AN ASSESSMENT OF URBANIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON URBAN FAMILY IN BALOCHISTAN PAKISTAN: A CASE STUDY OF QUETTA CITY

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Abstract

In order to assess the impact of urbanization process on urbanized family structure and functions in Balochistan Pakistan, the current research was carried out. Descriptive type of research design was used. The target population of current research were 300 urbanized families into two (2) Tehsils of Quetta district i.e. Zarghoon and Chilton, 150 respondents from each Union Councils were selected by using the table of Fitzgibbon and Lynn (1987), given population at the 0.05 percent error rate. Simple random sampling technique was used. Cronbach's alpha coefficients were recorded on 0.87, 0.89 respectively. Descriptive statistics was used. T-test and Chi-Square techniques were used to detect the variances, relationship between and among the group perceptions of two samples at $p<0.05$ level by using SPSS. Most 41.7% of migrated household

respondents were aged 36-45 years. Simple majority (40%) of the migrated household respondents did not get the formal education at institutional level. More than half 55.7% of the respondents believed that they lived or migrated into the city from 31 to 45 years. 29.7% of the migrated household respondents were 6 to 10 family members. Hence, was rejected five (5) out of one (1) item. Therefore, it was concluded that both towns' migrated household respondents perceived that changes in diversity within urban family structure existed. H_O2 was rejected. Hence, it was concluded that various family functions were carried out because of the urbanization process at Quetta city level. Rapid urbanization has created the more indigenous challenges and problems within family structure or system. Therefore, it should be recommended that more emphasis be laid on effective urbanization mechanisms and involve the productive multi-stakeholder participation (private-public partnerships) so as to encourage the sustainable urbanization practices and better family structure promotion by using the financial leverage resources in future.

Keywords: *assess, urbanization family structure, Quetta Balochistan*

1.1 Introduction

Urbanization is the complex social transformation from traditional rustic points towards sophisticated urban economic zones or city premises. Urbanization process is an enlightened attentiveness urban unit of demographic population Datta, 2006). While in the decade of the ninety-twenties, the urban population fabricated fourteen percent of the entire world population. However, in 1950 the world population reached twenty-five percent. However, in this regard, the population of the world almost tripled between the eras of 1950 and 1985 (HDR, 1991). Around the world, especially in the metropolitan constituency, the process of urbanization is an imperative and vital aspect for the development stair. Urbanization process actually can be a distinct feature in order to transfiguration of rural cultivated lands to build-up an urban area. Further, the prompt urbanization sprawl often sources of the massive pressure on the natural environments (Burgi *et al.,* 2004). Even around the world in the metropolitan cities having their own nature of growth. Furthermore, consistent diverse techniques during the few eras were used for land classification or land-use arrangement. In addition, these techniques were also useful for transformation methods and inversely used of urbanization process or urban analysis (Verburg *et al.,* 2002; Huang *et al.,* 2009; Mitsova *et al.,* 2011; and Rienow & Goetzke 2014). Worldwide, the urbanization process went slowly and gradually Around nineties-fifties the suburbanization development and urbanized pattern was twenty so far.

On the other hand, for the period of the preceding 100 years in Europe, the urbanization growth had increased from five to one hundred eighteen million people. Similarly, in Asia the urbanization growth had also been enlarged from ten to one hundred six million people (IULA, 1986).

1.2 Urbanization process in Pakistan

Urbanization sprawl in Pakistan is not a new phenomenon (Blank *et al.,* 2014). The urbanization trend has been steadily improved since the period of freedom in 1947. The overwhelming and vast majority of the demographic population lived along the Indus River in the southern portion of the country. However, prime population inhabitants of the country are Karachi National. In this connection, Karachi is 5th biggest city of the world (Pakistan Today, 2017) leading financial center and ranked as an alpha city and primary node of economic networking of Pakistan (GAWC, 2008 and GAWC, 2010). According to the 2017 population census, the Karachi demographic population was estimated at 14.9 million and world's promptest developing metropolises region (Joel, 2013). On the other hand, Lahore, Faisalabad, and Rawalpindi were the most populated cities of the country and ranked as 2nd, 3rd and 4th respectively. Rapid urbanization was seen in the period of 1990-2008 in Pakistan. Moreover, at the country level the city inhabitant population was presented at 36 percent. By the way, the data in this regard, constitute that Pakistan is flocking to the utmost urbanized state in South Asia region (Shaikh, 2019). Likewise, the data also depicted that 50 percent of the demographic population in Pakistanis were living cities (Burke, 2008). Between 2005 as well as 2010, within terms of urbanized % the demographic population of Pakistan has increased at 4.1 percent, and might be projected to grow at 4.7%. However, in this regard, the growth rate increased ten % during the two-thousand-ten (Blank *et al.,* 2014).

