

## REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN URBANIZATION OF PAKISTAN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SINDH AND PUNJAB PROVINCES

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### Abstract

The Process Of Growth In Urban Areas Is Called Urbanization. It Is Increasing In The World As Well As In Pakistan. The Annual Rate Of Urbanizing In Pakistan Is Three Percent, And The Fastest In South Asia. The Causes Of Urbanization In Pakistan Are Both Internal And External; Beside The Migration Natural Growth Is Another Massive Cause Of Urbanization In Pakistan. Research In The Field Of Urbanization Is Not Less Than A Challenge. Every Urban Centre Has Different Causes Of Urbanization Than Other. Therefore This Research Work Is An Attempt To Find Out The Regional Variation In Pakistan. Moreover, This Research Work Will Try To Comparatively Analyze The Big Cities Of Two Urbanized Provinces Of Pakistan. There Are Different Causes Of Urbanization In These Cities. Furthermore, This Research Is An Attempt To Comparatively Analyze The Causes Of Urbanization And To Investigate The Problems Due To Urbanization In These Cities. This Research Work Also Tries To Highlight Problems In Urban Management Of These Cities To Government Authorities.

**Keywords:** Urbanization, Urban Communities, Governance, Complementary View, Human Development.

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### Introduction

This Research Work Comparatively Analyses The Regional Variation Between The Two Urbanized Provinces Of Pakistan. Furthermore, This Research Paper Attempts To Find Out The Causes As Well As Problems Of Urbanization In Karachi And Hyderabad Cities In The Province Of Sindh, And Faisalabad And Lahore In The Province Of Punjab. After The Independence Of Pakistan, Karachi Was Its First Capital And Its

Population Was 1.1 Million And Currently Its Population Is About 15.6 Million And Its Growth Rate In 70 Years Is 18.0%, Likewise, Hyderabad Population In 1951 Was About 0.2 Million And Currently, Its Population Has Increased To 1.74 Million And Its Growth Rate Is 8.6%.

Moreover, In The Province Of Punjab, Lahore And Faisalabad Are The Most Urbanized Cities. After Independence, Lahore Was The Capital And Still Is The Capital Of The Province Of

Punjab. Lahore Is Considered The Historical City Of Pakistan During The Muslim Rule. Its Population Was 0.8 Million And Presently Its Population Crossed 11 Million While Its Growth Rate Has Reached To 17.2% And Same Is The Case With Faisalabad, After The Independence Its Population Was About 0.2 Million But In The Recent Census Of 2017 Its Population Reached To 3.22 Million, But Its Growth Rate Has Reached To 23.6% During The Last 7 Decades.

There Are Different Causes Of Urbanization In These Cities. Furthermore, This Research Is An Attempt To Comparatively Analyze The Causes Of Urbanization And To Investigate The Problems Due To Urbanization In These Cities. This Research Work Also Tries To Highlight Problems In Urban Management Of These Cities To Government Authorities.

### Literature Review

A Bulk Of Literature Has Been Produced On The Topic Of Urbanization. Though Little Work Has Been Done On The Said Topic In Pakistan. Some Of The Literature On The Topic Of Urbanization In Pakistan Is Discussed Below.

*P. Vishnu And J. Amanat Ali* Have Discussed The Industrialization In Hyderabad Who Are Of The View That Although The Industrialization Has Brought Revolution In The Field Of Job Opportunities And Increased Earning Of The People As Well As The Resources Also Increased But Due To The Industrialization The Major Problem Of Urbanization Emerged As The Challenging Social Issue For Authorities. Furthermore, They Highlighted That Industrialization Is The Major Cause Of The Urbanization In Hyderabad And That Is Why Hyderabad Is The Second Largest City Of The Sindh Province And Sixth Largest City In Overall Pakistan. According To The Authors,

Hyderabad Lost Its Glorious Past Due To Industrialization (Jalbani, 2005).

