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## **Urbanization in Pakistan**

### **Urbanization and Urbanism in Pakistan**

#### **Urbanization:**

The concentration of population in cities and towns is called urbanization.

#### **Urbanism:**

Urban ways of life which are called urbanism.

#### **WIRTH 1938**

- 1) Urbanization is increasing at Turkey or Thrice the rate of population growth.
- 2) Urbanism is spreading at still faster rate extending to all parts of the global.

Abu-Laughed has called the spread of urban ways of life as “the urbanization of everybody”.

Pakistan is undoubtedly, rapidly urbanizing but urbanism is spreading even more quickly, thereby, transforming the country's social structure as well as salinity system.

According to World Bank collection of development indicators

Urban population (% of total) in Pakistan was re-estimated at 36.67% in 2018.

Pakistan is rapidly urbanizing. It is estimated that by 2030 Pakistan will be predominantly urban, with 45.6% of its population living in urban areas and 12 cities housing a million people each.

Sooner we develop a smart city growth strategy and plan the better.

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#### **Urban has penetrated further**

Rural parts of ten Districts in Punjab have reached density threshold for urban settlement. They have population density of 400 persons per square kilometer or more the benchmark for defining urban areas.

They are visible to any travelers on major roads and rail lines from Lahore to Gujrat and Sialkot roads and rail tracks or lines with houses, workshop, factories and farms.

The same is the case between Sargodha and Faisalabad, Peshawar to Nowshera and Karachi to Hyderabad.

In these areas open country and wilderness have almost disappeared and roads and rail lines turned in to main streets, complete with open gwerz, garbage heaps steers homes and factories.

Municipal and organization have become as necessary for these areas as for cities.

### **Factors Affecting Urbanization in Pakistan**

- 1) Migration
- 2) Natural Increase in Pakistan's General Population

### **Migration**

Urbanization is not a new story in Pakistan. In 1947, the year of partition, masses of Indian Muslims (estimates range from 6 million to 8 million) crossed the new border. Many of these refugees settled in urban areas in the eastern Pakistan province of Punjab and Sindh.

In 1965 and 1971 another migratory flow occurred. In 1965 and 1971, war between Pakistan and India, more India Muslims streaming into Pakistani cities and this is also caused the outflow of Pakistan Hindus into urban India.

These new arrivals were Urdu speaking who would later launch the Muttahida Qaumi Movement, a political party that has dominated the southern metropolis of Karachi for decades.

In 1990s, the anti-Soviet revolution in Afghanistan produced a new migration into urban Pakistan; most of them were ethnic Pashtuns move to North Waziristan Pakistan. In early 1992 nearly 4 million had arrived.

Initially they resided in border refugee camps but because of economic struggle in these rural areas the Pakistan Government not allowed Afghans to cultivate land. Many of them moved to western Pakistani cities of Peshawar and Quetta.

### **Internal rural migration towards urban areas**

Today urbanization is fuelled by war, insecurity and economic necessity. Pakistani military offensive in the rural North West caused the movement of many people to run away from danger areas to cities. Most are civilians, militants including Pakistan Taliban. Hazara Shia Muslims have moved into Quetta.

Additionally many residents of rural Sindh are moved to Karachi to escape from dacoits, bandits and thugs.

## **Natural increase in Pakistan's general population**

A second factor is the natural increase in Pakistan's general population. And natural increase in overall demographic growth is very rapid. The total population growing by 2% every year, if rate would be constant then now population could number nearly 300 million by 2030 and more than 450 million by 2050.

## **Push and Pull factors**

Push factors are the factors that force the people, person to move from rural areas to urban areas.

Pull factors are the factors that attract the people or person to move toward urban areas. These factors also affect the urbanization in Pakistan.

Mean while many Pakistanis are leaving the hinterland to seek jobs in cities, these include farmers and fishermen whose livelihoods have been at risk.

Here to get jobs in cities is a pull factor that attracts the people to move toward cities.

And the factor losing jobs in rural areas is a push factor that causes migration from rural areas.

There is a sure risk of drought in Sindh in future and the desertification and other factor of climate change and many families want urban life for better quality of life like health care and education etc. And many rural families in rural Sindh have chosen urban life after losing their homes because of flooding.

Here drought, excepting desertification and climate change, flooding are push factors. And better quality of health, education, jobs and other basic services and to save life are pull factors.

