



6th International Conference on Urban and Regional Planning

18th - 19th November 2022



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Sindh Education Department



18th - 19th November 2022

City Campus, NED University

Maulana Din Mohammad

Wafai Road, Karachi

CONFERENCE THEME DESIGN BY SAFIA ASIF & SARAH ATHER KHAN
LAYOUT AND EDITING BY SARAH ATHER KHAN

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MESSAGE BY VICE CHANCELLOR



Dr. Sarosh Hashmat Lodi,
*Vice Chancellor
NED University,
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In light of the upcoming 6th International Conference on Urban and Regional Planning “Cities and the Poor” it gives me great pleasure to express my opinions. NED University worked hard to combat the situation by efficiently adapting technology interventions to provide best learning environment to its students and engaging researchers scholastically through digitally organizing events with a mission to make research and development, and innovation a strategic priority for the university, as these are essential elements for the sustainable development and economic growth of the country.

The problems facing the urban poor are increasing quickly. The lack of nearly all housing and shelter options, the lack of official employment and livelihood alternatives, the restricted access to health care and education, and the limited likelihood of attaining citizenship are a few examples. Urban poor people frequently perceive access to justice and administrative response as difficulties. There is a sensed need to consider, analyse, and discover feasible solutions to these persistent social and economic problems that affect developing nations.

This event is continuation of series of seminars being organized since 2004 to provide a platform to architects, planners, academicians and researchers to share scholarly research on emerging issues of the time. I would like to express my appreciation to all organizing team of Department of Architecture and planning who right from its inception has been engaged in organizing research oriented endeavors for an ambient academic environment for its students and research scholars. I hope your discussion will be successful. With sincere goodwill

Dr. Sarosh Hashmat Lodi
Vice Chancellor

MESSAGE BY DEAN

I am honored and privileged to share my thoughts on the 6th International Conference on Urban and Regional Planning, being organized by NED University. The theme of this conference is very relevant, given the challenges experienced by the underprivileged in cities across the developing world. Observations from Karachi and elsewhere inform that poor find it very difficult to access urban basic services, housing, social infrastructure and above all, a right to dwell in cities. Where ever they built informal abodes, they came across direct evictions or constant threats. In this backdrop, their vulnerabilities have compounded. The relatively old arrangements of regularization of informal settlements, provision of targeted land supply for housing and assistance through municipal programmes are diminishing fast. All who can pay the upfront prices and bear the conditions of market-based transactions only survive. The fundamental question remains as to how a living city can survive without working classes? Perhaps this conference and the invaluable deliberations shall offer some clues!

I welcome all the guests, dignitaries, paper presenters and panelists to this useful event. I sincerely hope that we all learn together the various dimensions of these pressing matters through the papers, presentations and panel discussions to position our actions for the larger public good. I also request all our students to actively engage in these discourses and benefit from the wisdom of conference delegates and speakers.



Dr. Noman Ahmed,
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MESSAGE BY CHAIRPERSON



Prof. Dr. Anila Naeem

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On behalf of the Department of Architecture and Planning, N.E.D University and the Organizing Committee of the **6th International Conference on Urban and Regional Planning (CURP 2022)** I welcome the speakers, panelists and all attendees for an active participation in the two-day program of deliberations revolving around the theme of ‘**Cities and the Poor**’. The debates and discussions of technical sessions for this year’s conference are focused on the issues of marginalized existence of the under-privileged masses, struggling for sustenance on a daily basis. From basic amenities and infrastructure services, to healthcare, education and housing; the challenges of survival of the poor in cities are immense. It is hoped that the deliberation in this conference will provide useful leads to tackle the situations for larger benefit of society.

In response to our call for papers 21 abstracts were received, of which 11 were shortlisted for inviting full papers, and after the peer review process 8 papers have been included in the conference program. In addition, there are a couple of invited papers. I also feel pride in sharing the news of UNESCO Chair for ‘Sustainable Metropolitan Regions’, established in NED University this year, and in the concluding session a dedicated segment has been included to orient the audience on the objectives of this initiative, and its connection with the larger issues under discussion.

Our conventional format of having the conference physically in our campus, was affected in past two years due to the pandemic. In 2020 we had to switch to a completely online format, whereas in 2021 a hybrid option was explored. This year we are happy to return back to our conventional format with the entire proceedings being hosted physically at the campus. However, keeping in mind, the benefits of larger outreach and global connectivity allowed by “online” format, arrangements have been made for parallel live streaming of all the sessions.

The CURP 2022 organizing team welcomes our learned speakers, esteemed panelists and all our honorable guests, at the venue and connected online; encouraging an enthusiastic participation contributing to the discussions.

