

Architecture & Town Planning

Lecture 3: Trends in Urban Growth

AR. ALINA BABAR

LECTURE, CIVIL DEPARTMENT

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

alinababar1992@gmail.com

Urbanization

- **Urban Growth:** is the rate of growth of an urban population.
- **Urban Sprawl:** The unplanned, uncontrolled spreading of urban development into areas adjoining the edge of a city
- Urbanization is the transformation of rural or natural land into urban areas as a result of population immigration to an existing urban area.

A country is said to be more urbanized:

- Cities grow in number
- Urban populations increase in size
- Proportion of its population living in urban areas rises.

The degree of urbanization varies across the world, which reflects the economic condition of countries.

Definition of an Urban area

- The definition of an urban area changes from country to country.
- A way of defining a city or an urban area is by the number of residents.
- The UN defines settlements of over 100,000 as cities.
- Cities with over 5 million inhabitants are known as megacities.
- Historically, a city population, always depends upon its "hinterlands" to provide food.

Distinction between Urban and Rural

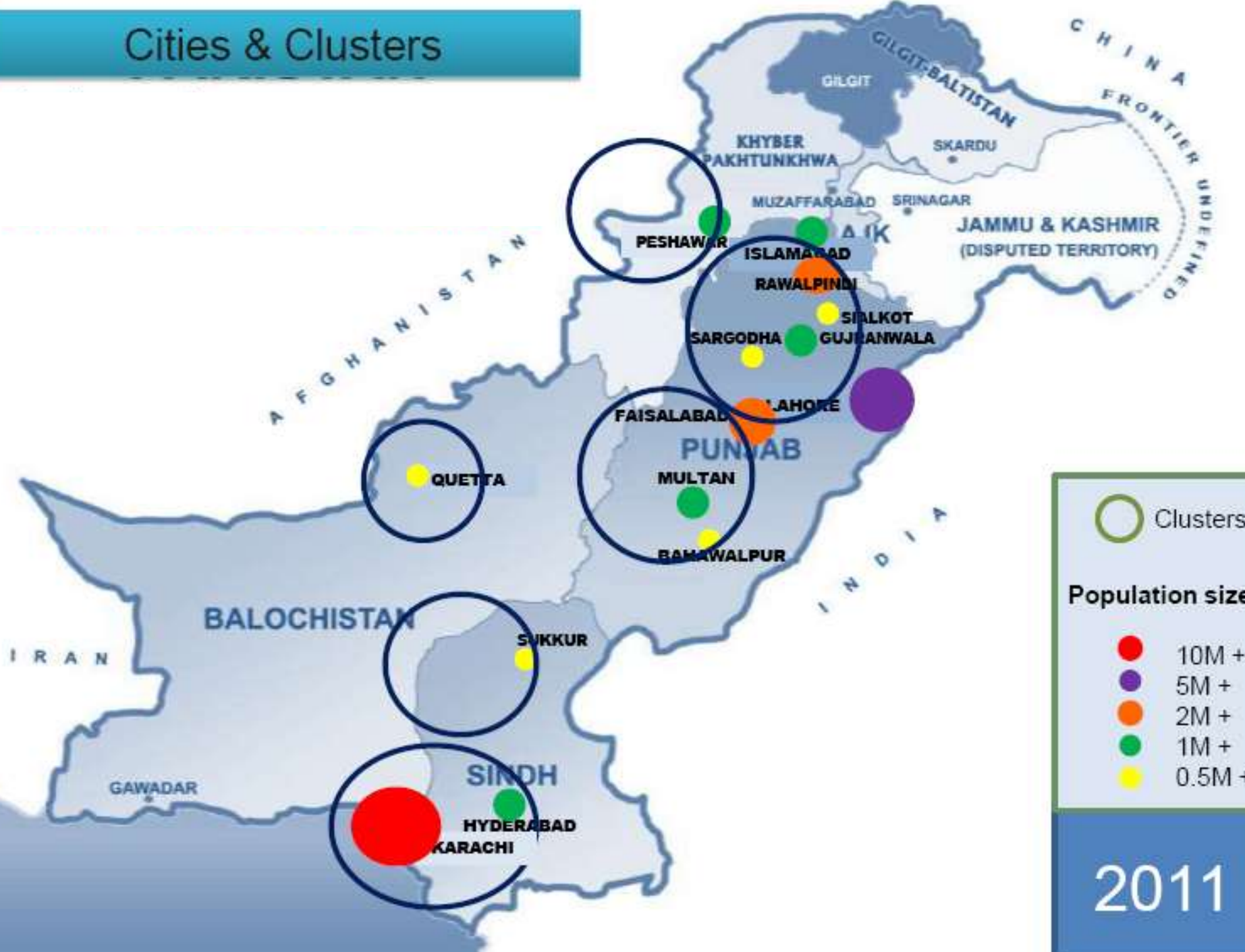
- Definition Issues

- In the first three censuses (1951, 1961, 1972), settlements of 5,000 and above population which had urban characteristics could be considered as urban
- At the time of 1981, 1998 censuses, definition of urban was changed to mean only those human settlements which had municipal governments
- As a result of this change, 1,483 settlements of over 5,000 were not considered urban in the 1981 Census

Distinction between Urban and Rural

- **Boundaries**
 - Administrative boundaries of most urban areas do not include their peri-urban settlements
- **Ribbons**
 - ribbons of development along highways, between major centers and industrial satellite areas have developed
 - These developments have urban characteristics but are not classified as urban

Cities & Clusters



○ Clusters

Population size

- 10M +
- 5M +
- 2M +
- 1M +
- 0.5M +

2011

Stages of urbanization

Three stages (Gibbs, 2000) :

1. **Initial stage <36%** - The urban population increases at a rate lower than the rural population
2. **Accelerated stage 60-70%** - Urban population increases at a rate faster than the rural areas
3. **Terminal stage >70%** - When a rural population registers a decrease. It is not necessary that Population concentration leads to huge urban centre but new towns also emerges at the periphery.
4. **Concept of Counter Urbanization**

The 19th Century Growth of Chicago



1854 - 55,000 Persons



1820 - 15 persons



1898 - 1.7 M
Persons

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT OF CHICAGO

Causes of urbanization

1. **Industrial Revolution:** Technological innovation and development of large scale energy and metallurgy production
2. **Natural Increase:** Birth-Deaths
3. **Rural-urban Migration:** Push & Pull factors
4. **Reclassification:** Rural to Urban category
5. **Area annexation:** Expansion of city limit by the urban administrations

PULL FACTORS

- High income
- Entertainment
- Specialization of professions
- Infrastructure
- Better and higher educational facilities
- Better and more of job opportunities
- Better health facilities
- Availability of Sui gas, electricity & sewerage system
- Better living standard

