

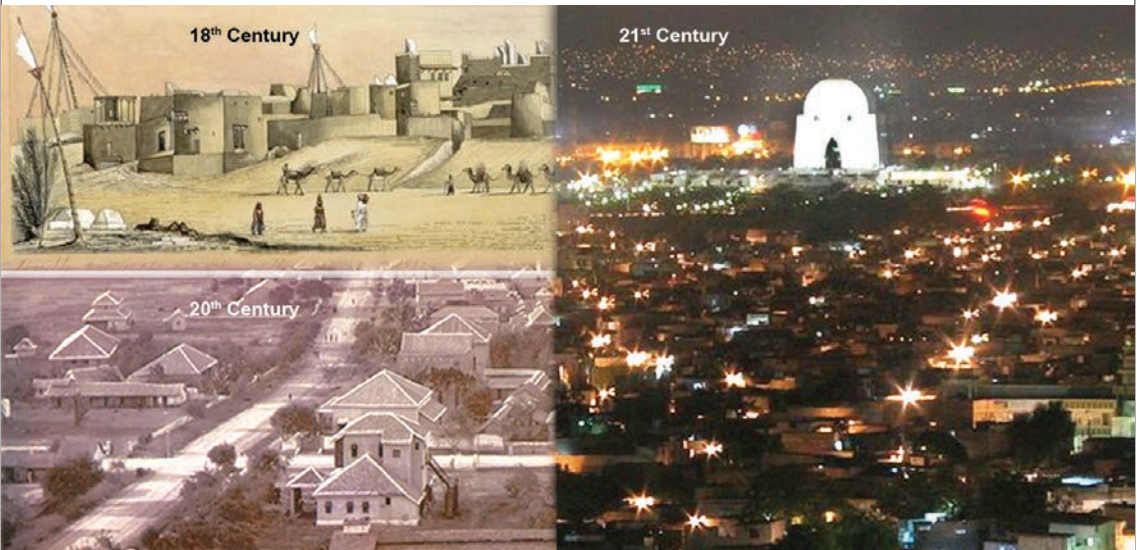


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KARACHI RESEARCH CHAIR

Towards Intellectual Social Responsibility...



Kolachi to Karachi



Karachi Research Chair

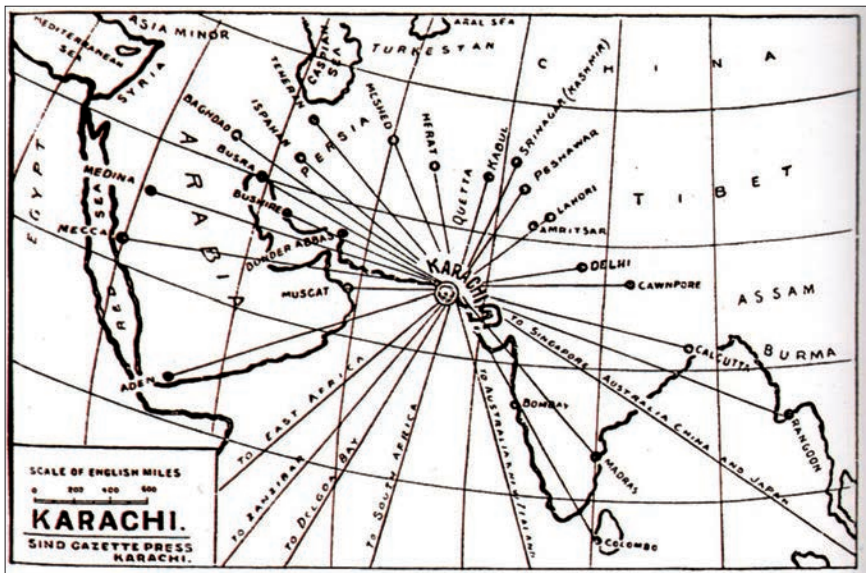
A small step with giant prospects..!

- ❖ A dream for a better Karachi
- ❖ A move towards solutions
- ❖ A brainchild of Greenwich University

Joining hands with those who are ambitious about bringing Karachi back into lights again!