MESSAGE BY CONFERENCE CONVENOR

I am happy to share my views on the 5th edition of the Conference on Urban and Regional Planning that is being organized by the Department of Architecture and Planning at NED University. As many of us may remember, the platform initially evolved as an annual seminar in 2004 that continued for about a decade. Thereafter the moot transformed into a full fledged conference, organized every year. I take this opportunity to mention the previous edition which was organized through a digital mode due to the restrictions of the pandemic. Despite the challenges, the organizers were able to reach out to a vast audience and generate multitude of healthy debates in a situation where public health itself was at stake! Hence it made the theme of present edition of the conference. It is heartening to learn that after the trauma of the pandemic, the CURP is taking place in a physical mode albeit under strict compliance of public health directives. It is particularly encouraging to see that CURP has attained substantial intellectual traction and attracts thinking minds and eloquent beings from across the globe.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the department, members of the organizing committee and students for making this moot a thumping success year after year.



Ar. Fariha Tahseen

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CONFERENCE BACKGROUND

The Department of Architecture and Planning, NED University has organized eleven seminars on urban and regional planning successively from 2004 to 2016. This series of seminar has been able to provide a platform to architects, planners, academia, industry and researchers to share their scholarly research on emerging issues, evolving concepts and new body of knowledge in the field of urban and regional planning. These seminars focused on broad issues of education, practice, learning from experiences; planning and managing urban change; planning in a globalizing world; interface of planning with the market economy; urbanization and secondary cities; dynamics of land in planning; housing for all; planning for people; and planning and institutional arrangements. Research scholars and experts from various countries presented their papers, which were later on published as eight separate volumes of seminar proceedings - distributed free of cost to the concerned individuals, institutions and academic links.

Since year 2017, the scope of this Seminar was extended to International Conference. This enhancement in scale of seminar has proven to be a stimulating junction for scholarly debates, discussions, networking and partnerships for future research activities. Till date the department of Architecture and planning has hosted three International Conferences of Urban and Regional Planning (CURP) for the following themes.

1st CURP- Urban Resilience and Adaptation

2nd CURP- Cities Beyond City

3rd CURP- Innovation in Planning and Practice

4th CURP- Retaining City Histories: An Approach to Integrated Planning

5th CURP- Perspectives on Pandemic: Impact on Urban Pedagogies, Research & Practice

A sizable number of International and national experts deliberated at length on key matters related to above stated themes. Few selected papers from the conference were published in peer reviewed biannual research journal of Department of Architecture and Planning 'Journal of Research in Architecture and Planning'. Links to the journal can be found on the department's web-page, i.e.

https://jrpn.neduet.edu.pk/online_submission.html

CONFERENCE THEME

Cities, as large and complex human settlements are observed to be reservoirs of opportunities for economic well-being, human and social development. The city and its centripetal attraction for folks from the hinterland are due to its economic, social and cultural features. Alternatively natural disasters, loss of livelihoods, conflicts and related factors push the vulnerable to move to cities for the sake of survival. The rapid urbanization as unprecedented growth of cities poses several challenges and repercussions. This leads to delve into several questions such as; are urban cities meant to be socially, culturally, economically, politically, geographically, environmentally equitable and inclusive for all? Are cities capable of serving their residents and other category of beneficiaries proportionately to their growth? Besides migration, what are other variables perpetuating urban stresses?

Intensive unplanned urban sprawl leads to worst forms of poverty, with local governments unable to provide services for all people. Scale and depth of poverty underpins several issues faced by predominantly poor population. High rental costs compel urban poor to choose peripheral locations to acquire land they can afford. The incremental construction of houses, using low cost building materials is challenged to be climatically responsive, functionally adequate, low cost as well as durable. Acquiring lease and regularization from government is another complicated procedure to be followed. Being distant from city center adds to transportation cost. Absence of financial and technical support in planning and services leads to poor quality and overcrowded houses. Poor provision for sanitation, drainage and solid waste collection is yet another challenge. Lack of safe and readily available water supply forces people to rely on water vendors who charge much higher as compared to cost of piped water connections. Affording healthcare for children or keeping them at school is another unaffordable expense for the poor.

Challenges for the urban poor are multiplying fast. Near complete denial to housing and shelter opportunities, absence of possibilities for livelihood and employment in formal sector, limited access to health care and education, constrained possibilities of obtaining domiciles and citizenship are some mentions. Access to justice and administrative response are commonly viewed challenges to urban poor. There is a felt need to deliberate, analyses and evolve compatible solutions to these chronic social and economic ailments impacting developing countries. The theme of the conference ‘The City and the Poor’ draws attention to deliberate on the issues of urban poverty, housing and tenure security, financial and technological assistance in low cost house construction, generally across the globe, and particularly in Pakistan.