PUSH FACTORS

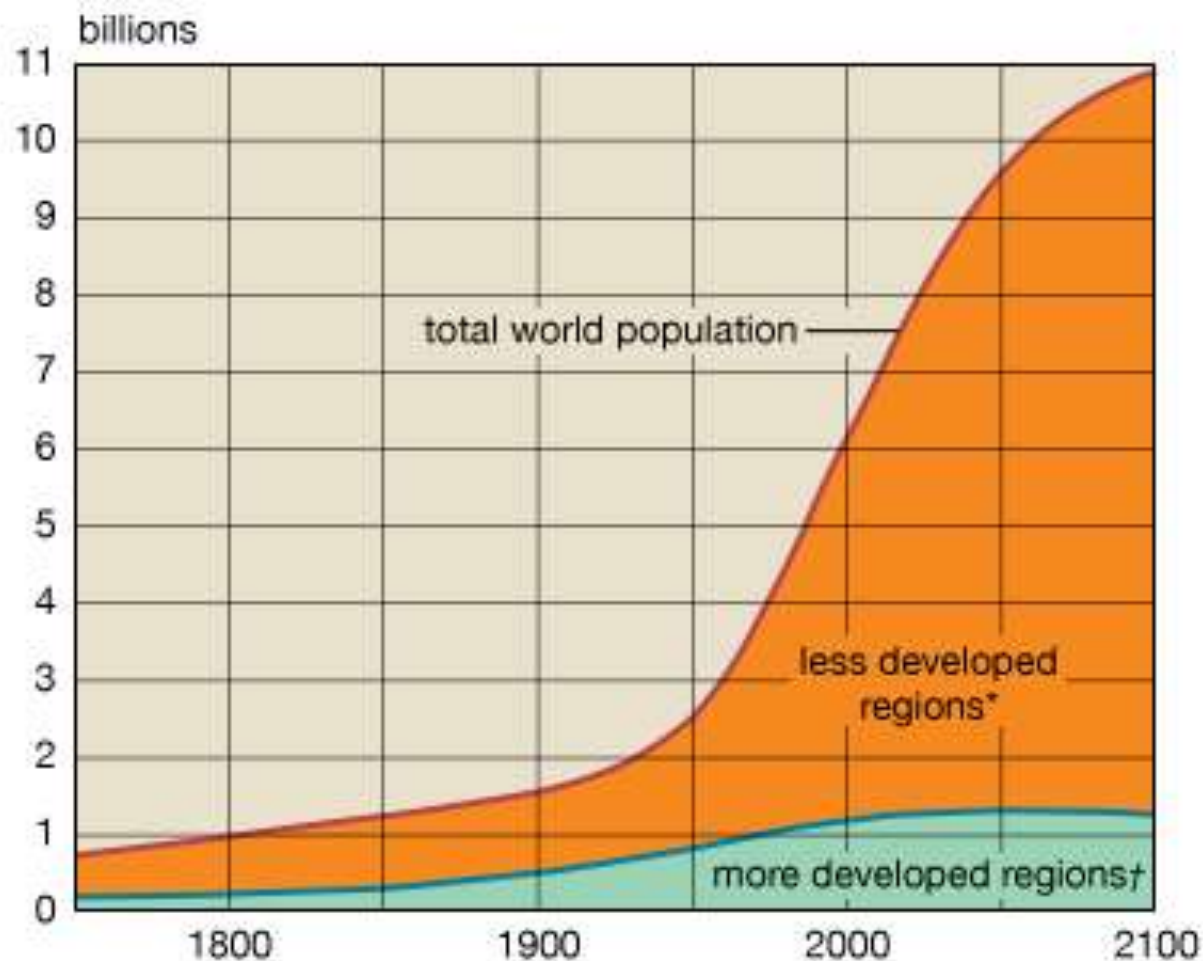
- Lack of educational facilities
- Lack of job opportunities
- Lack of health facilities
- Lack of Sui gas, electricity and sewerage system
- Land lord system
- Inequality
- Low living standard
- Old traditions

World Urbanization Prospects

World Urbanization Prospects

- Total 2.2 billion population will be added during 2010- 2030 of which 2.1 billion will be added to the cities. 90% of that population will be in developing countries
- About 90 million babies are born each year

World, less developed regions, and more developed regions, population growth 1750–2100



* Less developed regions = Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)

† More developed regions = Europe, North America (Canada and the United States), Japan, Australia, New Zealand.

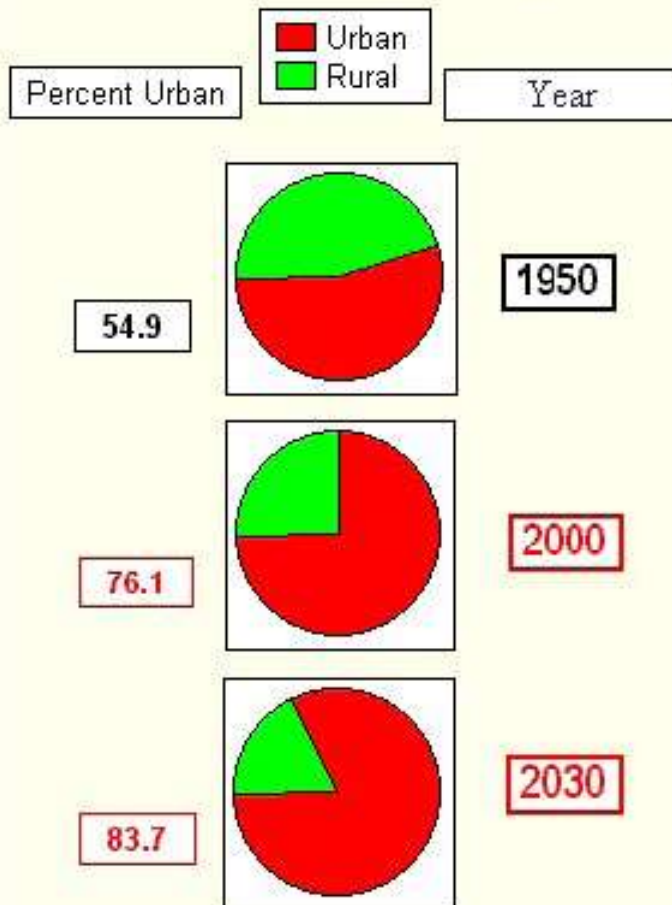
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2013).

World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision. New York: United Nations.

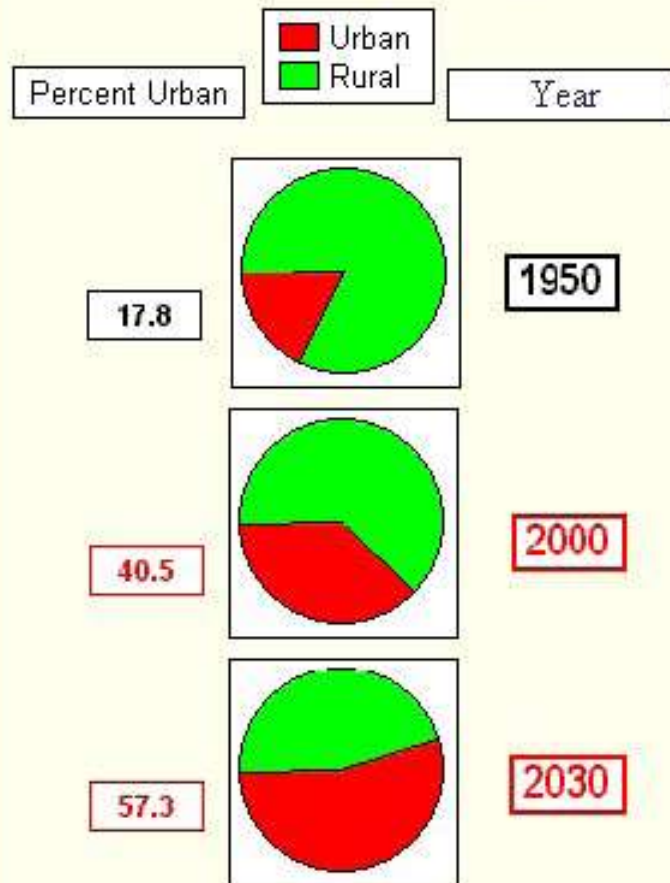
Notice that at mid-century only 17.8% of the population of Third World societies lived in cities, but in the fifty years since 1950 that percent has increased to over 40%.