*M. Masooma And H. Arif* Have Discussed The Katchi Abaddi As A Result Of Urbanization And Low Income Settlements In Karachi. They Are Of The View That The Residents Of The Low Income Settlements Have Needs Of Requirement But There Is A Big Gap Between The Slum Residents And The Government Authorities. Government Considered Them As The Temporary Residents Of The Slum Areas, Therefore, The Government Is Not Considering For Providing The Requirements, Which Is Increasing As The Time Passes. They Have Also Highlighted As Community Organizations Are Coming Up, They Are Establishing Schools And Provide Facilities To The Dwellers Of Katchi Abaddi. The Dwellers Of Katchi Abaddi Are Initiating Their Water Distributing Networks, Buying Water From Water Tanks Established By The Community Organization. Furthermore, They Elaborated That There Is A Huge Concentration Of Illiteracy And Unemployment Among The Residents Of Katchi Abaddi Which Is Resulting In The Social Disgruntlement Of Youth, This Reason Is Compelling For Them To Adopt Illegal Ways Of Income (Hasan, 2003).

*Hasan* Has Described Different Causes Of Urbanization In Karachi, He Especially Worked On Migration From Other Parts Of The Country Towards Karachi. He Stated That Karachi, Which Is The Provincial Capital Of Sindh And At The Time Of Independence It Was The Capital Of Pakistan, During Independence When The Muslims From India Migrated To Karachi And Settled There, The Reason For The Influx Of Refugees Was Industry. Furthermore, He Highlighted The Reasons Of Migration During 2005 To 2015, He Is Of The View That There Are Two Reasons Of Migration To Karachi, Mostly From Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Kp) And Saraiki Belt Of Sindh. The First Reason Is The

Flood (2010) In Kp And Sindh Provinces, The Second Was Terrorism From 2005 To 2015 During This Decade The Terrorism Industry Was At Its Peak. Pakistan Army Took Strict Action Against Militant Elements, Especially In Erstwhile Fata And Kp Province. Moreover, In Rural Areas Of Sindh Province There Was Target Killing Of Anti Taliban Activists And Political Workers. These Reasons Have Forced The People Of Rural Areas To Migrate To Urban Areas Especially From Karachi And Hyderabad (Hasan A. , 2016).

*Shirazi And Kazmi* Have Discussed The Causes Of Migration To Lahore. They Have Described Different Reasons Of Migration Towards Lahore That Led To The Urbanization In Lahore. They Are Of The View That The Following Are The Major Causes Of Migration To Lahore. Lahore Is An Educational Hub, Punjab University, Government College, Lahore University Of Managements Sciences Are Located Here Where The Students From Kp, Sindh And Balochistan Provinces Migrate To Lahore. Another Reason Of Migration Is The Industry Located In Lahore. Furthermore, He Stated That From 1954 To 1970 Lahore Was The Capital Of West Pakistan During One Unit Scheme, So During This Era People Mostly Migrated From Other Parts Of The Country Especially Kp Province (Kazmi, 2016).

*Mahmood & Jahangir* Have Discussed That Faisalabad City Is Also Known As The Manchester Of Pakistan, That Is Because It Is The Biggest Industrial Zone In Pakistan. In Their View The Main Cause Of Urbanization In Faisalabad Is Industrialization. Most Of The People Are Migrating For Getting Jobs And Business Opportunities. They Are Of The View That The Textile Industries, Chemical Plants And Fertilizer Manufacturing Plants Are Establishing In Faisalabad, Contributing To The

Industrial Growth Of Pakistan. (Dr. Babak Mahmood, 2017).

As The Researchers Have Studied The Literature About This Topic, They Did Not Find Anything About The Said Topic. Therefore, It Is The Gap Of Knowledge. Researchers Wanted To Fill Out The Gap. There Is Not Any Research Done On The Comparative Analysis Of Urbanization On Province Of Sindh And Province Of Punjab So, In This Paper, The Researchers Try To Comparatively Analyze The Causes Of Urbanization In These Two Provinces.