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

DAY 1 – 18th November 2022, Friday (02:00 pm onward)

INAUGURAL SESSION

- 02:30 Recitation from Holy Quran
- 02:40 Welcome Address by Prof. Dr. Anila Naeem, Chairperson DAP-NED University
- 02:50 Conference Keynote Address “Rewarding Resilience or Trashing the Poor? Reimagining 'the Public' in Urban Solid Waste Management in Pakistan” by Prof.Dr. Josephine Beall, Emeritus Professor and Distinguished Research Fellow, London School of Economics, UK
- 03:10 Report Presentation “Study of Urban Challenges in Karachi from the Perspective of its Poor Communities”, Lead researcher Arif Hasan and Team, Presented by Amal Hashim
- 03:30 Question Answer Session
- 03:50 Address by the Chief Guest
- 04:05 Presiding Remarks by Prof.Dr. Sarosh Hashmat Lodi, Vice Chancellor NED University
- 04:20 Vote of Thanks by Fariha Tahseen, Convenor Conference
- 04:30 Hi Tea

DAY 2 – 19th November 2022, Saturday (09:00 am onward)

- 9:30 Opening Presentation on Report “MPLD 2050 – Case Study of a Work in Progress” by Distinguished Speaker Kamil Khan Mumtaz

TECHNICAL SESSION-1: Social Inclusivity of Poor Communities

- 09:50 “Socio-Spatial Exclusion, Urban Sustainability: Inclusive and Socially Equitable Cities; The Urban Poor – a Presence or a Production?” by Aamina Shahid, COMSATS Isb (Physical)
- 10:10 “DUMPED IN SILOS: Empirical Study On The Spatial Dimension Of Social Exclusion Of Urban Poor” by S.M.M.Sanjune, Dr.F.R.Arooz and Dr.H.Munasinghe, SiriLanka and George Brown College, Toronto, Canada (Live)
- 10:30 “Social Exclusion And Spatial Locations Of Marginalized Communities In Indian Cities” by Mohd Resaal Ansari, India and Nazish Abid, Department of Architecture and Interior Design, University of Bahrain (Recorded)
- 10:50 “The Langer: People’s History of Hunger” by Dr.Noman Baig, Habib University, Karachi (Physical)

11:10 Panel Discussion and Question-Answer Session

11:30 Networking and Tea Break

Panelists: *Farhan Anwer, Mohammad Younus Baloch, Dr.Suneela Ahmed*

Moderator: *Dr.Masooma Shakir*

TECHNICAL SESSION-2 : Spatial Planning & Development Stance

11:50 “Economic Reforms, Urbanisation and the Poor in India”, by Dr.Kalim Siddiqui, University of Huddersfield, UK (Live)

12:10 “Incremental Development as a Solution to the Low-Income Housing Problem” by Prof. Dr. Syed Shabih ul-Hassan Zaidi and Dr. Muhammad Haroon Siddique (Physical)

12:30 “Re-conceptualizing the Urban Informalities: A Case Study of Duaripara Slum, Dhaka “, by Dr. Syeda Jafrina Nancy and Tasmim Fatima Wahhab, MIST, Mirpur Cantonment, Dhaka, Bangladesh (Recording)

12:50 “Sustaining Small Towns Livelihoods Through Cluster Development Approaches in Indigenous Craft: A Case Study of Wooden Crafts of Silanwali” by Fatimah Shah, Husnain Ijaz and Agha Tayyab Illyas, The Urban Unit, Planning and Development Board Lahore (Physical)

01:10 Panel Discussion and Question-Answer

01:30 Lunch, Networking and Namaz Break

Panelists: *Azhar Usman, Prof. Josephine Beall, Riaz Kamlani*

Moderator: *Dr.Saeed ud Din Ahmed*

CONCLUDING SESSION; Sustainable Urban Regions and the Urban Poor _ UNESCO Chair

Session Chair: *Prof.Dr.Noman Ahmed (Dean AMS, NED University Karachi)*

02:30 Rapporteur Remarks by Dr.Masooma Shakir

02:50 Visual Screening – Documentary

03:10 Presentation by Prof. Dr. Noman Ahmed

03:30 Panel Discussion & Question Answer Session

04: 05 Concluding Remarks

04:15 Souvenir/ Certificates Distribution

04:25 Vote of Thanks by Rabia Asim, Conference Co-Convenor

04:30 Networking and Tea

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Professor Jo Beall

*Emeritus Professor and
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Jo Beall is Emeritus Professor and Distinguished Policy at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). Formerly Director of Education and Cultural Engagement at the British Council and Deputy Vice Chancellor of the University of Cape Town (UCT), she has worked extensively across sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Her research has focused on urban poverty and development, urban services, cities in conflict affected and fragile states, women and gender, and international higher education policy. She has published numerous books and articles, is a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences and the Royal Society of Arts and has an Honorary Doctorate from the Open University.