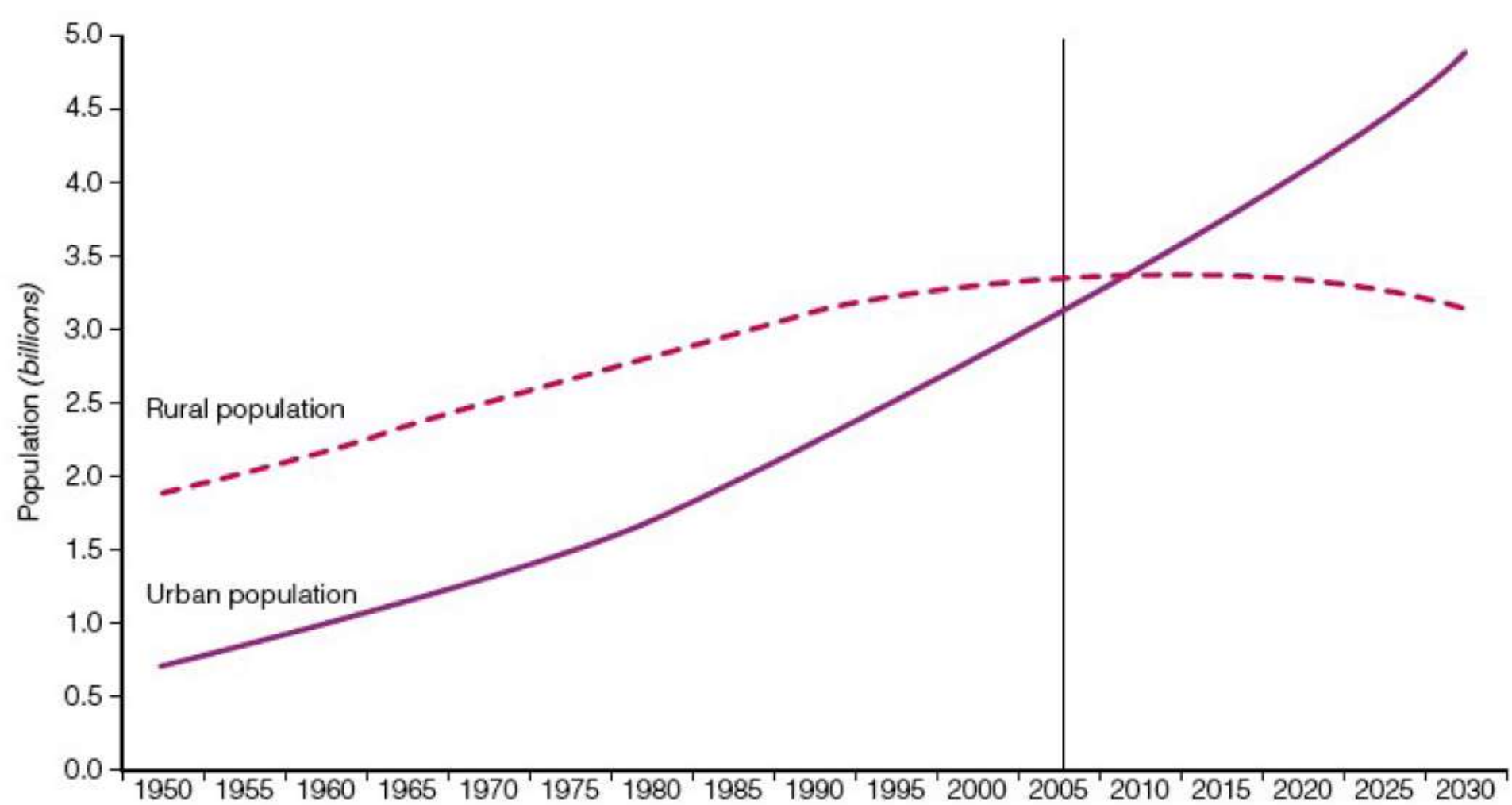
Compare Urbanization in the World's More Developed and Less Developed Societies

More Developed Regions



Less Developed Regions





Urban and rural population of the world (1950-2030)

Source: United Nations, Population Prospects: 1998 Edition.

World Population reached:

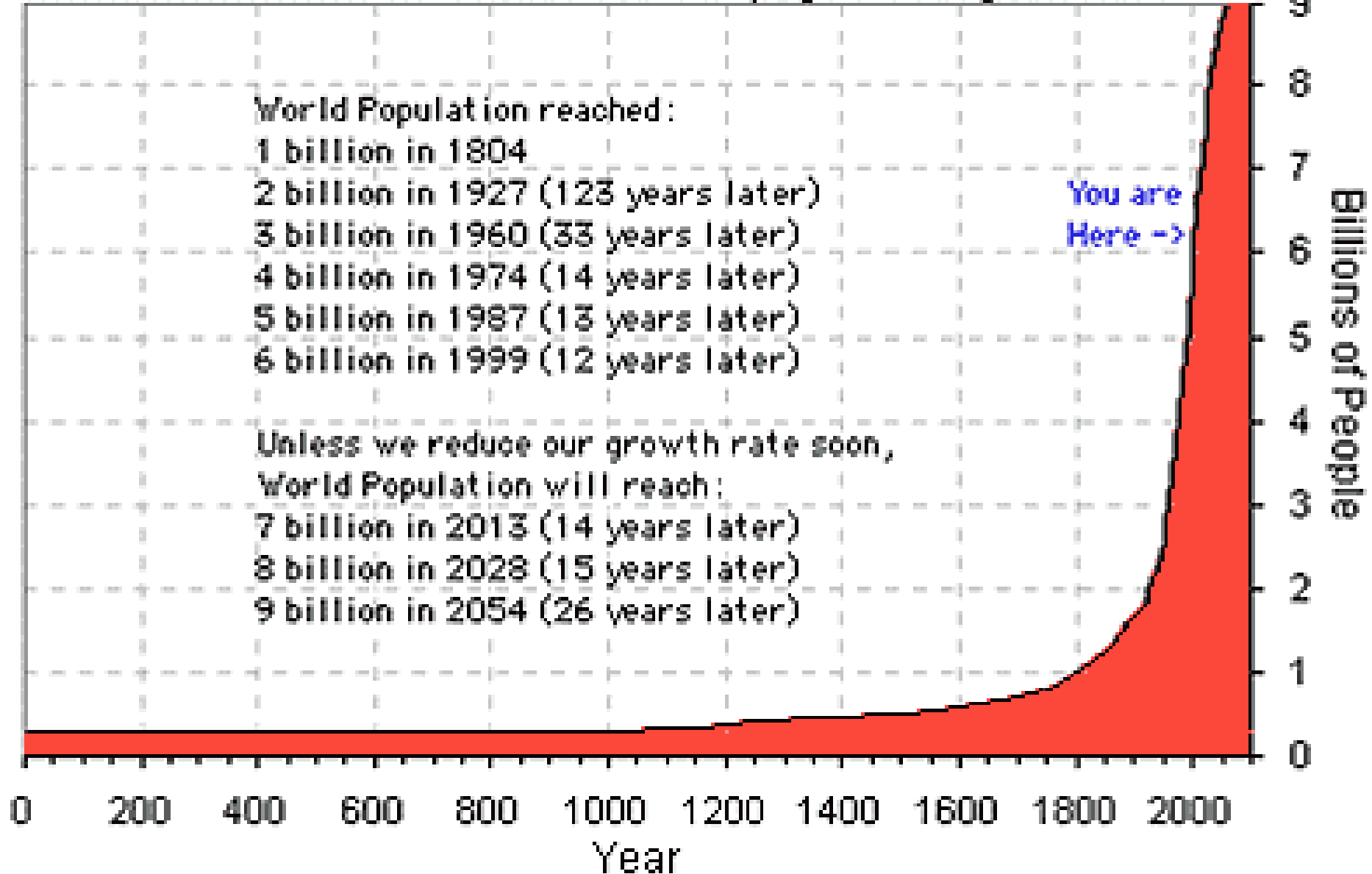
- 1 billion in 1804
- 2 billion in 1927 (123 years later)
- 3 billion in 1960 (33 years later)
- 4 billion in 1974 (14 years later)
- 5 billion in 1987 (13 years later)
- 6 billion in 1999 (12 years later)