### **Statement Of The Problem**

There Is A Rapid Increase Of Urbanization In Pakistan, The Pace Of Urbanization In The World Is At A Rate Of 55%, In Asia 50% And, In Pakistan The Pace Of Urbanization Is At The Rate Of 36.91%. The Research Paper Illustrates The Causes Of Urbanization As Well As Its Remedies In Order To Control The Rapid Increase Of Urbanization In Pakistan..

### **Significance Of Study**

This Research Work Will Help The Concerned Government Authorities Who Are Working In The Field Of Urbanization And Policy Maker. It Will Act As A Guideline For The Government To Adopt The Policy Which Causes Increase In The Pace Of Urbanization.

### **Research Methodology**

This Research Is Descriptive And Analytical In Nature That Includes Both Present And Historical Information On The Subject Matter And Is Based On The Analysis Derived From Primary And Secondary Qualitative Data. For This Purpose Data Was Collected From Both Primary And Secondary Sources. The Secondary

Data Was Collected From Books, Journals, Reports And Other Relevant Published Documents. It Also Contains Journals Article, Fact Books, And Other Such Sources Relevant To The Domain Of This Research. The Primary Data Was Collected Through Interview Schedule From Experts, Government Officials. The Respondents (Sample) For These Interviews Was Collected Through Purposive Sampling Techniques- A Non-Probability Sample, Which Is Selected Based On That Features Of The Population To Achieve The Objectives Of The Study. The Details Of Data Collection Tool And Sampling Are Given Below:

### **Primary Data Collection Tool**

B) Government Officials: Health Professionals, Academicians Etc.

### **Comapartive Analysis**

#### **Industrialization**

The Punjab Province Has The Best Infrastructure Provided By Its Provincial Government Of Pmln, But The Pace Of Industrialization In Punjab Is Very Slow, It Has Also Removed The Hurdles Occurred By The Bureaucratic Authorities Of The Punjab. The Punjab Has Also Allocated A 65000 Acre Land For Establishing Industries In The Province. The Punjab Government Has Done Its Best For Developing Their Infrastructure In The Province For The Past Eight Years. The Rapid Industrialization Has Occurred In Punjab Province As Compared To Other Provinces But The Pace Of Industrialization Is Still Very Slow As Compared To The Other Cities Of The World (Ahmed, 2007). As Compared To The Province Of Sindh, It Is The Home Of Small Scale Industries Where The Industries Of Essential Commodities Such As, Rice Mills, Flour Mills, Oil Mills, Ginning Factories, Farm

Primary Data Was Collected Through Interview Schedule. The Interview Schedule Was Finalized After The Review Of Relevant Literature.

### **Sampling Techniques**

A Sample Of 20 Respondents Was Selected For Interviews Through Purposive Sampling Method. Based On The Relevancy And Expertise Of The Respondents, Two Categories Of Respondents Were Included In The Sample Size:

A) Experts: Political Representatives Or Party Workers;

Products, Processing Units, Brick Kilns, Sugar Mills And Cement Factories To Produce Consumer Products. In The Province Of Sindh There Are Also Some Family Owned Businesses Which Are Able To Provide Jobs Or Wage Earning Opportunities To Few People. (Beg, 2003)

### **Migration**

After The Creation Of Pakistan About 6.5 Million Refugees Migrated To Pakistan, They Mostly Settled In The Province Of Punjab And The Small Towns In Cities Of Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan, Faisalabad And Toba Tek Singh, In This Province The Population Was 12% According To The Census Of 1931-1941 Which Was Then Increased To 90 To 192% In Census Of 1941-1951. The Reasons For The Migration Of Indian Muslims To Punjab Were That 80% Of The Refugees Migrated From Indian Punjab To Pakistani Punjab Because They Were Sharing The Same Cultural And Linguistic Links And Values. The Second Reason Was That The Facilities Were Provided To The People Of Indian Punjab So They Could Easily Migrate To Pakistani Punjab. Third