1.3 Urbanization process in Balochistan

Balochistan province is the major jurisdiction of Pakistan within terms of land proprietorship and geographical area (374,190 sq.km) covering around 44 percent of the country. However, in this respect, the pace of rapid urbanization process in the province is significantly elevated. 52 percent of the demographic population live below the poverty line and urban poverty evil existed in the greater portion of Balochistan. The Quetta city has steadily increased their demographic population and growth. The Quetta city in this regard, facing the rapid underground water shortage and scarcity. Furthermore, clean water availability perhaps is the extreme imperative concern in Quetta urban areas. By reason of migration in the fringes of the city more than of the demographic population were living in Kachi Abadies. In these areas (Kachi Abadies) inhabitants are miserable conditions and

their socio-economic level/ option comparatively squat, inferior physical and social structure (PUF, 2015). However, the Balochistan province is faced with challenges regarding the rapid urban migration trends and lack of housing stock. However, in this regard, the gap is increased flanked by supply and housing demand. In addition, major towns of the province have inadequate and substandard housing facilities. On the other hand, the rapid urbanization process is mushrooming or increasing, moreover, the new housing schemes are being developed in the large cities of the province. The government in this aspect developed and propagated the comprehensive guideline regarding the decentralized urbanized process and development of rural as well as semi-urban housing stock for the demographic population (PUF, 2015).

1.4 Family structure in Balochistan

Family is the important component in our social order (2014; and Saleem & Gul, 2016). UNESCO define the family structure is a "collective unit of kinship" and imperative parts of or social system, in this connection joint and nuclear family system are considered as the utmost significant structures in Pakistan (Muhammad *et al.*, 2014). In social order the family structure plays an imperative role and having robust liaison with other family members. These strong links within family structure may be obligatory or mandatory and considerable as indispensable functions (Elliott and Gray, 2000). Basically three family arrangements, structures and practices prevailed in Pakistan i.e. joint family structure, nuclear family structure as well as extended family structure or systems. Nevertheless, in this regard, the family system varies because of their configuration of the family followers plus tasks as achieved to be executed by them. However, the joint family system consists of all members living together and working as a one family unit collectively. On the other hand, the extended family system consists that the family members live to be preferred independently, nevertheless their decision-making process collectively remains same (Saleem and Gul, 2016). Nuclear family system is the major and most dominating family structure in the urban areas. However, the nuclear family system is preferable system is preferred as compared to joint family system at district level. Owing to inadequate source of income, majority of the persons select to live individually in the urban zones. On the other hand, whereby majority of the people are lived in the rural areas within joint family system. Male members are controlled the family matter in joint family system. Oppositely, nuclear or single family system are the very infrequent system in rural areas. Nuclear or single family system are most leading system in urban areas and joint family system are the utmost important structure in rural areas. From now, the family institution in this connection is the exact significant, the family institution will be responsible for societal safety and security for the duration of the unemployment period in addition to fiscal

crunch. Henceforth, the family institution are plays stirring role within terms of skirmishes as well as collective social communication (GoB and UNICEF, 2011).

1.5 Problem statement

Rapid urban development is the major grim snags and concerns (Jan *et al.,* 2008) both in developing and developed countries as an extent of land use changes and population size (Bandyopadhyay *et al.,* 2020). Quetta city has experienced incredible spatial population growth and urban expansion since the Afghan war. Urbanization process in Quetta city started to increase during Afghan war. The jurisdictional limit of Quetta city is unconceivable spreading constantly, as an outcome the spatial friction of population has frequently narrowed and several problems also identified. This high growth of demographic population expansion was seen in the north-west and north-east portion corridors of Khucklok, Pushtoonabad, Nawa Killi. However, in this connection, south of Quetta city, the urbanization development has been limited because of proximity to the Baloch belt.

However, Kachi Abadies settlements mostly live in mud (Kacha) houses having the substandard physical and social services. Due to urbanization, housing demand has increased, which causes a lot of social and economic problems. Therefore, present research was pinpoint the rapid urbanization direction and city spatial extents in the purposively district of the Balochistan province. Beside that present research was also represented the urbanization problem and abridges the pertinent evidence regarding the prime urban challenges as being faced by the masses/ inhabitants of the Quetta, Balochistan region. Likewise, present research was assessing the impact of rapid urbanization process and their effects on urban families' structure in Quetta district, Balochistan.

