

PROBLEMS OF URBANIZATION IN QUETTA CITY: AN URBAN GEOGRAPHY PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper an attempt has been made to evaluate the problems of urbanization in Quetta City and its spatial dimensions. The article summarizes the relevant information and data with the end goal of evaluating major urban challenges being faced by the people in Quetta. Similarly, the article explores and examines urban security along with necessary solutions. Urban issues are found to be rising day by day specifically due to specific agendas. The global question in present market is regarding the implementation of suitable strategies for attaining consumed resources in a city. In Quetta, it has become obvious that the value of the single situation is effective in terms of contributing towards the development of specific situations. Moreover, the inequality as well as the segregation seems to be common because it is challenging for global inequality concerns.

BACKGROUND

This paper is about the problems of urbanization in Quetta City and its spatial dimensions. The article summarizes the relevant information and data with the end goal of evaluating major urban challenges being faced by the people in Quetta. Similarly, the article explores and examines urban security along with necessary solutions. The overall summary of article is also added in this article.

Major Urban Challenges

Quetta is the capital city of Baluchistan, Pakistan. In the present era, almost 140 years after its establishment, Quetta is found to be the home for approximately 3 million people. The city is determined to be accommodating 30 times more people than its original capacity. Baluchistan itself is the largest province of Pakistan because it covers 43% of geographical area of the country. Currently, the economy of the province is found to be largely based on the natural resources that are extracted by people (Ilyas, Khattak, Nasir, Qurashi and Durrani, 2010). As per the study of Gazdar, Kaker and Khan (2010), the urban challenges are regarded as common for developing countries and cities because the urban network of the cities, villages and towns are likely to encompass almost all of the aspects of environment which shapes economy, social and societal interactions. Crisp, Morris and Refstie (2012); Hameed and Nadeem (2006) declared that urbanization is found to be an integral part

of country's economic growth. Recently, urbanization is regarded as an integral part process that relate with economic growth and societal development.



Figure 1: Housing Challenges in Quetta



Figure 2: Urban Challenges in Quetta

(Source: The World Bank, 2017).

In Baluchistan, urbanization tempo is determined to be high; in fact, Quetta indicates integration of steady growth and overall development. In the city of Quetta, absence of effective planning and enforcement has significantly

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increased the poor state of the housing stock. The lack of plan implementation in the city of Quetta has advanced congestion and traffic problems specifically within urban area (Shaw, 2015). Approximately, since 50 years, Quetta has encountered significant changes that can make up the city. Initially, the country intended to accommodate around 50,000 people who now support more than 1 million people. City of Quetta is found to be rapidly growing and expanding specifically on the basis of prime and agricultural land. IN likewise manner, the expansion further relates with the groundwater recharge zones (Ghani, 2012). Thereby, it has been estimated that up to half of population is found to be housed and linked with the *Kachi Abadies*. In addition, the new housing schemes in the city are further found to be developed because they are related with prime agricultural land. Moreover, in the city of Quetta, several residential colonies are established because they form common core of the whole state. Throughout the process of establishing colonial era, it has been noted that specific colonies are not improved effectively (Khan, Khan andKakar, 2013).

Another major issue in Baluchistan is found to be affected by plethora of specific natural and human induced hazards. These hazards naturally include; earthquakes, landslides, floods, sea tides and drought (Qadeer, 2014). On contrary, the human induced disasters are regarded as; civil unrest, refugees, terrorism and health epidemics. Moreover, the water transport accidents are also common humanly induced disasters. These disasters are likely to impose significant consequences on sustainable development of city of Quetta. The urban challenges in the city are further acknowledged in terms of the availability of potable water which is certainly the most important and significant concern within urban areas of Baluchistan (Mahar, Knapen andVerbeeck, 2017). Certainly, the withdrawal rate given depicts that in next 20 years the water reservoirs will be exhausted completed. This anticipation is developed due to the supply and demand situation (Qadeer, 2014).

According to Aqeel, Akbarand Dhingra (2015), 800,000 people Quetta complained that they are living without the proper sanitation as well as drainage facilities. In different areas of city of Quetta, *Kachi Abadies* are settled which predominantly settles low income for people. Socially, urbanization face issues in terms of disparity of gender. Correspondingly, the social issues are related with the lack of empowerment of women. Consequently, several social infrastructures are found to be inadequate because they offer specific facilities. Accordingly, Jatoo, Fu, Saengkrod, and Mastoi (2016) stated that the absence of the primary health care services and facilities are regarded as effective for the societal development. Generally, unemployment rate is also causing issues and challenges for the society. In accordance to Qadeer (2014), urban issues have risen in recent years indicating it as one of the important global

questions. In fact, urban issues have significantly become important concerns for related associates. Generally, the criteria are related with the global acceptance of investors that hardly manipulates the official strategy.