Reason, There Was Better Communication Links Between Indian Punjab And Pakistani Punjab. On One Hand There Was The Increasing Population Ratio In The Above Towns Of The Punjab But On The Other Hand The Town Of Punjab Where There Was Hindu And Sikhs Majority, Their Ratio Was Decreasing In Dera Ghazi Khan, Layyah And Rajanpur. As Compared To The Province Of Sindh Where The Urbanization Ratio Was 12% During The Population Census Of 1931-1941, The Ratio Rapidly Plunged To 29% But Is Still Very Little As Compared To Punjab Because Of The 192% Increase Of Population, It Has Only One Reason Which Is The Transfer Of Refugees From Punjab To Sindh Because Punjab Was Unable To Settle More Refugees So The Province Of Punjab Has Shifted The Remaining Refugees To Sindh And They Mostly Settled In The Metropolitan City Of Karachi And Hyderabad. (Arif Hasan, 2009)

### Metropolitan City

The Province Of Punjab Has The Metropolitan City Of Lahore Where People From Various Countries Live There. Besides, The Requirement For The Metropolitan City Is The Population 2.5 Million Where As Lahore Has A Population Of 11.14 Million. Recently In 2019 Multan Has Declared Itself As The Metropolitan

From The Government Of The Punjab.

City Of Punjab. (Tribune, 2019). Karachi Is The Only Metropolitan City Of Sindh Province, It Is Also Considered The Only Largest Metropolitan City Of Pakistan. It Is The Industrial Hub Where The Bin Qasim Port Is Also Playing An Important Part For Karachi In The Province Of Sindh To Be The Largest Metropolitan City Of Pakistan. It Is The Hub Of Finance, Banking, Stock Exchange And Other Matters To Be The Part Of Business Affairs Which Play An Important Role In The Development Of The Country. (Mahfooz, 2020)

### Educational Hub

Punjab Is The Educational Hub Of Pakistan Where 95000 Schools Are Located, 60000 Government Schools And 35000 Private Schools. The Educational Institutions Such As Bahauddin Zakriya University Multan, Islamia University Of Bahawalpur, University Of The Punjab Lahore, University Of Sargodha, University Of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agricultural University Rawalpindi. In Province Of Punjab There Are 72 Degree Awarding Institutions Recognized By Hec, In Which 44 Are Public Sector Universities And 28 Are Private Sector University, 6 Public Sector And 2 Private Sector Universities Got Charteredhip From The Government Of Pakistan And Remaining Got Charteredhip

Public Sector Universities Chartered By Government Of Punjab (Dai's)	38
Public Sector University Chartered By Government Of Pakistan (Dai's)	6
Total Public Sector Universities In Punjab (Dai's)	44
Students Statistical Data Of Public Sector Universities	283122
Dai's :- Degree Awarding Institutes	
Name Of University	Student's Statistics
1. Bahauddin Zakriya University, Multan	21444



2. Islamia University Of Bahawalpur	18807
3. University Of Punjab, Lahore	32481
4. University Of Sargodha	22219
5. University Of Agriculture, Faisalabad	19705
6. Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agricultural University, Rawalpindi	8895
Total Population Of Selected Universities	123551

(Ghulam Safdar, 2020)

The Education Process In Province Of Sindh Is Comparatively Very Low As Compared To The Province Of Punjab. In The Province Of Sindh Agha Khan University Is On The Top In The Education Institutions Of Sindh, University Of Karachi, University Of Sindh, Jinnah University For Women, Indus University. There Are Also Engineering And Medical Institutes In Province Of Sindh Which Are Dawood University Of Engineering And Technology, Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University Of Technology And Skill Development, Liaquat Institute Of Medical And Health Sciences, Baqai Medical University Etc. Province Of Sindh Is Going In Parallel Process With The Province Of Punjab.