## **Consequences of Urbanization in Pakistan**

### **Political consequences**

As we concern with the political consequences we can see in the past .The PPP (Pakistan people's party), the political party that govern the Pakistan, has been drawing the much of power from rural landholding.

But number of people and therefore voters increasing in urban areas so parties with urban power have strong hold and enjoying great power.

And because of this PPP was delaying the completion of Pakistan's long-overdue national census.

Larger urban population more urban voters and this is a problem for a party that has traditionally getting more electoral success (success in election) in rural areas in cities.

### **Urbanization has two major effects for countries unstable political scene**

1. As we know in the past PML-N had strong power in the cities of Punjab but now it is less due to PTI political party which is lead by present Prime Minister Imran Khan. Now PML-N is lead by Shehbaz Sharif.

PML-N still has their roots in Punjab but here PTI supporters are also over there. And due to these circumstances the rural based parties have to rethink their membership requirement strategies.

2- there is a troubling political affect that is unless in Karachi. Karachi's rapid population growth has intensified the competition between the MQM the Mohajir dominated heavyweight of Karachi politics and ANP (Awami national party) composed of Pashtuns originally from Pak, S, N, W, Such fight is over precious land

In 2012 According to Karachi citizen group city violence had killed 1900 people by late November and other ethnic groups as Sindhi supporters of PPP .and also Shia –Sunni conflict caused the unrest in Karachi.

### **Social consequences**

Urbanizations implications for Pakistani society are both encouraging and troubling. Urbanized areas the catalyst for modernization. These are the hub of innovations. People enjoy different facilities over there. They can enjoy modern form of energy instead of depending biomass and firewood expended in rural areas. Public transport enables people to move from one place to another easily.

As the urban rate of population increases in Pakistan. The rural rate of population decreases and fall steadily till 2025. when it will become negative.

### **Economic consequences**

Urbanization offers several prospective economic advantages. Above all, it has the potential to help resuscitate Pakistan's struggling economy. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which 5 Ibid. generate 85% of the country's non-agricultural jobs, are mostly urban-based illustrating how Pakistani cities are a locus of employment opportunities.

Additionally, the crown jewels of Pakistan's educational system, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) and Karachi's Institute of Business Administration – are urban institutions. Their talented graduates are pouring into Pakistan's high-growth and dynamic

industries, which are also headquartered in cities. One example, information technology, has in recent years produced the LUMS professor Umar Saif (named by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as one of the world's top innovators), the late Arfa Karim (a 16-year-old computer prodigy who died after an epileptic seizure in 2012) and a series of international award-winning software applications.

Unfortunately, urbanization also presents major economic challenges, with several already playing out today. An obvious example is how rising city populations, and the consequent high demand for low-income urban employment, overwhelm an already constrained job market. Additionally, swelling city populations are taxing the state's ability to provide basic services such as housing, electricity, clean water and healthcare, even as many Pakistanis are migrating to cities for the express purpose of obtaining these services. Today, Pakistani cities suffer from housing deficits of about 3 million units (while nearly 50% of Pakistani urbanites live in slums); unsafe water kills 30,000 Karachiites per year; and city power cuts sometimes last 20 hours a day. Some economists argue that the public sector lacks the capacity to be an urban services provider, and contend that this function should be outsourced to the private sector.

Another contributing factor to Pakistan's urban services conundrum is its preference for sprawl and other forms of horizontal urban growth. This density-averse urban planning model translates to large single-family homes and ample amounts of green space and car parks. Because residents are spread out over large areas, this model complicates efforts to deliver services promptly to large numbers of people.

Pakistani city planners eschew vertical, high-density models of growth, which emphasize high rises and mixed-use regulations that allow the same structures to be used for commercial and residential purposes. Such models, according to urban studies analysts, could help ease Pakistan's services crunch. This is because vertical growth allows for more high-density space (more people living and working closer together), and therefore more efficient and rapid service delivery. It also frees up more land on the ground for additional housing (not to mention schools and retail businesses).

The supply of city housing is further undercut by rental laws so unfavorable to landlords that the latter often refuse to rent out their properties (only about 5% of housing in Pakistan is rented). Because most urban dwellers are too poor to buy such properties outright, many coveted city housing units lie idle.