Rewarding Resilience or Trashing the Poor?

Reimagining 'the Public' in Urban Solid Waste Management in Pakistan

This paper reflects on progress since research was first conducted by myself and others on the involvement of formal and informal workers in municipal solid waste management in the cities of Faisalabad and Karachi in the mid-1990s. At that point the concern was how to ensure recognition of the rights and contributions of those working in the informal waste economy in the context of a donor agenda that advocated privatisation of the sector. Privatisation has taken place but with greater caution and not as extensively as envisaged thirty years ago. There have been differential impacts on workers and micro-enterprises involved in waste collection in and between the two cities. These are discussed, alongside the potential for Pakistan to mirror trends elsewhere, where informal waste workers and/or their enterprises are being formally integrated into municipal waste collection, retrieval and recycling systems and fairly remunerated. The paper concludes by exploring such innovations in Pakistan and the potential for these micro-privatisations of primary collection services and waste recovery and reuse to contribute to a new political imaginary of the public.

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DINTINGUISHED SPEAKER



Arif Hasan

*Architect & Planner,
Activist, Teacher, Social
Researcher and Writer*

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Arif Hasan is a Pakistani architect and planner, activist, teacher, social researcher and writer. He studied architecture at the Oxford Polytechnic, worked in Europe in architect's offices, and on his return to Karachi in 1968, established an independent practice, which slowly evolved into dealing with national and international urban planning and development issues.

He has taught at Pakistani and European universities and lectured widely. His important Architectural Works include SOS Children's Village, Karachi, Orangi Pilot Project, Pakistan Institute of Labor Education and Research Complex, Karachi, Crescent Model School, Lahore and Sind Zamindar Hotel conservation, Karachi. Currently, his involvements include documenting Karachi's history and development issues and the process of social change in Pakistan along with his private practice of Architecture and Planning.

For his unparalleled and selfless devotion he received Life Time Achievement Award of the Institute of Architects Pakistan (2003); Hilal-e-Imtiaz for Public Service of the Government of Pakistan (2001) and World Habitat Award of the British Housing Foundation that was conferred on the Orangi Pilot Project-Research & Training Institute (2000).

DINTINGUISHED SPEAKER

Kamil Khan Mumtaz, is a practicing architect based in Lahore. He completed his academic training in the field from Architectural Association, School of Architecture London in the 1960s. After completing his academic training he worked in London for two years in the field and then took up the responsibility of an educationist and taught in West Africa before returning to Pakistan to continue his practice and simultaneously pursuing the field of academics as well. Between 1966 and 1975, he taught and then served as the head of the National College of Arts, Lahore.

Kamil Khan Mumtaz is also an author with a number of publications under his belt which include Architecture in Pakistan, A Century of Art, The Development of Pre Stressed Concrete: a Historical Analysis, to name a few. Kamil sahib is Member, Board of Governors, Lok Virsa and Pakistan National Fund for Cultural Heritage. In 1993, he was awarded the Tamgha-e-Imtiaz by the Government of Pakistan for services to architecture.



Kamil Khan Mumtaz

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AUTHOR'S PROFILE



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Aamina Shahid is trained as an Architect from SADA, NUST, and as an Urban Development Planner from the Bartlett, UCL. She has been involved in academia and urban research for the last few years. She specializes in urban development strategies with a focus on inclusive urbanism, informality and action-oriented design research.

ABSTRACT

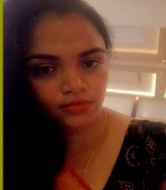
Socio-Spatial Exclusion, Urban Sustainability: Inclusive and Socially Equitable Cities; The Urban Poor – a Presence or a Production?

As cities of the Global South rapidly urbanize and spread, underserviced and poor urban areas sprout with alarming rates and lead to multiple types of informalities. The phenomena of informality is pervasive in the Global South, where deliberate lack of regularization and support structure for including poor settlements within the rigid and superficial development frameworks has led to vulnerability and susceptibility to exploitation, exclusion and displacement. The city administrations and technocrats have been unable to accommodate integration, creating geographical and spatial hubs of other-ed populations such as refugee and informal settlements.