### Infrastructure

The Province Of Sindh Has 18% Of Land Area And It Has Over 1345km Of National

Highways, 2830km Provincial Highways, 11630km Of Secondary Roads And 9912km Of Access Roads. In Recent Years The Province Of Sindh Got 400 Million Dollars For The Construction Of Yellow Line Train And Yellow Line Bus Rapid Transit. There Is Not Any Single Reform For The Public Transport Infrastructure In Province Of Punjab (Ghori, 2018). As Compared To Sindh Province Punjab Has Very Much Developed Infrastructure Which Was Developed Under The Government Of Shahbaz Sharif Who Has Ruled Over Punjab Province For More Than 10 Years. The Province Of Punjab Has Metro Launched By Shahbaz Sharif Which Came In Function From 2013 and Consists Of 27 Stops, Operated By Punjab Mass Transit Authority. Another Transport Is The Orange Line Train Which Consists Of 27.1km Length, 26 Stations, 27 Train Sets And Could Afford 245000 Passengers Per Day. (46377))

Motorways	Length (Km's)	Province
1. Karachi Northern Bypass	57	Sindh
2. Qazi Ahmed & Shahpur Jehania Road	102	Sindh
3. Ratodero-Shahdaskot-Qubo Saeed Khan	64	Sindh
4. Paberlo-Bano Aqil Section	30	Sindh
5. Pindi Bhattian-Faisalabad Motorway	52	Punjab
6. Lahore-Sahiwal Section	40	Punjab
7. Okara Bypass	14	Punjab
8. Rahimyar Khan-Tmp Section	80	Punjab
9. Rehabilitation Of Bund Road Lahore	19	Punjab

## Culture

The People Of Punjab In Past History Have Faced A Lot Of Invasions Which Have Compelled Them Towards Migration To Other Areas, This Reasons Has Given The Purpose To The People Of Punjab To Be Adaptable To External Influences. The People Of Punjab Are Liberal And Flexible. The Culture Of Punjab Is Greatly Influenced From Sufism Like Shah Abdul Latif Bhatai, Sachal Sarmast, Shiekh Bahauddin Zakriya (R.A) And Sultan Bahu Are Famous In Sufism In The Culture Of Punjab. There Is Distinction Between Southern Punjab And Northern Punjab. Northern Punjab Is Very Developed And Urbanized Where As Southern Punjab Is Mostly Rural And Backwards. As Compared To The Culture Of Punjab, Sindh Culture Is 7000 Years Old And Came Into Existence When Dravidians Invaded By Aryan That Gave An Upward Movement To Indus Valley Civilization. Sindhis Are The Soft Spoken People And Their Culture Is Characterized By Folk Music.

## Sea Ports

The Province Of Sindh Has Two Sea Ports I.E. Karachi Port And Bin Qasim Port. Karachi Port Is The Largest Port In South Asia And The Busiest Port Of Pakistan. It Handles About 70% Of The Nation's Cargo. The Port Qasim Is A Deep Water Seaport Situated On The Coastline Of Arabian Sea Which Handles About 35% Of The Nation's Cargo. This Port Is Situated On 12000 Acre Land; There Is Also An Industrial Zone Of Pakistan Steel Mills, K-Electric Bin Qasim Power Plant, And Export Processing Zone And Korangi Industrial Area. The Bin Qasim Port Is Managed By Semi-Autonomous Government Body. (Shah, 2016)