Finally, urbanization raises concerns about the neglect of Pakistan's agricultural industry a critical sector that has dominated the economy since independence, and that accounts for nearly half of all labor force jobs.

## **Challenges of Urbanization**

### **1. Poor housing quality and affordability**

The State Bank of Pakistan has estimated that across all major cities, urban housing was approximately 4.4 million units short of demand in 2015. If current trends continue, Pakistan's five largest cities will account for 78 percent of the total housing shortage by 2035. Even if urban population remains stagnant, the growing trend of nuclear families who seek housing separate from larger families will increase pressure on housing supply.

When provided, housing is often low quality. Pakistan ranks eighth among the ten countries that collectively hold 60 percent of substandard housing across the world. Karachi, one of the world's fastest growing megacities with an estimated 17 million people, ranks second lowest in South Asia and sixth lowest in the world on the Economist Intelligence Unit's 2015 livability index.

## **2. Water and Sanitation**

In most Pakistani cities, water is supplied only four to 16 hours per day and to only 50 percent of the population. According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), 90 percent of water supply schemes are unsafe for drinking. Shared latrines among households are common in cities and access to solid waste management services remains low. In the most population-dense areas of Karachi, one toilet is shared between twenty people. The World Bank estimates that poor sanitation costs Pakistan around 3.9 percent of GDP; diarrhea-related death and disease among children under five being the largest contributors.

## **3. Transportation**

Karachi is the only megacity in the world without a mass public transport system. Meanwhile, the cost of private transportation is estimated to have increased by over 100 percent since 2000. Those who cannot afford the commute are forced to live in unplanned, inner-city neighborhoods.

Increased private transport on urban roads has caused severe congestion. The government has responded by upgrading many urban roads. However, infrastructure for the most common modes of travel in Pakistan – such as pavements for walking or special lanes for bicycles – either does not exist or has been encroached upon. This is despite the fact that 40 percent of all trips in Lahore are made on foot.

Mobility in urban Pakistan is also harder for women. An ADB study found that almost 85 percent of working-women surveyed in Karachi were harassed in 2015.

## **4. Health**

While overall health and nutrition are better for urban than for rural populations, child mortality and malnutrition indicators show that Pakistan's urban poor have health outcomes only marginally better than the rural poor.

Better health outcomes in urban areas are explained by improved access to private health care in cities. But with the exception of immunization, utilization of basic public health services is very low in urban areas.

Poor health outcomes are also a direct impact of the pollution caused by rapid urbanization. According to the World Health Organization, Karachi is the most polluted city in Pakistan with air twice as polluted as that of Beijing. The level of pollution in Punjab's major cities is also three to four times higher than that determined safe by the UN.

A lack of clean drinking water remains a major contributor to the high mortality rate of children under five years old. According to Save the Children's 2015 Annual Report, poor urban children in Pakistan are more likely to die young than rural children.

The challenge of global warming has also intensified in cities. A rise in concrete structures across the urban landscape is increasing temperatures within cities. In 2015, an unanticipated heat wave in Karachi led to almost 1,500 deaths.

## **5. Education**

Although urban areas have higher student enrollment and better learning outcomes, close to 10 percent of all children in Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar remain out of school.

Like healthcare, better education in cities is explained by the private sector. From 2001 to 2014, the share of primary enrollment in urban private schools rose from 25 percent to 40 percent.

Moreover, there seems to be an inverse relationship between public schooling and city size. In small cities, approximately 35 percent of all children aged five to nine are enrolled in government schools. In capital cities, that figure drops to 22 percent.

Continued preference for private schools reflects the low quality of government schools in urban centers. While all private schools have basic facilities (drinkable water and toilets), they are missing in around 12 percent of government schools in Lahore.

The absence of educational and health facilities in smaller cities pushes people towards big cities, where service delivery becomes increasingly strained as the urban population grows.

## **6. Land Management**

Outdated land use regulation and building codes, the absence of a unified land record system and patchy data on land use result in poor urban land management. One consequence is extreme inequality in land use. In Karachi, 36 percent of the population lives in formally planned settlements that consume 77 percent of the city's residential land, where urban density can be as low as 84 people per hectare. On the other hand, Karachi's many informal settlements have densities of more than 4,500 per hectare. These hugely varying densities have resulted in unequal access to vital urban services.