Exclusion and separation have been embedded and normalized in technocratic practices and pedagogies in the developing regions where superficial transformations and euro-centric imitations often take precedence of over inclusive and just development. The paper follows an emergent paradigm in theorizing development from Southern perspectives and questions the epistemics and construction of otherness. It links the production of informality in relation to master-planning as an exclusionary practice and studies cases of urban poverty in Pakistan with a focus on their production rather than their presence. The research investigates the structural forces at play which construct these marginal urban spaces, and critically analyses the apparatus of planning and thinking being employed to shape our cities. The paper concludes that by critically epitomizing inclusive urban development frameworks, an integrated and sustainable urban future be envisioned for the developing world.

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Minosha Sanjune is a graduate from the department of architecture, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Southern campus. She works as an Instructor in the Department of Architecture, KDU Southern Campus.

Dr. Rizna Arooz is a senior lecturer at the Department of Architecture, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University. Obtained her Doctorate in Civil Engineering from the University of Moratuwa and holds a Post graduate diploma in urban design from the same university. Most of her research and publications deal with sustainable materials and alternative technologies.

Dr. Harsha Munasinghe is a professor at School of Architectural Studies, George Brown College, and Toronto Canada. He holds a Doctorate in Technology from University of Oulu, Finland in 1998. Most of his research and publications deal with heritage management, eco-city planning, urban design, urban society, sustainable urban space and architectural history. He also serves the Department of Architecture, KDU, Southern Campus as a visiting professor.

ABSTRACT

DUMPED IN SILOS:

Empirical study on the spatial dimension of social exclusion of urban poor

Colombo, Sri Lanka's commercial capital has witnessed migration of people, searching for employment and other opportunities. The poor found refuge in underserved settlements built within the city limits, making Colombo a slum-city. They also experienced social exclusion in receiving basic services such as health, education, etc. The state, having identified the value of those lands where the settlements emerged, started relocating the urban poor in high-rise buildings. With the pilot study done for Wanathamulla, slums at Colombo and its relocation towers in the same locality, provided an observation that social exclusion still continues; where the urban poor virtually dumped in those housing silos, even though they got a sturdy structure, a permanent address and better physical infrastructure facilities. This study identifies that slums are not just simple expression of poverty yet there is a casual process that leads to inequality and social exclusion while analysing how such strengths can be used to make them true dwellers of the given urban space. The study found revisions to existing social exclusion index and identified the key elements that should be brought into the decision making on the low-income housing towers in future. The revision was supported with a structured analysis of existing studies on Sri Lankan Slums and the data was analysed to identify the dependent variables that differ the social exclusion factor in the low-income housing towers.

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Mohd Resaal Ansari is an Architect-Urban Designer with nearly 5 years of professional experience. He is the founder and Principal Architect at XXI Architecture, Varanasi. His area of interests is Public space designing, Road Safety, community planning, Sustainable and computational architecture.

Nazish Abid is an architect serving as a lecturer in Department of Architecture and Interior Design, University of Bahrain. He has a keen interest in Sustainable Community Development Practices, Urban Quality of Life Studies and Place Making.

Their project SABAR S.M.A.R.T. Village: An aspiration of the tribals of Jharkhand featured in the online and physical exhibition “Design in the age of crisis” displayed at somerset house, London Design Biennale 2021.

ABSTRACT

Social exclusion and spatial locations of marginalized communities in Indian cities

Rapid urbanization and urban migration have led to people move to urban centers for better job opportunities. Due to lack of housing, infrastructure and incapability of purchasing of house in the formal housing sector some people are forced to live in inhabitable conditions such as in slums and squatters without proper infrastructure and services such as water supply, sanitation, health, education etc. These people are even deprived of valid identity proofs thus depriving them of various facilities and services and also leading to a loss of identity in the city. These people due to their social status and living standards often face social exclusion resulting in marginalizing them, thus called 'marginalized communities'. These people play an important role in city development working as work force in formal sectors, informal sectors, household helps, taxi and auto rickshaw drivers, artisans and craftsmen and other class IV jobs, thus working as the backbone of the cities. The people of the marginalized communities locate themselves in cities based on various physical, socio-cultural and economic factors. The residential settlements of marginalized communities are majorly located on unused, underutilized or disputed land mainly government land. These settlements are also located on inhabitable geographical features such as steep slope of mountains, bank of rivers, lakes, nullahs, dumping grounds etc. They are also governed by availability of social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, market etc. in the close vicinity and common cultural interest such as religion, ethnicity, occupation etc. Also, the close vicinity of the work centers to the residential settlements, which helps them save commuting time and cost, availability of markets and resources for their goods and services, also play an important role in locating and orienting new migrants in the city. The aim of this study to identify the key factors which is involved in the spatial location of the marginalized communities in cities, which could be play an important role in their rehabilitations and relocations, thus still making them inclusive to the cities. The methodology involved in this study involves literature study for finding out the factors for locational preferences, Primary and Secondary surveys, Self-Observation and Interviews of the residents of these marginalized settlements. The desirable outcome of this research is to find the factors involved in the locational preference of these marginalized settlements while settling in any city. The case studies selected are Dharavi, Mumbai (239 Hectares, 700,000 Population); Shanti Nagar (3000 SQM., 300 Population) and Vishwakarma Nagar (21000 SQM.,30000), Bhopal which are analyzed for their spatial location in the cities based on the aforementioned factors, which could be used as a key factor while relocating and rehabilitating these marginalized communities.