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Map of the World with Karachi shown as the hub, 1913



View of the 'Old town', Karachi, by Charles Masson, c.1830

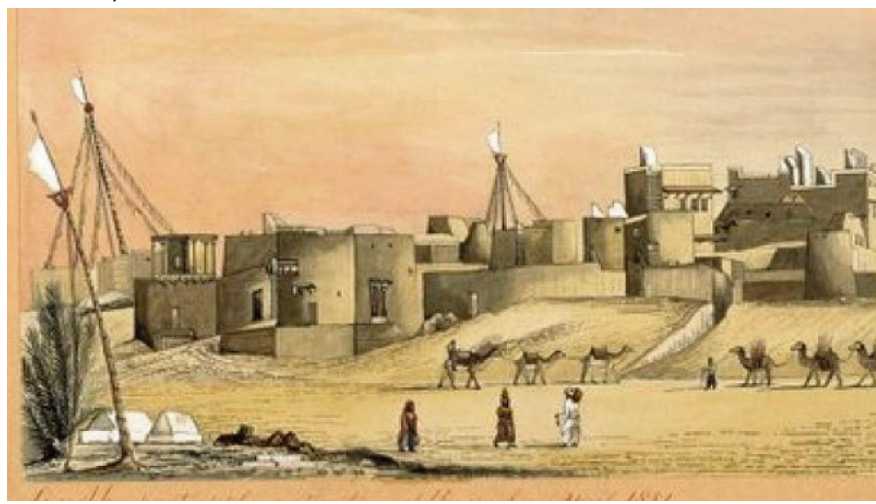


KARACHI RESEARCH CHAIR

From Kolachi to Karachi

Karachi, the city of lights, enjoys various privileges; home to Jinnah, the first capital of the country, largest seaport in Asia, a financial capital, regional gateway to the world, and, the cosmopolitan that harbors hopes. In the South, its beauty lies in the Arabian Sea while in the North, sandy mountains add to its adorability. From a small village in the 18th century, the city's cosmopolitan profile has risen at a godspeed in just a couple of hundred years time. The process is a tremendous exponent of evolution from various dimensions including history, geography, sociology, politics, economics and ecology, all of which warrant distinct and in-depth research.

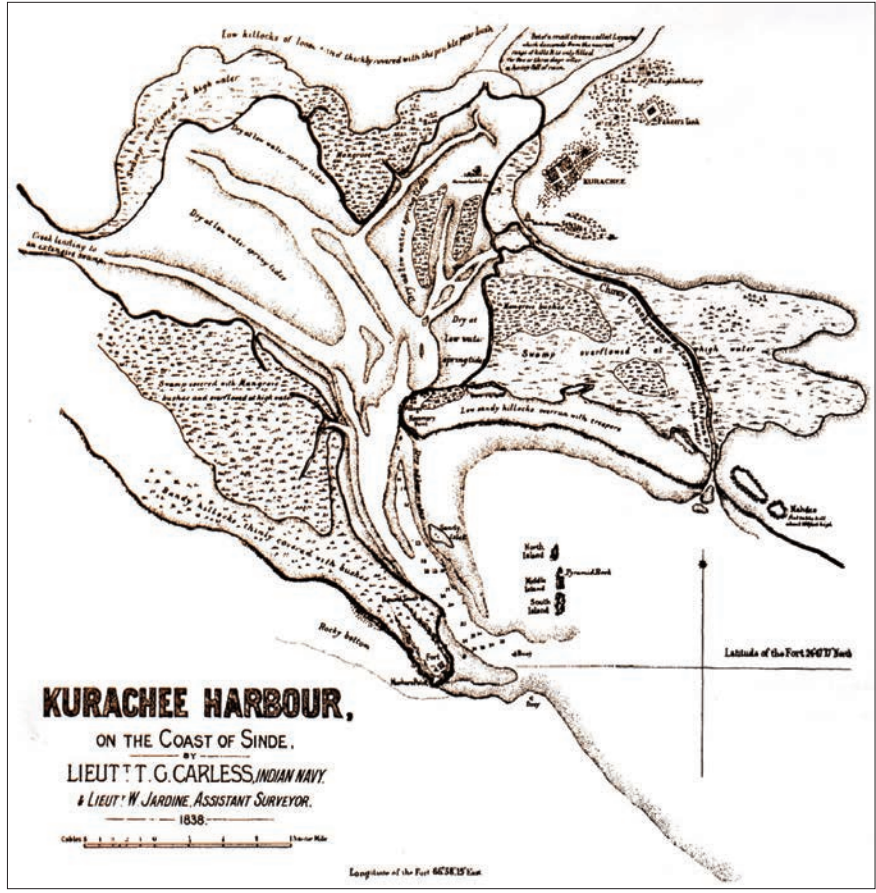
Mai Kolachi, a Sindhi fisherwoman, settled in the area in the early 1700s starting a village by the port that was later attributed to her name. The village instantly grew as a trading port with exports across the Persian Gulf and Muscat by late 1700s.