## Health Facilities

The Province Of The Punjab Has 3000 Subsidized Health Facilities Which Consist Of Lower Level To Upper Level, Basic Health Unit (Bhu), Tehsil Headquarter Hospital (Thq), District Headquarter Hospital (Dhq). The Province Of Punjab Is Consist Of 2496 Bhu Spread Across The Province. The Province Of Punjab Has Facilitated By Providing Large Hospitals Having Health Technological Equipments, It Also Has Qualitative Staff Which Is Supervised By Medical Superintendents And Senior Doctors. There Are 34 Dhq's And 88 Thq's In Province Of The Punjab. In Province Of Punjab There Are 23 Teaching Hospitals In Which 11 Are In Lahore And Remaining Are In The Other Cities Of Punjab. The Teaching Hospitals Have Equipment By Advanced Health Requirement Having Highly Experienced Doctors. (Micheal Callen, 2013). As Compared To Punjab, Sindh Has 757 Bhu's, 49 Thq's And 14 Dhq's While There Are 8 Teaching Hospitals In Sindh. Sindh Government Has Planned To Manage 750000 To 1000000 People In Dhq's, They Have Analyzed That In Province Of Sindh They Required 50 To 65 Dhq's, 100 To 200 Thq's To Fulfill Health Requirements For 48 Million People Of Sindh. (Japan International Cooperation Agency(Jica)International Techno Center Co., 2018)

## Development Authorities

There Are Lahore Development Authority, Gujranwala Development Authority, Faisalabad Development Authority, Rawalpindi Development Authority, Multan Development Authority, And Bahawalpur Development Authority. The Lahore Development Authority Was Establish On The 3<sup>rd</sup> Of April 1975 By Provincial Assembly Of *Punjab Under Lahore*

*Development Authority Act 197*. It Is The Autonomous Body Under The Control Of Secretary Housing And Development Authority. Lahore Development Authority Has Control Over Katchi Abadis, Hidden Properties, Estate Management, Land Development, Commercialization, Housing And Road Infrastructure (Shoaib, 2019). In Province Of Sindh There Are Malir Development Authority, Karachi Development Authority And Sindh Coastal Development Authority, Lyari Development Authority (Transport And Communication, 2007).

### Conclusion

The Diversity Of Urban Change Within Pakistan Both In Terms Of Regional Differences And Differences Over Time And The Multiplicity Of Factors That Influence Urban Change And The Complexity Of Their Interconnections. In This Research Work Some Imperative Feature Of Urbanization In Pakistan Has Been Documented And Considered. Core Conclusion Is Listed Below.

In Pakistan The Urban Population Is Unequally Dispersed. Huge Pockets Of Urbanisation Exists In The Province Of Sindh, Where Almost Half Of The Population Is Already Urbanised, While In The Provinces Of N.W.F.P And Baluchistan It Is Too Low (16.87% And 23.89% Respectively).

I. The Population Growth Of The 10 Big Cities Of Pakistan Over The Past Two Decades Indicate That The Problem Of Urbanisation In Mainly Restricted To Major Cities And

Ultimately Causing Considerable Problem There.

ii. Apart From Faisalabad, Karachi And Hyderabad (Where The Population Take A Big Leap During 1941-61), The Rate Of Urbanisation, With The Passage Of Time, Increases Steadily For The Other Major Cities Of Pakistan.

iii. The Population Growth Of These Large Cities In The Same Interval Of Time Showing Zigzag Pattern, Which Means That Population Growth Varies From City To City During The Period. However, The Growth Pattern Of Each City Over The Past 40 Years Showing Consistent Rising Trend.

iv. The Projected Figure Of The Total Population For The Year 2030 Is 244.1155 Million, By The Time When The Percentage Of Population Urbanised Is Expected To Climb To 49.45%.

v. The Urbanisation Rate In The Province Of Punjab Matches With The Overall Rate Prevailing In The Country. This Pattern Is Expected To Be Followed In The Future.

vi. For The Highest Urbanised Province Of Sindh It Is Expected That The Rate Of Urbanisation Will Slow Down In The Future. In Contrast, The Lower Urbanised Provinces Of Baluchistan And Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Are Projected To Show High Rates Of Urbanization In The Future.

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