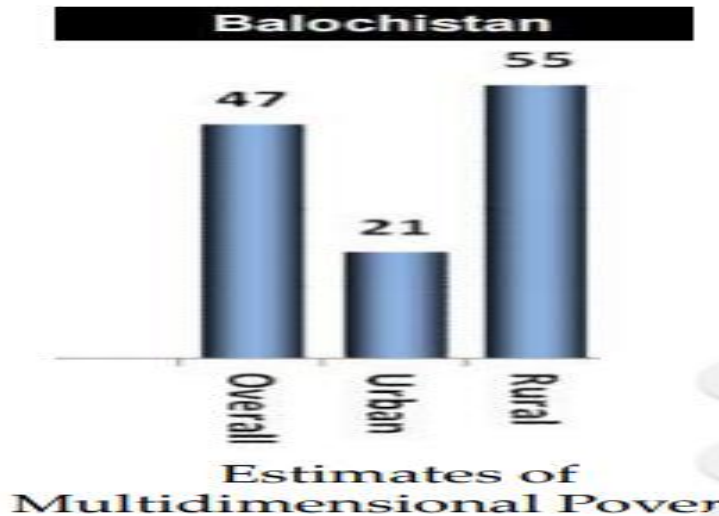


Figure 3: Multidimensional poverty in Baluchistan

(Source: Rasheed, Zeeshan and Zaidi, 2017)

In Quetta, urban poverty exceeds 52% of overall household that relates with the blow poverty in Baluchistan. The challenges for the country are acknowledged in terms of limited accesses that are safe for the purpose of drinking water. Certainly, in Quetta, the weak coverage of the disturbing elements is also accountable of contributing towards the development of social challenges (Rasheed, Zeeshan and Zaidi, 2017). Moreover, the distribution of the educational facilities is largely related with the female population. In certain, it rectifies the inequitable distribution of the overall public sector that examines the expenditures specifically between urban and rural areas. Socially, city faces challenges in Oterms of ethnic, extremis, terrorism and general law. The general law and order situations can also contribute towards the challenges that occur for city of Quetta. Most likely, the housing demand and supply gaps are accountable of leading towards the societal urban challenges (Breuste, Anwar, Nawaz and Rani, 2017).

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Figure 4: Challenges for people in Quetta

Typically, the increased rural as well as urban migrations are found to be trending because they are effective in contributing towards the shortage of housing stock that is available (Rasheed, Zeeshan and Zaidi, 2017). Qadeer (2014) cited that urbanization is accelerating with a specific exponential rate within the developing countries. In fact, in present era, it has become the most modern trend occurred due to the globalization in the world. The globalized elements and trends that effective in providing support for technological innovation. Crisp, Morris and Refstie (2012); Hameed and Nadeem (2006) declared that the traditional management is effective in upgrading modernized level exposures. Argumentatively, Tareen (2016) explained that technological developments are suitable in terms of contributing towards the minimization of natural impacts. The innovative technology is effective in terms of offering exposure for urbanized regions.

The urbanization trends are offering steady growth because they refer to the development of drainage facilities. In Quetta, several housing schemes are effective in adequately managing major cities (Khan, Khan and Kakar, 2013). These cities comprise of housing schemes they are developed in accordance with outskirts of large cities. The new housing schemes are developed in accordance with the increased level of housing based demands (Ilyas, Khattak, Nasir, Qurashi and Durrani, 2010). Moreover, the housing schemes are adequately maximizing housing schemes because they are to be developed for larger cities. The increased housing demand can cause urban struggles because they are offering different schemes. These schemes are related with the housing demands that cause urban issues for the overall development of the society. The

residential meetings and enforcements are also relating with agricultural lands. These lands are strengthening enforcement measures because they effectively develop guidelines for defining urban areas (Ghani, 2012).

These areas are effective for the implementation of decentralized elements because they contribute towards the economic opportunities. The development of decentralization can strengthen economic opportunities because they cause rural and semi-urban housing stock. Moreover, it has been determined that in Quetta, the rural/urban revenues are effective in sharing semi-structured investments. These investments are accountable of contributing towards preservations of culture and heritage. Certainly, the urban rural can leads towards the development of revenue sharing for the investment development (Khan, Khan and Kakar, 2013).