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AUTHOR'S PROFILE



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Dr. Noman Baig is an Associate Professor of Anthropology at Habib University. His research explores the everyday lived experience of ordinary people in Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

The Langar: People's History of Hunger

The langar khana (food banks) make daily wage earners lazy.” A middle-class person often complains of charities feeding the destitute in the city. Set up at almost all the major street’s intersections and roundabouts, local welfare organizations, often faith-based, operate makeshift roadside dastarkhwan to feed hundreds of thousands of poor people who can barely earn a daily provision.

Offering free food at sacred spaces is a unique ritual in South Asian communities. In recent years, langar in residential and commercial areas marks a radical shift in food and charity distribution. Within this context, hunger emerges as a paradigmatic visceral reality, articulated and managed in varied ways at the local and state levels. It solicits emotional responses in gift-giving from the wealthy and shapes the collective imagination of development and progress. Although the state efforts to incorporate langar in the gambit of the developmental program may have a national appeal, the spirit of feeding the hungry exceeds governmental reason of ‘food security.’ This paper investigates how the lived experience of hunger of the indigent and downtrodden fits the broader nationalist historiography.

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Dr Kalim Siddiqui is an economist specialising in Development Economics, Economic Policy, Trade and International Economics. His work, which combines elements of international trade, development economics, economic policy, economic history and political economy, often challenges prevailing orthodoxy about which policies promote overall development in less developed countries. His specific area interests in India, China, Japan, the EU, and the US.

ABSTRACT

Economic Reforms, Urbanisation and the Poor in India

The discourse on the economics of growth, urbanisation, and poverty is important to understand the impact of pro-market reforms in India and how effective the so-called 'trickle-down' has been to decimate the fruits of pro-market reforms and economic growth.

The study aims to present the transformation of economic growth to urban poverty reduction in India. The focus is on the study period will be since 1991 when the pro-market reforms were launched in India.

The main objective of this study is to analyse the recent past trends and patterns of urbanisation, economic growth, and urban equity measured by urban poverty in India. In addition, it reviews the different urban development policies and programmes which are undertaken in pre-and post-economic reforms periods in India. The analysis shows that a higher rate of urbanization is associated with higher economic growth and lower level of poverty in urban India. The study finds that on average economic growth has been the major driving force behind the reduction in poverty. The study, however, documents substantial regional differences that are masked by this 'average' dominant growth story. Finally, the study suggests that the Indian government needs to spend more money on slums and poor urban neighbourhoods, which will contribute to a higher share of the national GDP and also reduce urban poverty.

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Syed Shabih-ul-Hassan Zaidi, a distinguished Professor at the Department of City and Regional Planning (CRP), University of Engineering and Technology (UET), Lahore, retired in May 2012 after being employed there since May 1952. For fifteen years, he held the positions of Dean of the UET Faculty of Architecture and Planning and Chairman of the CRP Department. From 2007 to 2012, he also worked as a tenure-track professor at UET, Lahore. In 1990, he graduated with honours and an Overseas Research Scholars' Award from the University of Birmingham in England, UK, with a Ph.D. in urban and regional planning.

Earlier, he graduated in City and Regional Planning from the UET, Lahore in 1975 and obtained M.Sc. degree in Human Settlements Planning from Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand in 1982. He obtained the Best University Teacher Award from Higher Education Commission of Pakistan in 2002. He has been serving as a visiting faculty member of the Civil Services Academy, DMG Campus Lahore during 2002-2012. After his retirement, he also served as a Professor of Architecture in the Department of Architecture of UET, Lahore and a Senior Advisor Planning for MM Pakistan, a renowned consultancy firm of Pakistan. He has over 55 national and international publications to his credit including journal articles, conference proceedings and book chapters.

With a doctorate in regional and rural development planning as his terminal degree from Asian Institute of Technology **Dr. Muhammad Haroon Siddique** has over a decade working experience both in academia and research and development.