Unless we reduce our growth rate soon,

World Population will reach:

- 7 billion in 2013 (14 years later)
- 8 billion in 2028 (15 years later)
- 9 billion in 2054 (26 years later)

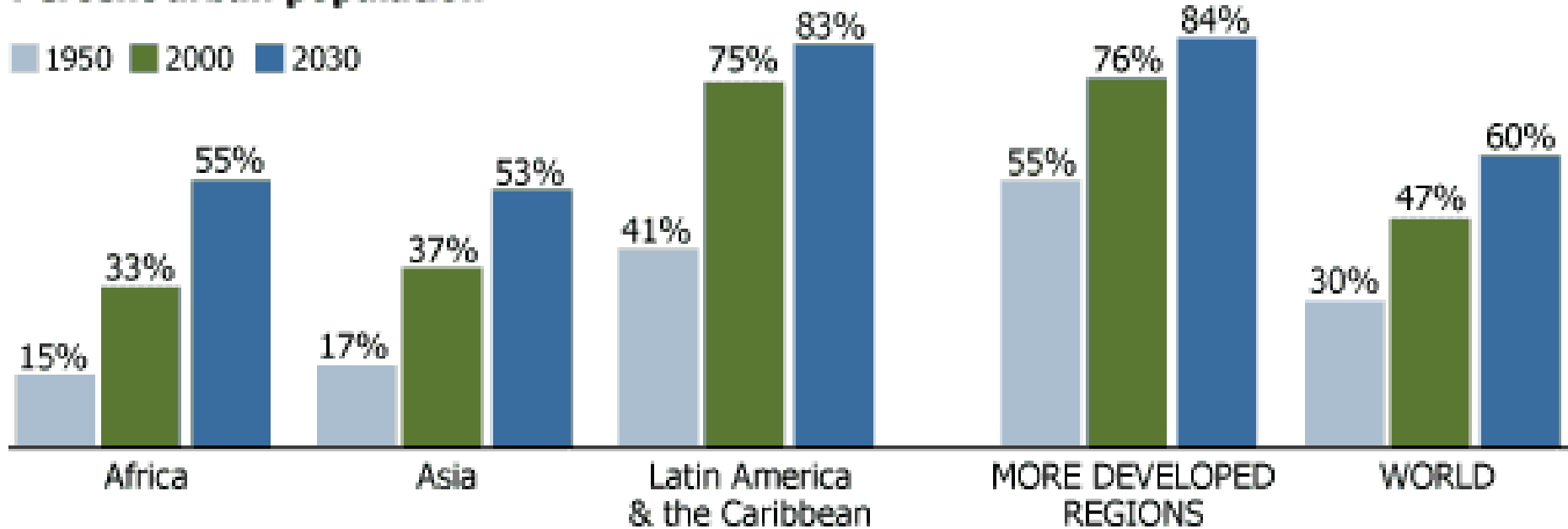
You are
Here ->



Trends in Urbanization by Region

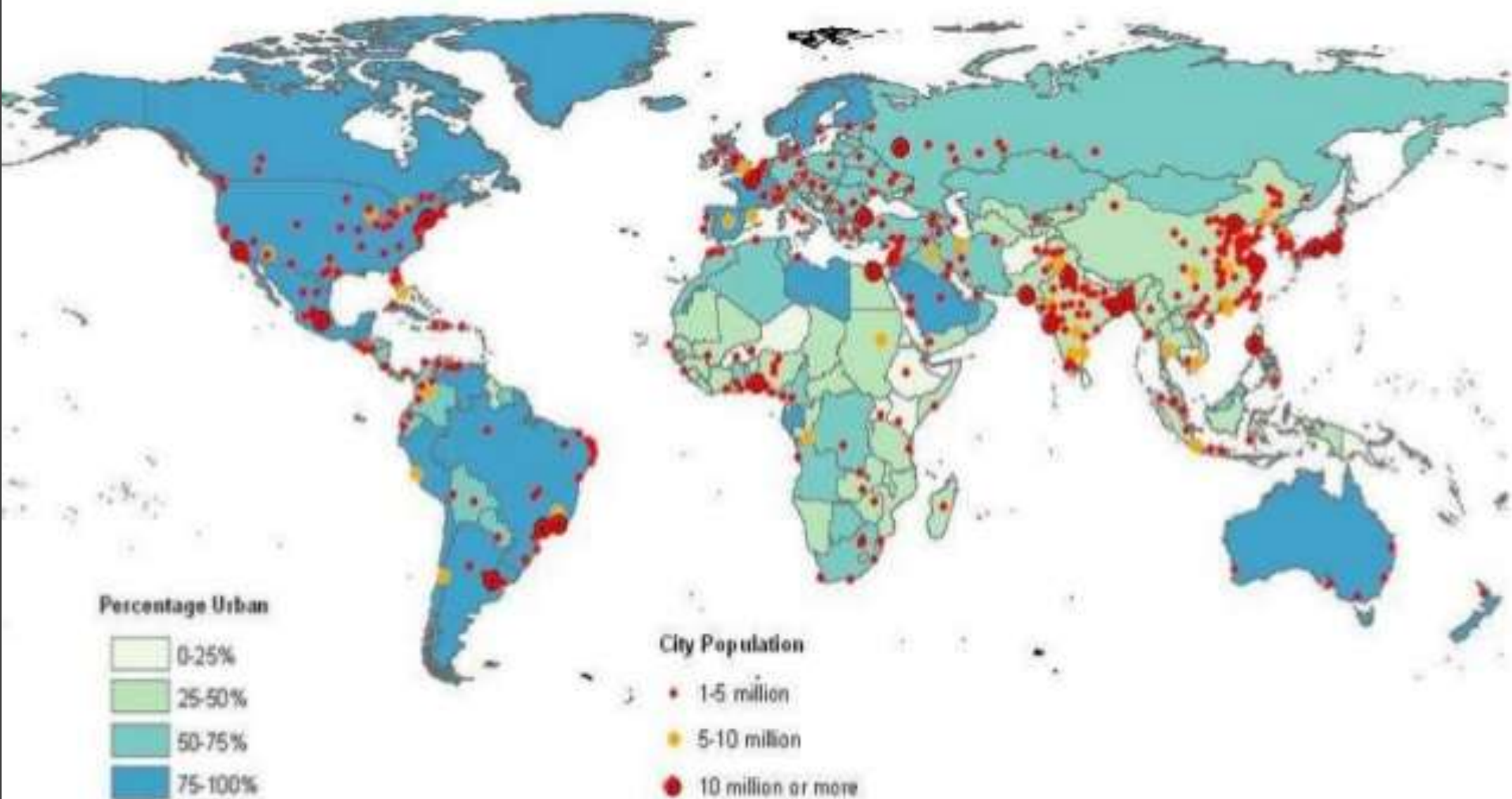
Percent urban population

1950 2000 2030



World Urbanization Prospects, the 2009 Revision

Map 1: Urban Agglomerations in 2009 (proportion urban of the world: 50.1%)