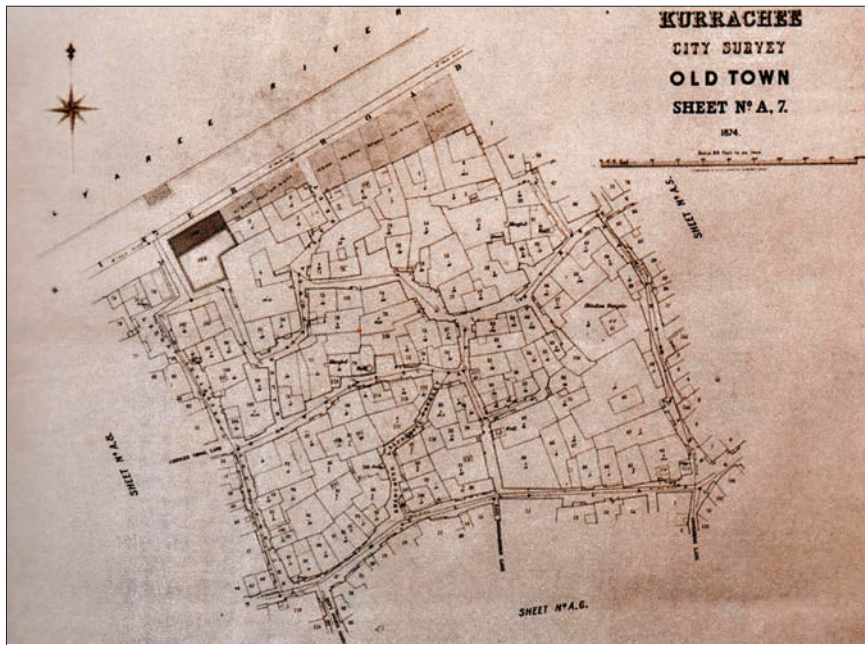


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Having grown into a town ruled by the Talpurs in the early 1800s, Karachi was conquered by the British East India Company in 1839. It grew into a city under the colonial rule and the British set up a direct telegraph connection from Karachi to London in 1864. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the to-be founder of Pakistan, was born in Karachi in 1876 that had become a bustling city by then with railway, churches, mosques, courthouses, markets, paved streets and a magnificent harbor.



View of th 'Old town', Karachi, by Charles Masson, c,1830



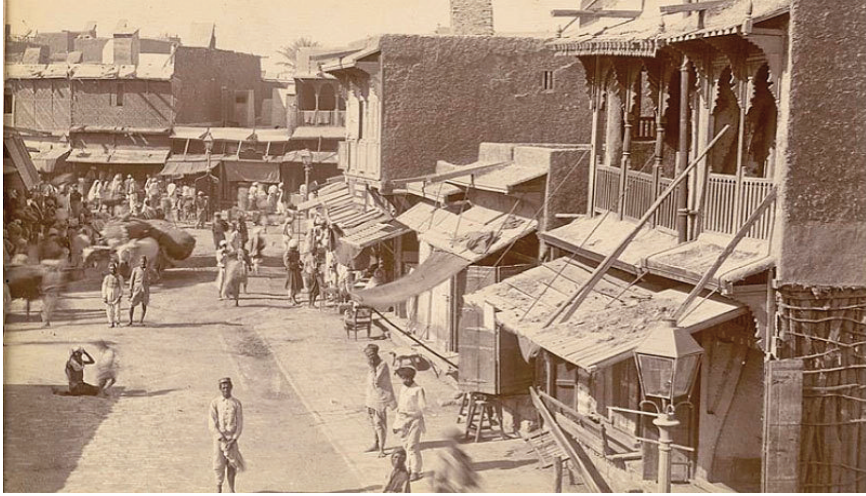
Organic Structure of Old Town of Kurachee