ABSTRACT

Incremental Development as a Solution to the Low-Income Housing Problem

Pakistan is a rapidly urbanizing country. The proportion of its urban population was 15 percent at the time of independence. Now about 40 percent of the population of Pakistan lives in the urban areas. Housing provision for the urban poor is still an uphill task for the Planners of the 21st Century. The main difficulties are the low level of affordability of the poor for planned and decent housing and the lack of a culture of planned development in the country. As a result the informal sector builds unauthorized, sub-standard and environmentally hazardous housing usually called as slums or squatter settlements locally known as Katchi Abadis. Various solutions were tried to resolve the issue of low income housing in Pakistan such as sites and services schemes, slum clearance program and shifting of squatters to the new resettlement areas, where the 'core-houses' were built and provided on installment basis. All of these efforts have failed to resolve the gigantic issue of housing the urban poor who comprise three fourth of the total urban population. The Khuda-Ki-Basti (KKB) project was initiated by the Hyderabad Development Authority (HDA), Hyderabad, Pakistan by a Planner Azharuddin Khan and Mr. Tasneem Siddiqui, the then Director General of Hyderabad Development Authority (HDA). This was a sites and services scheme introduced in the low-income blocks of Gulshan-e-Shahbaz, Hyderabad. Khuda-Ki-Basti (KKB) project was developed as an answer to various problems of the common public sites and services schemes launched by various development authorities in Pakistan. The KKB project provided a departure from the existing system of provision of housing to the urban poor. Firstly, it changed the sequence of development of housing from the provision of completed houses in a planned and serviced housing scheme to that of provision of planned (surveyed) plots to the selected urban poor and then development of all the utility services, roads and super structure of the houses by the allottees on self-help basis. Secondly, it introduced the idea of incremental development of infrastructure services and the construction of houses as and when the residents can afford them to build on self-help basis. Community organization was at the back of this approach. The KKB approach proved to be successful in the provision of planned and decent housing for the urban poor at affordable cost. Incremental development of self-help housing (houses and infrastructure services) was the main idea behind the development of KKB. The success of the KKB, Hyderabad, provoked the development of a few other KKB projects in Karachi and Lahore. An NGO called Saiban was also established by Late Tasneem Ahmad Siddique, to replicate and sustain the idea of KKB. However, the replication of KKB projects on a large scale in the country could not be achieved. The authors of this paper conducted a research in KKB in Kala Shah Kaku, Lahore to explore the reasons for the failure of the large scale replication of KKB projects. It was revealed that public development authorities such as Lahore Development Authority, did not take interest in the replication of KKB due to various reasons. Moreover, the cost of land for housing has reached to such heights that the development authorities have failed to develop housing schemes which was their supreme mandate. This paper takes a cognizance of various approaches and programs initiated by the government at different times to tackle with the issue of low income housing since the independence of Pakistan and makes some useful recommendations for improvement in the incremental housing program imbedded in the KKB projects for housing the urban poor in Pakistan. For example, purchase of raw land and development of KKB projects by the private sector and NGOs interested in Low-Income housing can help the replication of incremental development housing schemes on a large scale in Pakistan.

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ABSTRACT

Re-conceptualizing the Urban Informalities: A Case Study of Duaripara Slum, Dhaka

As the cities of the developing countries have become the frontiers in poverty reduction, they are faced with the constant challenge of providing proper housing to the growing mass of urban poor. According to the World Bank's latest report, more than half of the poor households of Bangladesh will live in urban areas sooner than previously anticipated. Though the informal sector accounts for a significant portion of the urban settlement, the process through which these settlements are designed and transformed over time in terms of spatial organization and morphology remains largely unstudied. The majority of these informal settlements have developed either through self-built initiatives of the dwellers with little assistance and marginal resources or by landlords with a profit-driven agenda. However, despite all these challenges and scarcity of resources these informal settlements have evolved forming their unique spatial character and housing typology concerning their functional requirements and regional contexts. Furthermore, these seemingly vulnerable settlements have shown a certain degree of resilience against climatic risks and other urban adversities. This paper attempts to study the contemporary urban vernacular grammar guiding the formulation of these informal settlements by taking the Duaripara slum of Dhaka city as a case study. A better understanding of the underlying considerations producing these informal domestic spaces and their qualitative aspects in terms of livability may assist professional architects and planners in improving the sustainability of these informal urban settlements. Based on the findings a proposed design for the case study area is presented exploring the options of redesigning these informal settlements in a sustainable and contextually appropriate way for the urban environment.

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Husnain Ijaz is serving The Urban Unit as Program Manager for Industrial Development sector since past 5 years. His team is providing technical assistance to Govt. Of Punjab in regional economic plans, industrial development, cluster diagnostic and product value chain assessment.