1.6 Specific objectives

1. To explore the socio-economic circumstances of the urban households.
2. To examine the impact of urbanization on the structure of urban families.
3. To study the effect of changing trends in the function of urban family.
4. To develop need-based recommendations for policy makers regarding effective urbanization process and better family structure.

1.7 Hypotheses

Null hypotheses were also tested so that to record the perceptional discrepancies of the respondents.

H^1, there was no differences in the perception of the respondents about the structure of urban family**.**

H^2 there was no differences in the perception of the respondents about changing trends in the function of urban family.

1.8 Methodology

Descriptive type of research design was used in present study because of descriptive type of research most suitable between and among variables about obtaining people perceptions and actualities regarding current social facts (Brog and Gall, 1989; and Trochim, 2000). There are two Tehsils named Zarghoon and Chilton towns and 67 UCs of Quetta district. The target population of the current research was the urbanized families and households in 2 Tehsils of Quetta district i.e. Zarghoon and Chilton towns were chosen as purposively. The sampling frame was obtained by the Population Census Department government of Balochistan based at Quetta. Target population of the present study consisted (300) three-hundred migrated families' residents at Quetta and surrounding locations by using simple random sampling technique. From the household respondents, a sample of three hundred (300); 50 respondents from each Union Councils were chosen as sample size by using the table of Fitzggibbon and Lynn (1987) at 0.05 percent error rate. The comprehensive questionnaire was validated to confirm for data collection by a Professor of the Sociology Department, University of Balochistan as well as one (1) Associate Professor from the Social Work discipline, University of Balochistan. Cronbach's alpha coefficients were recorded on 0.87, 0.89 respectively (Lyons 2005). Thus the information gathered was inner coded and moved into the CPU for further analysis. The information was analyzed by using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS 22) (SPSS Inc, Chicago, Illinois, USA). The information as statistics was epitomized mean ± standard error and F-ratios. The t-test and Chi-Square techniques were used to detect the variances, relationship between and among the group perceptions of two samples and variables (Mohsin *et al.*, 2011). A value of $p<0.05$ was considered as significant.

1.9 Results and decisions

Present chapter was measures to explore the socio-economic conditions (Hassan *et al.*, 2002; and Abuzar, 2003) such as age composition, educational level, gender status, family structure, size of family, marital status, types of housing structure, ownership of house,

types of family, status of migration, professional of respondents, monthly income and family structure of the migrated household families (Allahyari *et al*., 2008; and Fadare *et al*., 2014), living in two towns (Chilton and Zarghoon) of Quetta city.

Table-1: Sample distribution in terms of their age (N=300)

Demo: info	Items	Freq:	%age	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	18-35 years' old	69	23.0	2.2567	.95944
	36-45 years' old	125	41.7		
	46-55 years' old	66	22.0		
	56 and above years' old	40	13.3		

Table-1 shows the pertaining information about the age composition. Most 41.7% of migrated household respondents were aged 36-45 years. While one-fifth around 22% of migrated household respondents fall into the age category of 46-55 year. Whereas (23%) of migrated household respondents hailed from 18-35 years along with mean score (2.2567) and standard deviation (.95944) respectively. Achieved results somewhat were contradicted with those of Hassan (2002) and Haq (2007) who were found that 41.6% of the respondents fell into the older age years in Punjab, Pakistan.

Table-2: Sample distribution regarding educational status (N=300)

Demo: info	Items	Freq:	%age
Educational status	Religious Madarsah education	80	26.7
	No schooling completed	120	40.0
	Nursery school 1st to 8th grade	27	9.0
	High school certificate	19	6.3
	Intermediate	14	4.7
	Technical/vocational/ diploma	10	3.3
	Bachelor's degree	9	3.0
	Master's degree	8	2.7
	Other please (specify)	13	4.3

Simple majority (40%) of the migrated household respondents did not get the formal education at institutional level, followed by 26.7 percent of the migrated household respondent's religious education at Madarsah level, while 9% of them were nursery school 1st to 8th grade schooling and completed secondary school level certificate. Minute

fraction that are, 6.3% and 4.7% of the migrated household family possessed to pass-out the high and intermediate level of education at all as shown in table-2. The finding slightly similar with those of Rasheed (2004) and Sadaf (2005) who were found that respondents having the high rate of educational status in tehsil Gojra and Faisalabad Punjab respectively.