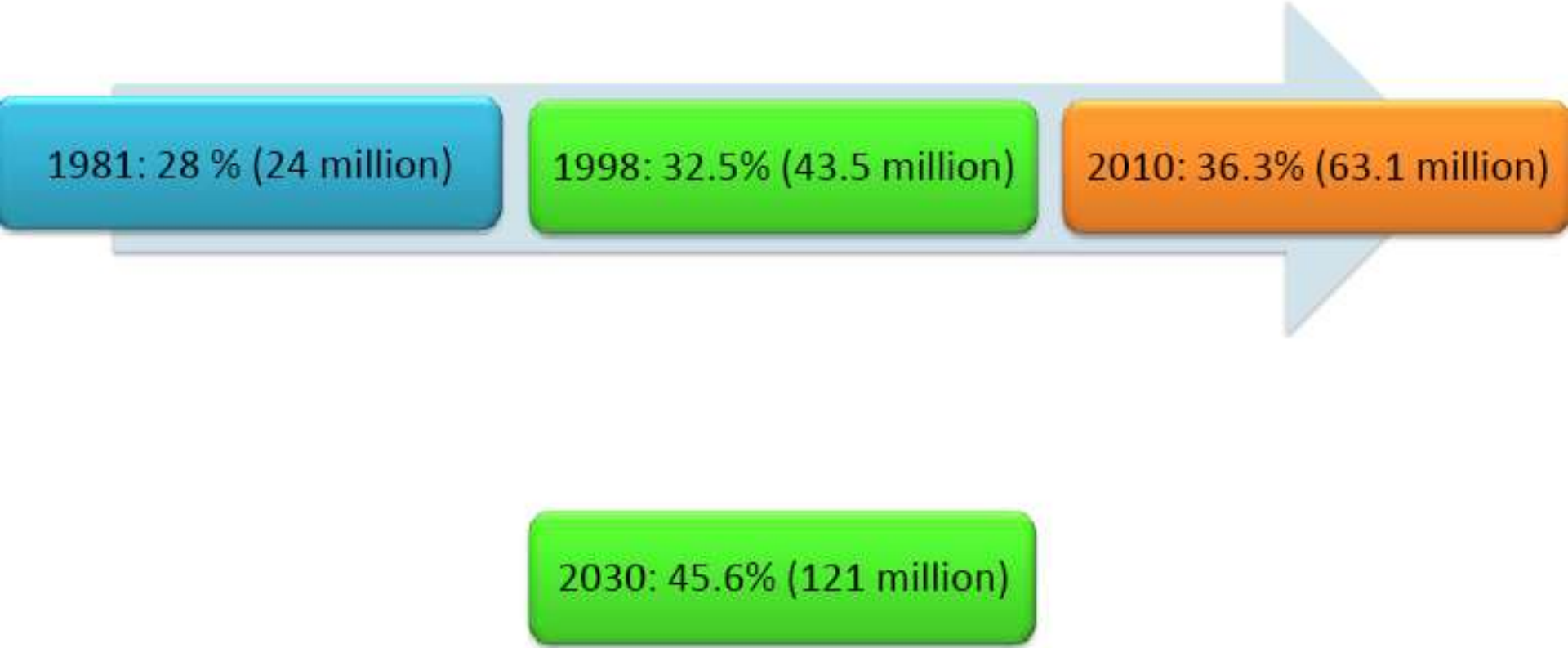
Select year: [1975](#) [2009](#) [2025](#)

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2009 Revision*. New York: 2010

Disclaimer: This thematic map is for data illustration purposes only.

The boundaries, names shown and designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

State of Urbanization



A horizontal timeline arrow pointing to the right, containing four colored boxes with urbanization data. The boxes are blue (1981), green (1998), orange (2010), and green (2030). The arrow is light blue and has a 3D effect.

1981: 28 % (24 million)

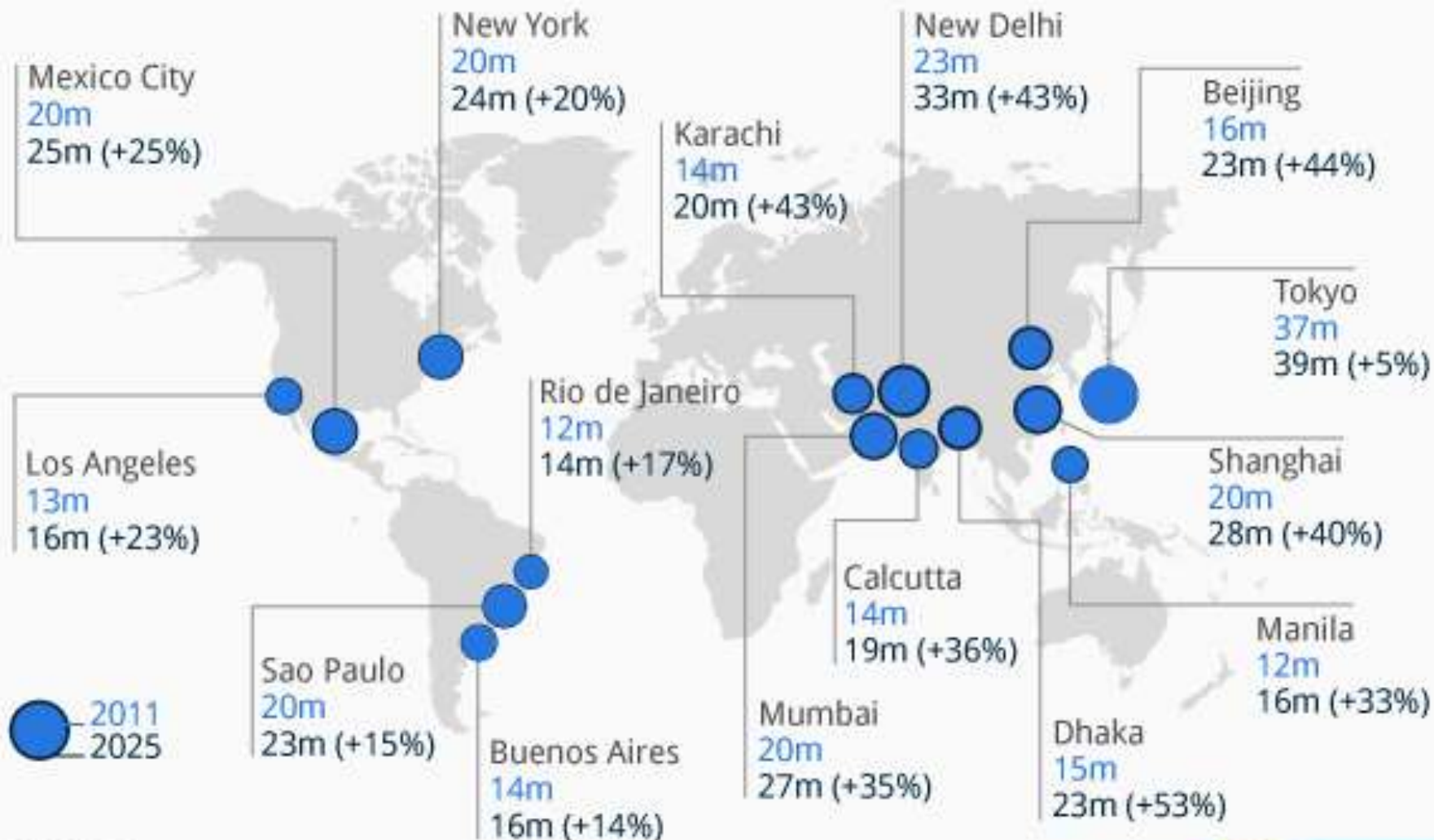
1998: 32.5% (43.5 million)

