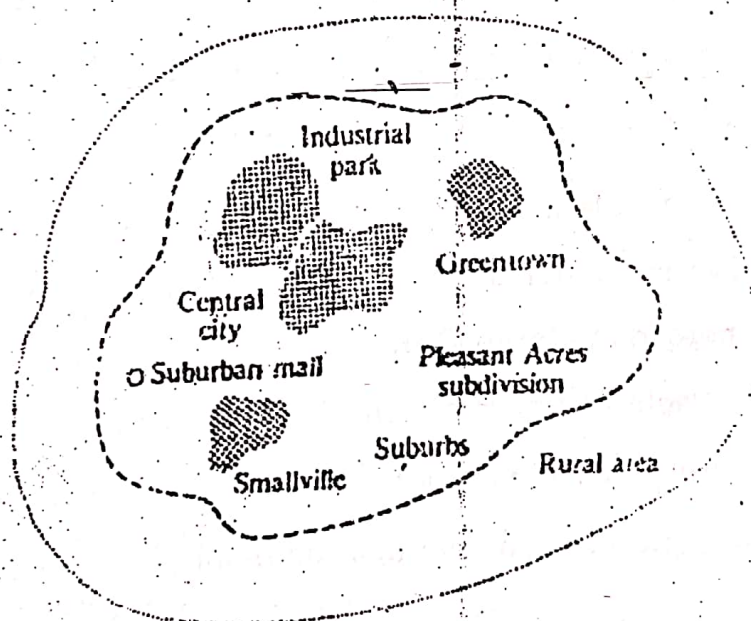


urban

SUBURBS

Suburbs can be defined as the unincorporated developed area of a city.

Suburbs can be defined as an outer district lying within the commuting zone of an urban area or in other words town or unincorporated developed area close to a city, ^{for these economic activities depend on cities} Suburbs, since they are largely residential, are usually dependent on a city for employment and support services and are generally characterized by low-density development relative to the city. However, considerable industrial development has occurred in many suburbs so that their dependency on a city has been reduced.



What is suburb today will be urban tomorrow. Consider that area around college road ^{in 1960s} Sargodha was once a distant from main city and considered as Suburb area but now it is the part of the city and suburb area moves further as we see different new towns near Lahore Road and Faisalabad Road.

Suburbs are the communities surrounding cities that are usually made up of single-family homes, but are increasingly including multifamily homes and places like malls and office buildings. Emerging in the 1850s as a result of a fast rising urban population and improving transportation technology, suburbs have remained a popular alternative to the city ever today as half the population of the United States lived in suburbs.

Suburbs are generally spread out over greater distances than other types of living environments. For instance, people may live in the suburb in order to avoid the density and untidiness of the city. Since people have to get around these vast stretches of land automobiles are common sights in suburbs. ~~Transportation plays an important role in the life of a suburban~~ resident who generally commutes to work.

People also like to decide for themselves how to live and what rules to live by. Suburbs offer them this independence. Local governance is common here in the form of community councils, forums, and elected officials. A good example of this is a Home Owners Association, a group common to many suburban neighborhoods that determines specific rules for the type, appearance, and size of homes in a community.

People living in the same suburb usually share similar backgrounds with regard to race, socioeconomic status, and age. Often, the houses that make up the area are similar in appearance, size, a layout design referred to as tract housing.

HISTORY OF SUBURBS:

Though they appeared on the outskirts of many world cities in the early 1800s, it was only after the general implementation of electric railways in

the late 1800s that suburbs began to grow extensively, especially in the United States. Such a relatively cheap and quick method of transportation made it practical to travel from home to work (in the inner city) on a daily basis.

History of Suburbs:
Early examples of suburbs include areas created for lower class citizens outside of Rome, Italy during the 1920s, streetcar suburbs in Montreal, Canada created during the late 1800s, and the picturesque Llewellyn Park, New Jersey, created in 1853.

Henry Ford gives also a big reason why suburbs caught on the way they did. His innovative ideas for making cars cut manufacturing costs, reducing the retail price for customers. Now that an average family could afford a car, more people could go to and from home and work everyday. Additionally, the development of the Interstate Highway System further encouraged suburban growth.