Karachi, 1910



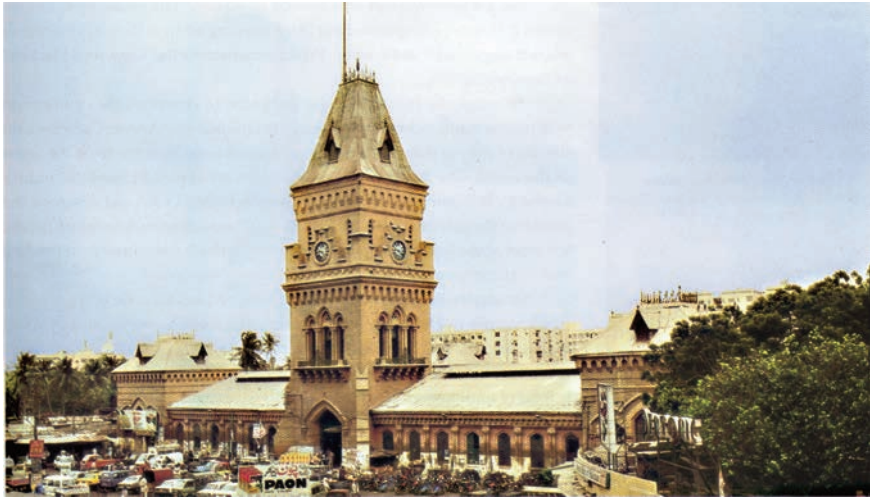
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Lyari, 1930



View of Bunder Road



Empress Market, Karachi, 1884-89



Merewether Memorial Tower



Merewether Memorial Tower, Karachi 1884-92. An important landmark on the confluence of McLeod (now I.I. Chundrigar) road and Bunder (now M.A. Jinnah) Road



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The city was connected to the rest of British India through a railway line by 1878 and had undergone various infrastructural upgrades including Frere Hall (1865), Empress Market (1890), Merewether Tower (1892), and a tramway system in 1900. Sindh Madressatul Islam, founded in 1885 by a group of enlightened Muslims headed by Hassan Ally Effendi, was a landmark achievement for scholarship and intellectual development of South Asian populace. The city eventually became the first capital of Pakistan in 1947, which along with the economic prospects further boomed the city's rise to a cosmopolitan city.



Frere Hall, 1942



Independence Celebrations, 1947



Trinity Church, 1890



Sri Narain Temple



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Jewish Synagogue



Zoroastrian Club, 1903



Freemason's Lodge, 1914



Sind Mudressah Tul-Islam



Sind Madrassah, Karachi, 1889



D.J. Science College



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BVS School

Karachi, reckoned to be the financial capital of Pakistan and the largest seaport in Asia, is the center for economic activity in the country. With an estimated GDP of US \$113 billion (as of 2014), projected to hit US 193 billion by 2025 (Hawksworth, 2011), Karachi accounts for almost 20% of the country's GDP - exclusive of the informal sector contribution. Karachi holds a large public and private banking sector (with headquarters of most in the city), multinational corporations, a large automobile assembly plant, an oil refinery, a steel mill, shipbreaking, textile factories, printing and publishing plants, media and entertainment industries, food processing plants, and chemical and engineering works, among others.



Rationale:

Karachi's luminous prospects, however, are engulfed by the looming dark that has pushed the city to be ranked as the worst in Safe Cities Index (The Economist, 2017). The city is confronted by a challenges galore ranging from abysmal social development and crippled civic infrastructure to downhill stride of the economy, urging the imperative of conjoining strategic actors/efforts to revive the city's glorious past. The unavailability of concrete data¹ against various development indicators for Karachi presses the need for investigative research on issues.

Karachi Research Chair (KRC), a brainchild of Greenwich University, is a resolve to address the city's issues by providing a strategic platform for collective reflection and collaborative action. Conceptualizing KRC is a step towards Quaid's dream of a democratic State, a welfare economy, and a pluralistic society - also reiterated in Pakistan's Vision 2025. KRC envisions ***establishing a knowledge-platform that brings together multi-disciplinary expertise facilitating governance reforms to shape Karachi's future.*** The purpose is to orchestrate strategic initiatives by engaging various actors from academia, civil society, government and private sector to reshape the governance PIE (Planning, Implementation and Evaluation).

The Chair offers multi-dimensional prospects for various actors involved in the process. Academia-industrial linkages are critical for cross-exchange of ideas to enhance quality assurance of both academic and industrial processes. The Chair will dovetail loose ends attracting scholarship and expertise to serve as a knowledge-capital and resource hub for academia, industry, government, NGOs and media to find practical solutions to Karachi's issues through deliberative and investigative methods. It also aims to institutionalize a culture of research that promotes and strengthens evidence-based decision-making process.