Table-3: Sample distribution regarding family living structure condition (N=300)

Demo: info	Items	Freq:	%age
Family structure living	1-5 (years)	9	3.0
	16-30 (years)	102	34.0
	31-45 (years)	167	55.7
	46 and above (years)	22	7.3

More than half 55.7% of the respondents believed that they lived or migrated into the city from 31 to 45 years. However, 34.0% of the migrated household respondents perceived that they were migrating from 16 to 30 (years) in Quetta as shown in table-3.

Table-4: Sample distribution regarding family size (N=300)

Demo: info	Items	Freq:	%age
Family size	1-5	33	11.0
	6-10	89	29.7
	11-15	86	28.7
	16-20	64	21.3
	21 and above	28	9.3

Respondents were asked to measure their perceptions regarding size of family. Table-4 reflects the pertaining outcome. While, in this connection, the family size of the migrated household respondents was reflecting that 29.7% of the migrated household respondents were 6 to 10 family members. However, 28.7% migrated household respondents consisted of 11 to 15 family members. Whereas only 21.3% of the migrated household respondents possessed the 16 to 20 family members.

1.10 Chi-Square test results

Solicited data was tabulated by using the Chi-Square test as shown in table-5. The Chi-Square test was performed in order to compare the relationship of the diverse aspects about

the structure of urban families. However, in this regard the Chi-Square values are calculated by using the 5-point based on ($p \leq 0.05$).

Table-5, Chi-square test of diverse aspects about structure of urban family

Family structure	Value	df	Asymp: Sig. (2-sided)
Live within family or cooperative groups			
Pearson Chi-Square	35.659[a]	4	**.000****
Likelihood Ratio	41.414	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	19.855	1	.001
Phi	.345	-	.000
Cramer's V	.345	-	.000
Live within groups religious group			
Pearson Chi-Square	10.6286[a]	4	**.000****
Likelihood Ratio	114.330	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	24.930	1	.000
Phi	.584	-	.000
Cramer's V	.584	-	.000
Live within cultural group			
Pearson Chi-Square	36.224[a]	4	**.000****
Likelihood Ratio	38.665	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	23.824	1	.000
Phi	.348	-	.000
Cramer's V	. 348	-	.000
Live within political group			
Pearson Chi-Square	33.619[a]	4	**.000****
Likelihood Ratio	35.712	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.737	1	.000
Phi	.335	-	.000
Cramer's V	.335	-	.000
Other related factors			
Pearson Chi-Square	.505[a]	4	.973[NA]
Likelihood Ratio	.506	4	973
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	1.000
Phi	.041	-	.973
Cramer's V	.041	-	.973
No. of Valid Cases = 300 *Significant at 5percent probability level			

The highly statistically variations were observed regarding diverse aspects about the structure of urban families**.** However, the value of Chi-Square calculated on alpha level, the significant value has been assessed on Phi and Cramer's V. The p-value is fixed on statistically significant at.005 level and highly significant at the .000 probability level.

The perceived score of the Pearson Chi-Square values were highly significant such as 35.659^{a}, 10.6286^{a}, 36.224^{a} and 33.619^{a} respectively about the statements such as live within family or cooperative groups, live within groups religious group, live within cultural group and live within political group respectively. However, in this connection the calculated values were observed and estimated as an independent variable that were highly statistically significant .000, .000, .000, and .000, respectively based on 5% of probability level about the diverse aspects about structure of urban family.

On the other hand, Pearson Chi-Square values were $.505^{a}$ accordingly, however, the calculated significance was .973 (non-significant) based on 0.05 alpha level about related factors on urban family structure. However, the significant value calculated Phi and Cramer's V respectively.

1.11 Hypothesis 1:

"there was no differences in the perception of the respondents about the structure of urban family".

To assess the present hypothesis, current research tested the H_O1. However, in this aspect the 5-point scaling was used by using the Chi-Square. Significant discrepancies were found based on perceptions received from the migrated household respondents at ($\underline{p} \leq 0.05$) confidence level.

Hence, H_O1 that "there was no difference in the perception of the respondents about the structure of urban family" was rejected and an alternate hypothesis was accepted five (5) out of one (1) item. Therefore, it was concluded that both towns' migrated household respondents perceived that changes in diversity within urban family structure existed.