2010: 36.3% (63.1 million)

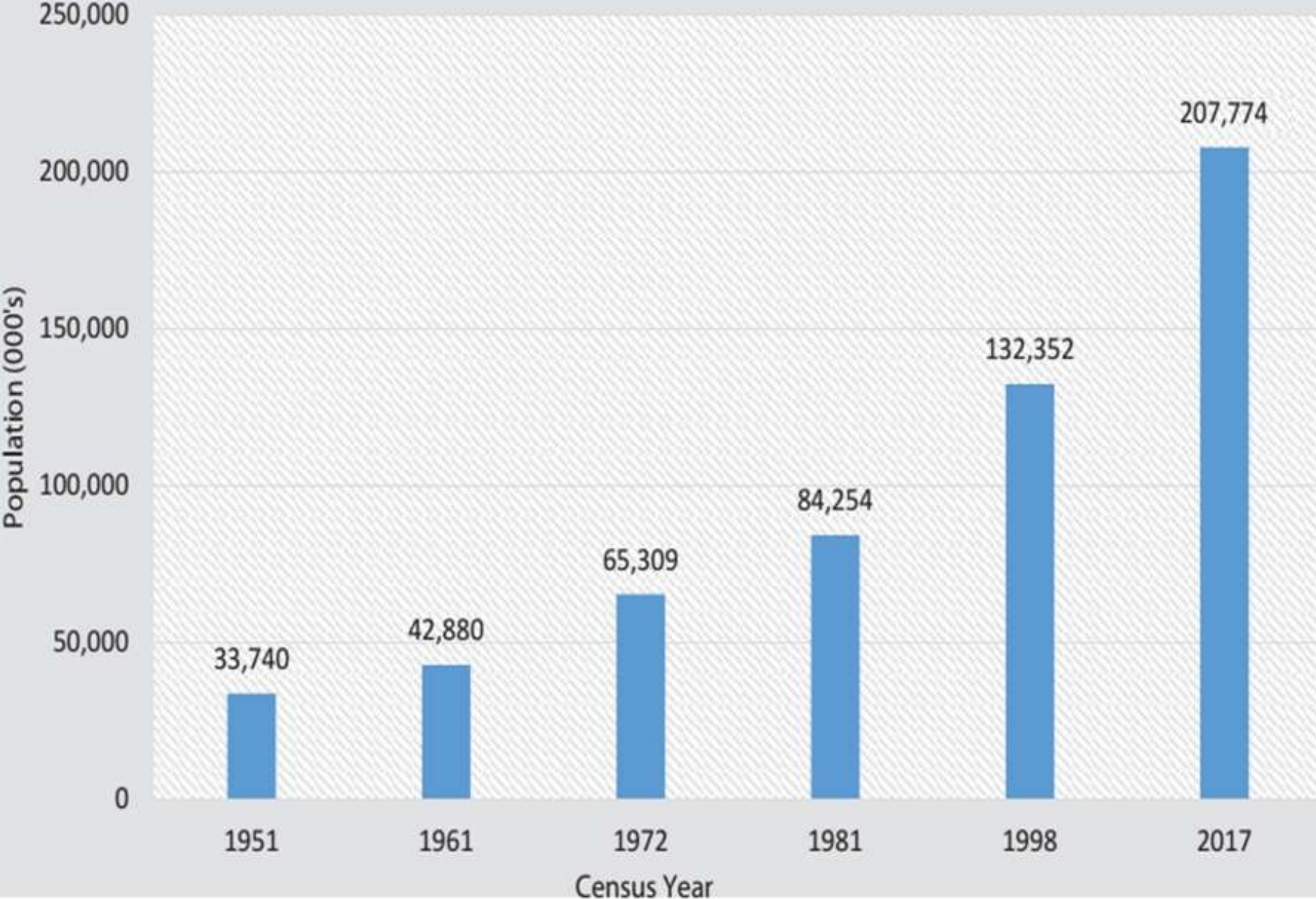
2030: 45.6% (121 million)

The World's Megacities Are Set for Major Growth

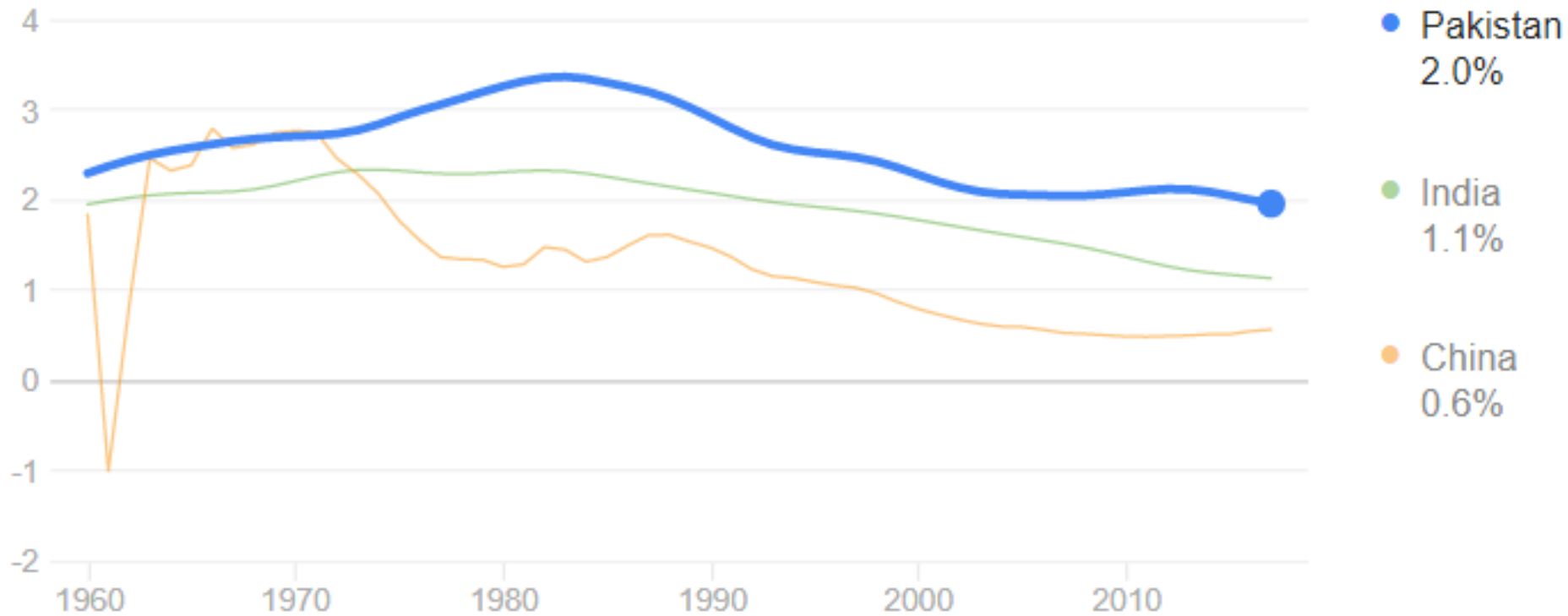
Population growth of the world's top 15 megacities (millions, 2011-2025)