The government was another player that encouraged movement out of the city. Federal legislation made it cheaper for someone to construct a new home outside of the city than to improve upon a preexisting structure in the city. Loans and subsidies were also provided to those willing to move to new planned suburbs (usually wealthier white families).

CURRENT TRENDS

In the United States more jobs are now located in the suburbs than in central cities as a result of the movement of commercial and industrial parks from the inside to the outside of the city. Express highways are constantly being constructed to and from major hubs or edge cities, and it is on these roads where new suburbs are being developed.

In other parts of the world suburbs do not resemble the affluence of their American counterparts. Due to extreme poverty, crime, and lack of infrastructure suburbs in developing parts of the world are characterized by higher density and lower standards of living.

One issue arising from suburban growth is the disorganized, reckless manner in which neighborhoods are built, called sprawl. Because of the desire for larger plots of land and the rural feel of the countryside, new developments are infringing upon more and more of the natural, uninhabited land. The unprecedented growth of population in the past century will continue to fuel the expansion of suburbs in the coming years.

CHAUNCEY D. HARRIS OBSERVATIONS

Chauncey D. Harris writing in 1943 recognized that the need for a study of suburban types and trends. His map of the percentage of population living in suburbs for each of the nation's metropolitan districts shows a zone, which he called a climax area containing cities and metropolitan districts in which over 60% of the population live in suburbs. He advances the generalization that the extent of development of suburbs in metropolitan districts varies according to location with respect to this climax area; according to location with respect to rivers, bays, and associated state boundaries, to functional type of cities, and to size of cities.

TYPES OF SUBURBS *Chauncey D. Harris two major types of suburb are recognized in 1943.*

- 1) Functional Types
- 2) Generalization Types

Generalized

FUNCTIONAL TYPES

Suburbs are highly differentiated segments showing much greater specialization in function than characterizes the urban unit as a whole. The commonest types of individual suburbs are

- a) Dormitory Suburbs (H) (Relate to Residential Area)
- b) Manufacturing Area (M) (Relate to Industrial Area)

✓ Mr. Harris Observed that from 352 Suburbs, 174 is dominantly residential, 149 industrial and only 29 fall into other categories.

Some residential Suburbs contain remarkable concentrations of professional or clerical workers who commute to the central city. This concentration can be measured by place of residence rather than by the place of work.

There are three good measures of intensity of industrialization in industrial suburbs.

- 1) One measure is the percentage of the total gainful workers who are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical occupation.
- 2) A closely related measure of industrialization is the percentage which industrial employment forms of the total employment in industry and trade.
- 3) The third measure of industrialization is the ratio of employment within a suburb to the population of suburb.

^{ed} GENERALIZATION TYPES OF SUBURBS

The study and classification of individual suburb is a fascinating business, but in order to facilitate generalization, all suburbs in each

metropolitan district have been grouped and treated as a unit. On this basis suburbs have been classified into Six Types.

1) Industrial Fringe Suburbs

It is denoted by letter "A". These are suburbs where industries are more important than residential area. Commuting is not from suburbs to city but city to suburbs to work in factories located outside the political limits of the city. Some factories are so located to avoid taxes or legal restrictions, other to find large blocks of cheap land and yet others to be away from the city.

2) Industrial Suburbs:

~~Labours work in industries and factories are live in this zone~~
It is denoted by letter "B", not only containing factories but also a large proportion of people who work in them. These suburbs depend on the central city for wholesale and retail trade and professional services. B Type suburbs are found in the manufacturing belt. *Blue collar show labour force.*

3) Many cities have a complex group of suburbs among which both industrial and residential suburbs are important. Such cities have been classified as "C" type. This type is further classified.

C-1

It is complex with industrial more important. It is the suburb type of the great centers of New York and Chicago.

4)

C-2

It is Complex with residential more important. In this type dormitory suburbs are mostly predominate these are well distributed both regionally and among different functional types of cities. San Francisco and Columbus are example of this type.

5) Dormitory Suburbs

"D" type Suburbs are dormitory or residential Suburbs. Industries in these are relatively insignificant.

6) Mining and Industrial Suburbs

A Mixture of coal mining and manufacturing suburbs has been denoted by latter "E". This type of Suburb best represented in the anthracite regions of eastern Pennsylvania. The percentage of the population in Suburbs shows close correlation with suburbs types.

These Suburbs established for iron and steel industry & Base on the raw iron ore.