Table-6, Chi-square test of diverse aspect about changing trends of family structure

Changing trends	Value	df	Asymp: Sig. (2-sided)
Debility of family tradition			
Pearson Chi-Square	7.336[a]	4	.119[NA]
Likelihood Ratio	7.452	4	.114
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.708	1	.100
Phi	.156	-	.119
Cramer's V	.156	-	.119
Debility of family size			
Pearson Chi-Square	27.701[a]	4	**.000****
Likelihood Ratio	30.047	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.103	1	.043
Phi	.304	-	.000
Cramer's V	. 304	-	.000
Deceases the male role			
Pearson Chi-Square	4.163[a]	4	384[NA]
Likelihood Ratio	4.554	4	.336
Linear-by-Linear Association	.023	1	.879
Phi	.118	-	.384
Cramer's V	.118	-	384
Debility of family norms and cultures			
Pearson Chi-Square	12.609[a]	4	.013[NA]
Likelihood Ratio	12.854	4	.012
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.177	1	.004
Phi	.205	-	.013
Cramer's V	.205	-	.013
Other related factors			
Pearson Chi-Square	26.854[a]	4	**.000****
Likelihood Ratio	28.324	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.591	1	.442
Phi	.299	-	.000
Cramer's V	.299	-	.000
No. of Valid Cases = 300 *Significant at 5percent probability level			

The Pearson Chi-Square values were calculated as 10.606[a]; 26.854[a] the statistically significant discrepancies were recorded regarding the various items like debility of family size and related factors respectively. The calculated significances were remains.000, and .000 respectively, based on 5% alpha level.

On the other hand, the non-significant variations were found regarding the debility of family tradition, deceases the male role, debility of family norms and cultures (statement) in the both tehsils respondents. Whereas the value of Chi-Square i.e. $.119^{NA}$, 384^{NA}, and $.013^{NA}$ were found non-significant at 0.05 alpha level. Henceforth, similar trends of significant value or estimation were found about the Phi and Cramer's V. Hitherto, the calculated significances were observed 5%. The value estimated Phi and Cramer's V.
By nominal as a dependent variable (DV) category the Chi-Square test was applied so as to compare the perception trends of urban family function. However, in this regard, the null hypothesis test is prerequisite before to reach assumption if the dependent variables (DV) are closely associated as shown in table-6.

1.12 Hypothesis 2:

"there was no differences in the perception of the respondents about the function of urban family".

Analyzing the H^2, current research has recognized the several family functions due to urbanization. The Chi-Square test was used to determine any significant variances on statements linked to the family function due to the rapid urbanization process. Therefore, the H_O2 was rejected in the favor of an alternate hypothesis that was accepted based on assumption of the migrated household families' views. Hence, it was concluded that various family functions were carried out because of the urbanization process at Quetta city level.

1.13 Conclusions and policy recommendations

Present empirical research made an effort to collect the data as received form the migrated household respondents and also assess the impact of family configurations owing to rapid urbanization processes related to various socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural dynamics. It is therefore a dire need to identify these collective socio-economic dynamics and specific circumstances and certain social breakdown taken into account in which the migrated people settled to the urban areas. Following recommendations put forwarded. Rapid urbanization has created the more indigenous challenges and problems within family structure or system. Additionally, countless other difficulties such as education, sanitation, health and environmental problems have also been testified in this regard. Therefore, it should be recommended that more emphasis be laid on effective urbanization mechanisms and involve the productive multi-stakeholder participation (private-public partnerships) so as to encourage the sustainable urbanization practices and better family structure promotion by using the financial leverage resources in future. Urbanized issues due to the

migration process and unplanned urbanization tragedies were emerged rapidly like congested traffic, environment pollutions, water contaminations, poor health conditions, less-effective educational system, poor sewerage system, improper housing or accommodations system, prevailed unemployment rate, extreme poverty, competition and lack of basic public services. Therefore, it is recommended to develop sustainable industrial units specially in peri-urban regions so as to decrease the demographic population pressure and overcome the emerging problems in urban zones. It has also been observed that the family structure of the migrant families was changed socially, economically, politically and culturally due to the urbanization process. Hence, it was imperative to examine the migrated families' welfare measures, socio-economic circumstances and urban settlement patterns step by step with broad spectrum motives. Therefore, it is recommended that local governments within their institutional framework should adopt realistic integrated people-oriented policies and approaches in order to solve the urbanized problems, family structure with sound perspectives.

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