History of Census in Pakistan: 1951-2017



2.0% annual change (2017)



Population Growth Rate of Pakistan

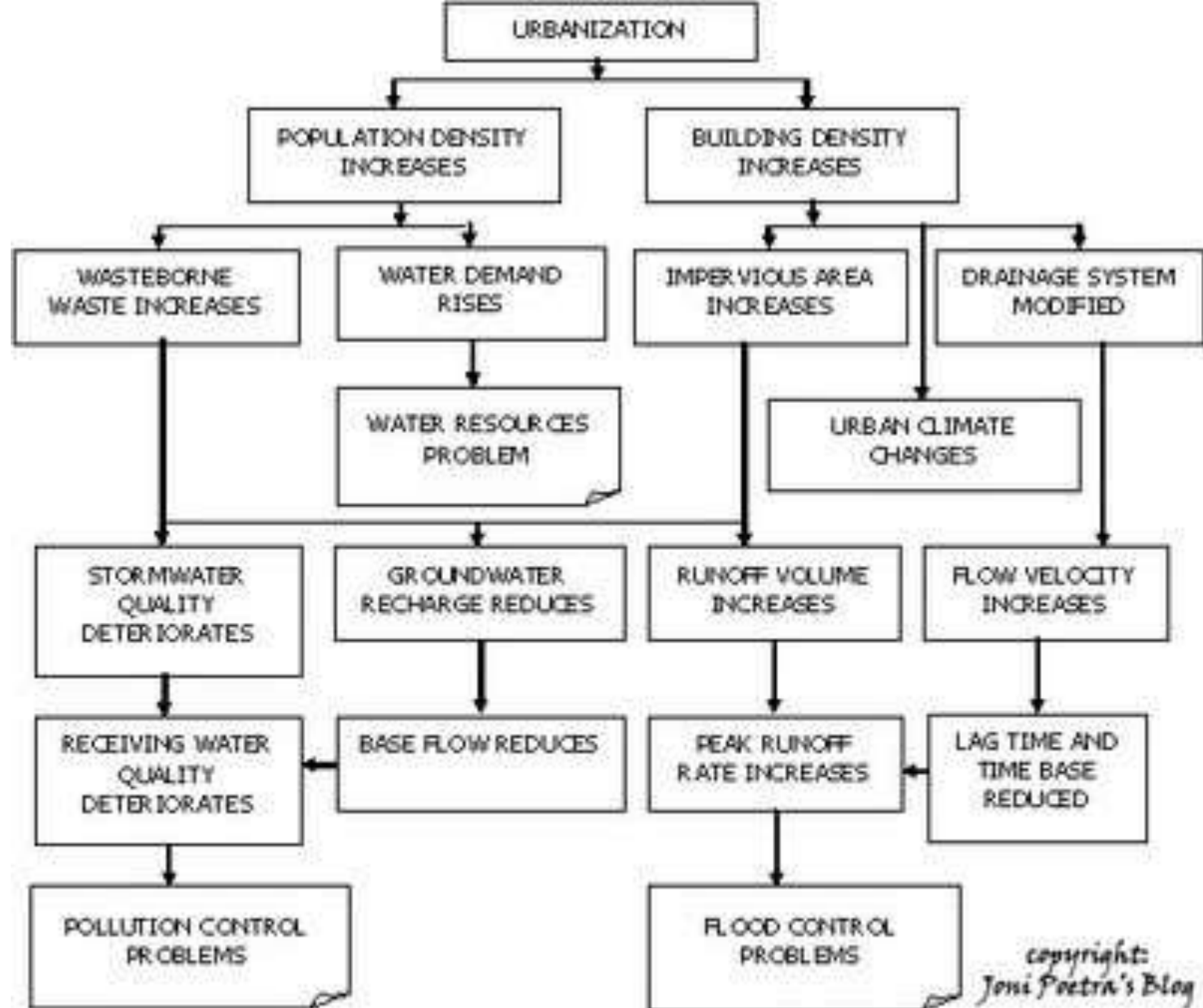
Urban Problems & Challenges

POSITIVE EFFECTS

- Average income is high in Cities
- Few people live in poverty
- It provides employment opportunity
- Access to amenities
- Social and religious taboos disappearing
- Education is a tool to eradicate social evils
- High Life expectancy (Health)
- Greater ability to grow food
- Greater productivity in
 - Manufacturing
 - Transport
 - Power

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- Slums (Haphazard development)
- High densities (Over Crowding)
- Housing Shortages
- Excessive size both in population and geographical area
- Urban Expansion & Loss of agricultural land
- High land prices
- Water, Air and Noise Pollution
- Uncontrollable growth
- Traffic congestion
- Unemployment & Underemployment
- Poor waste management
- Poor health
- Crime/ violence
- Physiological problems
- Explosion of minerals and fishery resources
- Shortage of Urban Services
- Racial and Social Issues
- Environmental Degradation
- Growing demand for food and facilities
- Political Corruption
- Deforestation