Unplanned urban sprawl continues unchecked. Housing schemes built beyond city limits have used up an estimated 60,000 acres of prime agricultural land. Both Karachi and Lahore have seen the development of large real estate schemes by private and military developers particularly along the highways. These ventures are redefining urban limits, further straining service delivery.

## **Urban Planning in Pakistan**

### **WHAT IS URBAN PLANING**

“Urban planning is a process of construction with proper planning of urban areas in which every things established in a specific way like proper settlements of houses road network and commercial areas.”

In past houses and roads are not properly managed people live far away from one another they have no sources about communication and no roads for transportation their economy also base on Agriculture or handmade goods but in history the hints of properly well managed settlements are experienced in HARRAPA, MOINJODARO and TEXILA in Pakistan but in the mediaeval Europe, Mercantilism and Industrial revolution brought rapid change in the field of Urbanization or city management in which road network for transportation commercial areas for commercial activities educational institutes for education and secrete places for religious prayers or clean water for drinking and others but these things discuss in Social Engineering.

No doubt the whole world population growing very rapidly but the number of increasing population in under developing countries is also alarming condition and these huge number of population require proper planning for living without urban planning survival of these numbers of population could not be possible for example Pakistan have 207774520 million pop and the living condition of the people are not comfortable because lack of facilities but some mega cities of Pakistan are properly manage but unfortunately these areas are also suffer because lack of education among people.

In this time 55% of world population are Urbanized and the number increase 68% in future 2050 according to Revision 2018 and 45% are Rural.

In the case of Pakistan 63.33% population are live in Rural areas and the Urban population ratio is 36.67% according to world bank but the trend going into the direction of Urbanization like in 2030 Pakistan's Urban population around 50% and the annual Urbanization rate is 3%.pakistan Asia's highly Urbanized region But the highly poverty area of Pakistan is Quetta with 46% but very lass in Islamabad only 3% according to (PSC).

Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan and it's economic conditions are much better then other but the residential areas are very poor situation like Orangi Town widely cited as Asia's largest Slum area.

### **ELEMENTS OF URBAN PLANNING**

✓ **Economic Conditions**

The economic conditions are very important in Urban planning because the economic status of the population is very meaning full like in Pakistan 63.33% population are live in rural areas and their economy also base on Agriculture and animals or foods products so the policy maker also watch this topic deeply.

✓ **Cultural Habits**

Cultural habits are the main component of any region like culture of different so the Urban developers make the policy according to regional culture like in Punjab Punjabi culture are experienced every wear .

✓ **Demography**

Demography or population data are the ratio of the male or female and the age difference or death ratio or born ratio of the specific area

✓ **Social Awareness of the community**

It is very important that the social awareness among the population about clean environment and mention discipline and others.

✓ **State Policies**

In the field of Urbanization State or country mention some policies in which they make some kinds of rule and regulations about construction and town planning and also provide municipal services as will.

✓ **Facilities**

Spicily focus on the availability of resources and facilities in which public transport health services and higher education in the neighborhood.

✓ **Security Factor**

Security is the main element in urban planning because the safety of the resident is require 24 hour security work under the GOVT and PRIVATE sector

✓ **Hypsography of the Area**

Physiographic and topography is also an important element because the location of any specific area where topography is creating some kinds of problem because the facilities provide in this area is very difficult.

✓ **Administration**

Administration is the main element because any area control administratively with small local units and proper management also.

✓ **Environment**

Climatic severity is discussed in environment some areas find in altitude but some in plane areas so urban panning depend on the climatic conditions and environment also.

## **The domain of urban policies**

Urban policies refer to federal, provincial and local governments both of commission and mission that effort spatial structure, admin and economic institution and quality of life in urban areas by prevision of housing, infrastructure, land development regulation of uses transport and community services.

## **Urbanization policies**

Aim at the reorganization of national settlements system.

## **Urban policies**

As tools of guiding and framing the internal structure of settlements is relevant. It may be noted that all elements of urban policies are deliberate and planned.

## **The policy making structure**

The Pakistan government has been a pioneer in initiating urban policies since the beginning of development planning in 1950. The housing and settlements has been a distinct sector of five years plans. Through title change to “**Physical planning and housing.**”

The federal government has been the prime actor in urban policies through five years plans its financing of development and as well as power to provinces. at the Federal level the planning commission prepares five years plans and oversees their implementation. The line ministries execute plans and programmes. Since 1972 The Division of Environment and Urban affair (EUAD) has been established as federal ministry. The policy making for housing and settlements sector even though constitutionally a provincial subject has been a federal activity.

