

LECTURE # 03

URBANIZATION

Department: City and Regional Planning, LCWU
Subject : Urban Renewal and Conservation
Course Code: Maj/ Crp-303
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DEFINITIONS

▶ Word “Urbanization” can be interpreted as per follows:

- **Demographic Interpretation** views it as a process in which an increasing population of a country's population is concentrated in urban areas, as well as an increasing proportion in the country's largest urban centers.

- **Structural or Economic Interpretation** related it to the activities of the whole population but primarily to changes in economic structures accompanying industrialization under capitalism.

HOW URBANIZATION PROCEEDS?

- ▶ It proceed in two ways:
 - The multiplication of the point of concentration.
 - Increasing in size of individual concentrations
- ▶ It proceeds from a state of less concentration to a state of more concentration.

URBANIZATION TRENDS

- ▶ Asia's urban population was around 590 million in 1975 which raised to 1.2 billion in 1995.
- ▶ According to population projection, Asia's urban population will raise to 2.2 billion by the year 2015 (United Nations)
- ▶ Proportion of urban population in Asia was 24.62% in 1995 and expected to be 47.60% in 2015 (World Bank).

URBANIZATION TRENDS

- ▶ Almost 70% of the whole urban population of Asia was living in only 10 mega cities in 1995.
- ▶ Considerable increase in ranking of Karachi and Lahore by population among the mega cities of Asia is expected by 2015.
- ▶ By 2030, urban population of Pakistan will be 50%.

CAUSES

▶ Three major causes are:

- **Natural Increase:** When the birth rate is more than death rate in urban areas.
- **Migration**
 - ✓ **Net Rural Urban Migration:** When movement/migration of people from rural areas to urban areas is more than the one from urban areas to rural.
 - ✓ **Push Factors** are the forces which compel to people to leave their rural areas like;
 - Less job opportunities
 - Less health and educational facilities : etc

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- ✓ Pull Factors are the forces which attract the people towards urban areas like;
 - Better job opportunities
 - Better health and educational facilities; etc
- ✓ **International Migration:** When people migrate from their areas to cross borders for any reason.
- **Expansion of Urban Areas:** As urban areas are expanding , more and more rural areas are becoming urbanized.

CONSEQUENCES

▶ **PHYSICAL CONSEQUENCES**

- Lesser physical infrastructure available
- Creation of slums and Squatter Settlements/Katchi Abadis
- Acute shortage of developed urban land
- Over burdened transportation facilities

▶ **ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES**

- Rate of employment for migrants remain less than rate of urbanization.
- Drastic inequalities of income and wealth
- Lesser urban public finance

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▶ **SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES**

- Increase in crime rate
- Urban public health become endangered
- Urban life disconnects socially
- Urban youth finds it difficult to attain higher education
- Juvenile delinquency

▶ **PLANNING CONSEQUENCES**

- Rapid obsolescence of physical plan.
- Unparalleled growth of cities.