Agha Tayyab is a Project officer for Industrial Development Sector at The Urban Unit. He is MPhil Economics from Forman Cristian College University (FCCU). He has interest in Development Economics and have an experience of working with institutes like LUMS and COMSATS.

ABSTRACT

Sustaining Small Towns Livelihoods Through Cluster Development Approaches in Indigenous Craft: A Case Study of Wooden Crafts of Silanwali

The development of small business within clusters is an essential phenomenon of economic growth that benefits poverty alleviation. Several concepts such as agglomeration theory have supported this idea. More specifically, through the advancement of the cluster, demand for capital, labor, and other resources increase; and, through this channel, the overall income of local households increases as they are linked with the economic output of this industry. Moreover, as entities evolve, the process of innovation simultaneously occurs, eventually maturing into small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and generates economic growth. However, at later stages of skill expansion, value chain development, establishment of forward and backward linkages, empowerment of the local community, and local as well as international recognition takes place which is the ultimate goal from a regional development perspective. Adequate policymaking is integral part of this process and both policymakers and academicians are utilizing this as a policy tool for the upgradation of the overall region. Furthermore, many craftsmen, businesses, and skills along with the cultures can decline due to the non-attentiveness of relevant stakeholders. Whereas alternatively, there are several examples of other nations boosting their cottage industries and gaining prosperity. Some examples of this are the pottery cluster in Uttar Pradesh which is also known as 'ceramic city'; forestry and wood processing clusters in the Republic of Croatia; Chilean Salmon Cluster; and Carpet Weaver Cluster in Afghanistan. In this paper, cluster development is linked to regional development through case study of Silanwali city in Sargodha region of Punjab in Pakistan. This city has roots in wooden crafts that dates to Indus Valley Civilization and gained international recognition due to its geometric patterns and oriental designs. Therefore, this paper provides an assessment of constraints in the development of the Silanwali identified through field surveys and provides relevant interventions that will play a vital role in the overall upgradation of this area as developing cluster are significant contributors in restructuring regional economies. Moreover, a framework for sustained livelihood has been developed that will explain channels of regional progress through cluster development which can also be replicated in other areas with similar economic structures. As a result, this strategy will lead to an improvement in social equilibrium, national identity preservation, and ethnic heritage conservation that will collectively benefit livelihood in the region and the country.

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GLIMPSES OF 5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING (CURP – 2021)

Globally, the pandemic has radically altered social interactions and living styles. This crisis has posed significant difficulties for the management of infrastructure, healthcare, and economic stability. The use of digital learning and communication methods was promptly put to use in a variety of educational, spatial, and medical consulting situations. The story of the pandemic, which was primarily linked to urban globalization, left its mark on almost every sphere of society and compelled experts to consider how to stop the spread of disease, as well as how to address its effects on the environment and the socioeconomic system and develop recovery and prevention strategies. To make our cities more adaptive, safer, habitable, sustainable and equitable, the 5th International Conference on Urban and Regional Planning aimed to explore and outline the repercussions of the pandemic on cities and to shed light on lessons that we learned for post COVID cities.

In academics and practice, the hybrid method of interaction, which combines certain physical and online components, has become essential. Faculty from the Department of Architecture and Planning and the Development Studies programme at NED University, Karachi, hosted the 5th International Conference on Urban and Regional Planning on the theme "Perspectives on Pandemic: Impact on Urban Pedagogies, Research and Practice" on December 3–4 at City Campus. Speaking as participants and key stakeholders, medical professionals, spatial managers, and educators in diverse positions shared their varied research trajectories and conceptual frameworks. This conference was designed to be hybrid because the world is returning to normal habits while also adapting. The opening and closing sessions were held in person, but technical sections will be online in order to reach a larger audience.

The Conference posed many questions such as how the new urban land use policy should be formulated in reaction to preferred use of land post pandemic? How can layers of infrastructure be provided to combat developing pandemic situations? How can the vulnerability of the under privileged be addressed or combatted? Can this situation be molded into an opportunity for all, esp. underprivileged strata of society? If this pandemic situation is the new normal, what type of changes in urban planning and policies can be made to cater to the future of cities? Specifically, the whole idea of education and pedagogy has shifted to new avenues of digital and remote learning, with the impacts on urban pedagogies, research and practices understood and accepted as being dynamic and constantly evolving. The theme of the Conference drew attention to deliberate on the implications of pandemic on urban pedagogies, research and practice, generally across the globe, and particularly in Pakistan.

PERSPECTIVES ON PANDEMIC

Impact on Urban Pedagogies, Research & Practice



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