All four provinces have departments of housing and physical planning with slightly varying titles and ministries of local governments. local government particularly has no role in policy making but federal initiatives are appropriate.

## **Pakistan’s urban policies objectives**

### **Fundamental conditions**

In nature of an urban economy and social organization is that traffic gridlock affects all rich or poor as do air pollution, environmental degradation, poor garbage disposal, shortage of affordable housing. This is fundamental conditions of urban life. A city is the system of externalities that ties together .the management and organization of these externalities to promote satisfying and fall filling life for all are objectives of urban policies.

### **Strategies**

It is not that Pakistan has done little about urban problems. Pakistan has a long and distinguished second of urban policy planning at national level related to Pakistan was in pioneering countries as a development function in third world as well as in first world. Pakistan is low-income country with rapidly increasing population at about 2.8% per year. Its sources and savings rates are low It has limited capacity to fulfill the basic needs of its population. Therefore its urban policies are going to be constrained by limitation of resources. We will examine the pattern of development expenditure and the plan allocations in order to deployed limited resources.

### **The physical planning and housing sector**

Physical planning and housing were at peak in the early period 1955-1965 and reached the same level in 1983-1988(9.37%).Otherwise their share has remained relatively low about %-6 percent. And the lowest level in the eighth plan (1993-1998)

### **Strategy of urban development**

Pakistan and housing programmes are organized under five policies

- Housing and kachi abadi development
- Prevision of community utilities such as water supply, sewerage, public transport sanitations in cities and villages.
- Institutions buildings for surveys design and planning of cities formation of provincial and local planning development and laboratories.
- Government buildings and public officials housing as well as the national developments of national capitals.
- Special project particular for tribal areas Azad Kashmir

### **In Punjab**

Several different agencies are involved in planning each with its own operating rules

1st the local govt system comprises five cites districts governments five large 34 district and 144 tehsils although Punjab housing town planning agency is tasked to established a comprehensive system a ferbal planning at provincial and local government level in a particular city a range of legislation applies urban the justification of different agencies adding to general public uncertainty about the rules they will have to follow

### **In Lahore**

The Lahore development authorities has powers similar to Lahore Municipal Corporation while continuous to master plan for greater Lahore (1966-1985)

the LDA perceiving that the 1966 master plan always an inadequate documents for its development purpose in 1980 has prepared the structured plan Lahore urban development and traffic study (1981-2000) and started following it even through this plan has no legal status DLMC which control most of the built area of Lahore never owned and implemented LDA 1980 structured plan

## **Faisalabad**

For instance the Faisalabad authority has started to prepare a master plan for Faisalabad during 1978-79. But pase of project was slow that within stipulated two year time frame preparation, only surveys where completed

The projected was further delayed by changing in work scope and planning consultancy shortage of resources especially the limited number of town planners and long approval process three dictates later the plan improved even though it has expired.

## **Karachi**

Some large city such as Karachi have prepared maps through remote sanding Karachi development plan those are with the help of international consultant but due to financial and institutional consultancy these maps are also not use effectively for planning process. in educate access to especial data can result in limited understanding and partial response to driving force that shape urban planning

## **Town Administration**

many town administration especially the setup following the 2001 decentralization program e.g. liari town municipal administration have no map of their area while the liari town counsel recegxijes the importance of acquiring the maps and initiating proper planning the priestly is day to day crisis management like water saverage problem trade licensing that is liari and similarity constrate admintration are flying baling they simply don't have recognized local special language and development data and maps

The staff has no expertise in land serving and mapping. their too emerging signs to ambaries long term strategic planning vision 2030 covering 2007-2030 outlines of strategic plan work for Pakistan its advocacy for rapid and sustainable development in a resources constrained by delaying knowledge and technology driven growth and restructuring the institution of state and governmence vision 2030 represents an important millstone in Pakistan development frame work it is the first time 60 years that Pakistan has prepared read map for stetting the country towards future more of such action is needed to revitalize and empower the other administrative level provisional and local key planning institution to jointly solve short and long terms problems in a sustainable manners