Problems of this world –Economic Divide

Mumbai, India



Problems of this world

Environmental Challenges



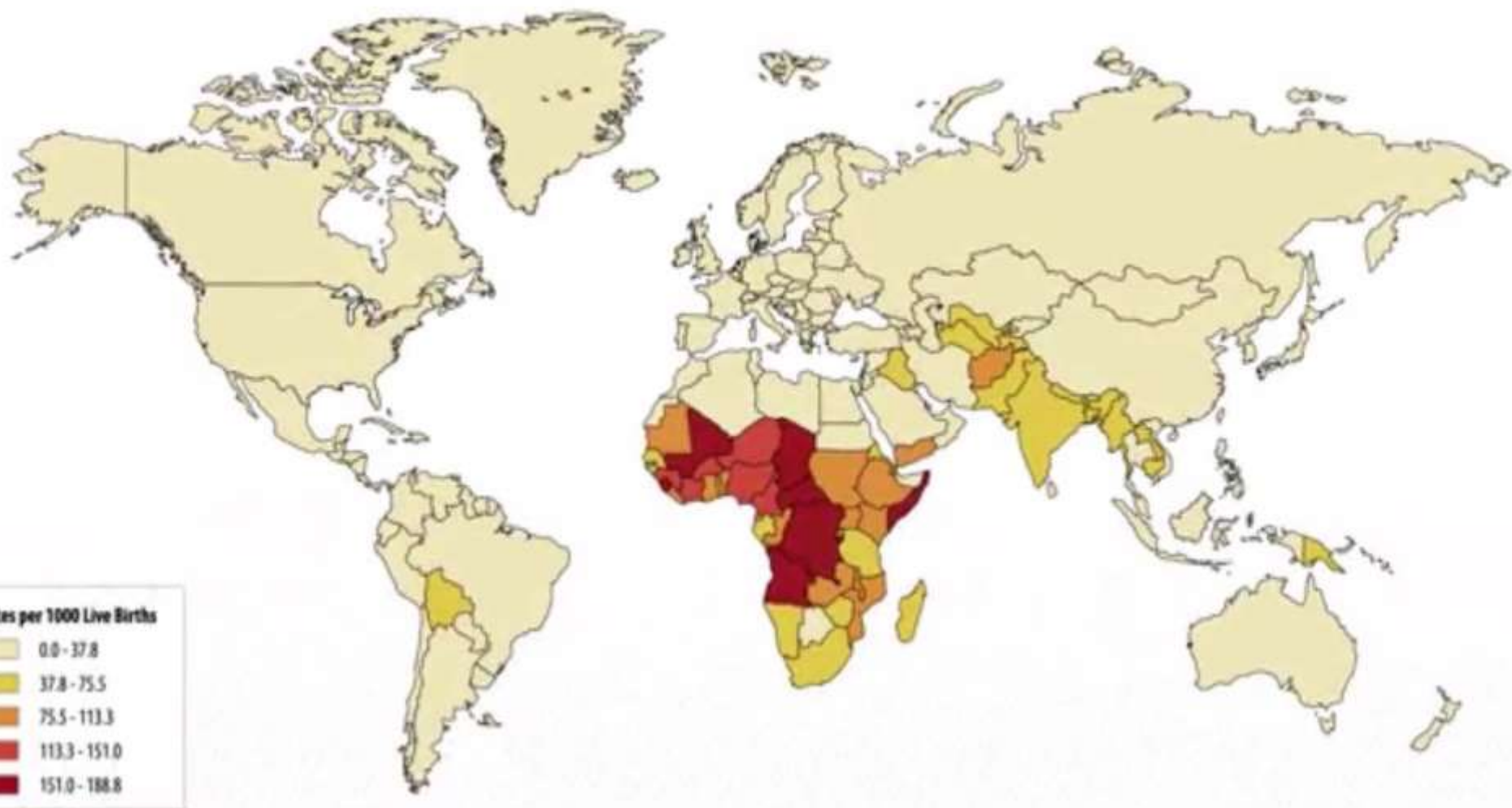
Extreme Poverty

Inability to meet basic human needs i.e. Food, Water, Sanitation, Safe Energy, Education, Livelihood



Mortality Rate (Pakistan has 37.8 -75.5)

Under 5 Mortality per 1,000 Births (2011)



Economic Growth

Economic growth is rise in GDP per capita at constant international prices

GDP per Capita

is a measure of a country's economic output
that accounts for its number of people

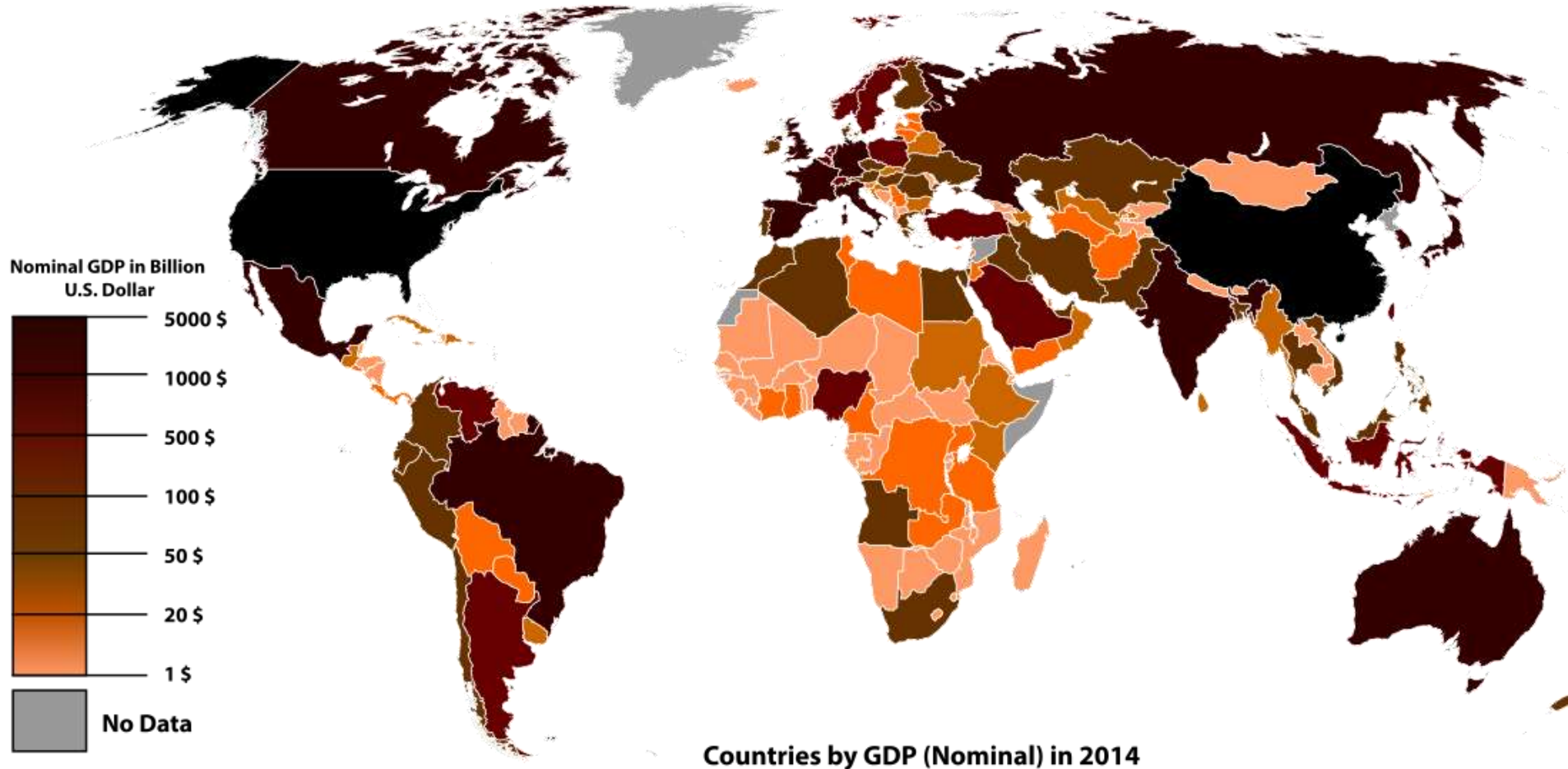
It divides the country's gross domestic
product by its total population

$$\text{Per capita real GDP} = \frac{\text{Real GDP}}{\text{Population}}$$



A map of world economies by size of GDP (nominal) in USD, *World Bank*, 2014

Urban area contributes 78% of GDP



Economic Growth over time (Dubai)



1980



2011

Economic Growth in China

Exemplary Economic Growth in History

- Most Populous Country in the World –1.3b
- After 1978 –China took some basic market reforms
- Growth rate is roughly 10%
- Rule of 70 – $70/\text{growth rate} = \text{number of years to doubling the income}$
- $70/10 = 7 \text{ years}$ –In the past 35 years China has doubled its income 5 times.

Economic Growth in China –Shenzhen in 1980

- 30,000 people
- Mainly rural
- Agricultural livelihood



Economic Growth in China –Shenzhen in 2013

- 10 million
- Modern Metropolis
- Major Manufacturing hub