Urban Security

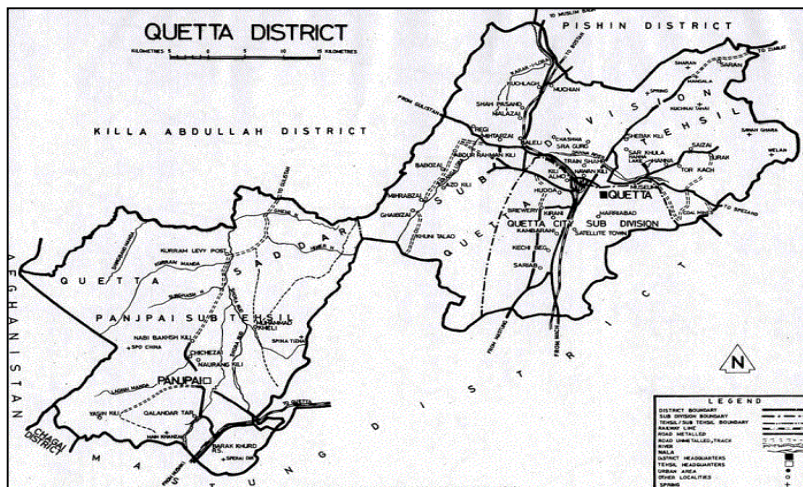
The security of Quetta city is threatening for the ethnic, terrorism, extremism and general concerns. These concerns are accountable of increasing the internal as well as external conflicts. To be specific, the organizational support is effective for emergency because it is based on civilized elements (Ilyas, Khattak, Nasir, Qurashi and Durrani, 2010). These civilized elements form the community based associations. The security concerns in the city are rising due to the increased gap existing between adequate and unplanned societal risks. These risks are effective in contributing towards housing demands because they are leading towards urban poor development elements (Qadeer, 2014). Accordingly, Jatoo, Fu, Saengkrod, and Mastoi (2016) stated that the security concerns can also be attained in accordance with the housing schemes because they are to be developed in accordance with outskirts. Several cities and regions are there that include farm growth and development. In accordance to Qadeer (2014), the law enforcing factors are accountable of driving different zones because they strengthen the agricultural land development.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study Area

The area of this study is the City of Quetta. Quetta is the capital city of Balochistan province. Quetta is the most urbanized area of Balochistan and connected with good transportation network connecting Afghanistan and RCD Highway and the adjoining Districts (Figuer-5).

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Figuer-5: Transportation Network in Quetta

Source: GOP (1998)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In accordance to Qadeer (2014), the decentralization of the urban development elements is effective in integrating economic opportunities are also likely to relate with the Quetta districts. The water shortage can also contribute towards the lack of planning specifically for the unchecked tube wells. This increase in the uncheck tube wells, the issues are rising for migrated people. Accordingly, Jatoo, Fu, Saengkrod, and Mastoi (2016) argued that the people migrating have water scarcity issue because it funds increased water supply. The targeted people are killing different cities because it contributes towards the development of security situations. Qadeer (2014) cited that these security issues are effective in controlling barriers that arise for major issues in the city. The parliamentary conditions in the country are playing a major role in expanding the conditions that elect provincial aspects. As per the study of Gazdar, Kaker and Khan (2010), the developments of rural areas are also effective in contributing towards housing stock because it is effective in strengthening the transport network. Several cultural and social values are there that can relate with the reservation of rural access to soft loans. These loans are effectively maximizing infrastructures because they deliver the services that are required to be improved. Particularly, in Baluchistan, the residential planning can facilitate in protecting zones that are based on prime elements.

Crisp, Morris and Refstie (2012); Hameed and Nadeem (2006) declared that the systematic urban planning can play a significant role in providing high priority because they play a major role in rising urban growth. The establishment potential characteristics are related with the regional

economic development factors. The population growth is effective because it is a long term process for the planned principle management. Different parameters are found to be structured specifically because they offer systematic urban plan execution. Crisp, Morris and Refstie (2012) argued that solving problems in Quetta has no direction or view. In fact, the future parts anticipate that Quetta is the problem for emerging concerns specifically because they are of elite class of Quetta. According to Aqeel, Akbar and Dhingra (2015), the Baluchistan ministry is accountable of improving living standards because privileged classes require execution of degree comfort. Mainly, the problems in Quetta are effective in bothering the people living in Quetta city.

Crisp, Morris and Refstie (2012) argued that the comfort based elements are effective in contributing towards the problem faced for the people in Quetta. Largely, the Quetta concerns are playing a major role in integrating Quetta citizens. These citizens are found to be emerging with the elite class of Quetta. The major development within this regard is effective in contributing towards the standard living of people.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be affirmed that Urbanization issues are rapidly growing and developing in Quetta. Urban issues are found to be rising day by day specifically due to specific agendas. The global question in present market is regarding the implementation of suitable strategies for attaining consumed resources in a city. In Quetta, it has become obvious that the value of the single situation is effective in terms of contributing towards the development of specific situations. Moreover, the inequality as well as the segregation seems to be common because it is challenging for global inequality concerns. The issues are globally recognized because several investors are there who hardly invest towards the societal development and maintenance. Typically, the solutions for urban problems and challenges are effective providing s services that are suitable for the urban arrivals. These arrivals are difficult for the capacity constrained for the housing practices. These practices are leading towards the management of healthcare. The educational sectors are maximizing the growing masses that are influencing population in the country.

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