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Proactive stance has been a vital asset of Greenwich to place it as a trendsetter in many ways. Establishing KRC resonates with the merger of **Greenwich's Mission** and **Vision** for *conducting problem-focused research* towards solutions for *reformation of society*. Taking from Chomsky's view of Intellectual's responsibility to uphold truth (Chomsky, 1967), Greenwich has broadened the spectrum of Intellectual Social Responsibility to mobilize intellectual faculties for collective social good as KRC's motive. KRC is a small step in the right direction with the prospects of a giant leap to bring Karachi back into lights again!

Objectives:

- *Conduct focused research on Karachi's issues;*
- *Galvanize a culture of research geared towards promoting innovative solutions;*
- *Generate evidence-based recommendations for decision making around socio-economic and political challenges;*
- *Operate as a strategic space engaging multi-dimensional expertise for sustainable development; and,*
- *Amplify actionable recommendations for governance reforms through advocacy and lobbying.*

Strategic forte:

The Chair will play a critical role in bringing the core cultural, socio-economic and political issues to the front also creating mass awareness and sensitization. An important offshoot would be to attract scholarship from within and outside Pakistan towards urbanization challenges, in general, and Karachi's issues in specific. The Chair would serve as a soundboard for extensive research, consultative dialogues, thematic seminars and training workshops. The initiative will redirect academic research for evidence-generation around core issues for policy considerations. It will also strengthen research processes at



Greenwich University enhancing its epistemic value and academic excellence at the national and global level.

Research Focus:²

The Chair's focus, aligned with the pillars of Pakistan's Vision 2025, would encapsulate the following broad-line issues while dovetailing specificities:

- Social Development (Health, Education, Standard of Living)³
- Infrastructure (Housing and Urban Settlement, Transport Systems)⁴
- Environmental Protection (Water Supply, Solid Waste Management)⁵
- Law and Order⁶

* **Social Development (Education, Health, Standard of Living) – Pillar I, II and VI**

a) Education

Education sets the foundations of social development with a transcendental scope across generations. Reckoned to be the passport for national progress, knowledge systems and education has hierarchized nations in terms of their development throughout historiography. Pakistan, however, ranked amongst the developing countries, has not been able to bolster educational outcomes as a strategic priority and hence being left behind on the developmental paradigm. The country has constantly been in an uphill battle in its attempt to enhance its educational indicators confronted with challenges like inequitable financing, weak governance and barriers in access to education for the most marginalized. Against a target of achieving 88% literacy, Pakistan was able to achieve 58% of literacy rate against the Millennium Development Goals commitments (UNDP, 2013). Despite an increase in educational expenditure upped to 2.3%



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of GDP, the financing scores short of the targeted 4% of GDP by 2018 (Ministry of Finance, 2017) and the country continues to be 2nd worst in the world with 24 million out of school children (i-saps, 2014).



Education having been devolved, as a provincial subject, post-18th constitutional amendment, requires mobilization of strong political will followed by efficient governance reforms. It is imperative that national and provincial initiatives uphold commitments enshrined in goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on quality education (United Nations, 2015) and pillar I of Vision 2025 on developing human capital (Planning Commission, 2014). The provincial government has dedicated Rs. 202.2 billion for education - about 20% of the overall provincial budget - to enhance the educational standard in Sindh. It remains to be seen, however, what initiatives are directed towards advancement of educational outcomes in Karachi.

Karachi cherishes a rich knowledge capital; a haven to 33 universities and other educational institutions including the oldest school (Karachi Grammar School), oldest engineering university (NED University of Engineering and Technology), oldest



business school outside North America and Europe (Institute of Business Administration); the finest medical school in Pakistan (Aga Khan University) and the largest university in Pakistan (Karachi University). However, the educational prospects for the most marginalized continue to be skewed reflective of the dearth of data on Karachi's educational profile. ASER's survey in 2016 estimated out of school children⁷ ratio for Karachi between 8.4% for Malir and 20.8% for Karachi West, while Karachi East, Karachi South and Karachi Central were not part of the survey and hence the statistics are unavailable (ASER Pakistan, 2016). Indicative data suggests that the number of functional public schools is low, especially in Katchi abadis (slums) – where many other social determinants also affect community's access to education from availability, attainability and affordability perspective. Quality of educational services at public institutions is another deterrent forcing the preference of private institution for educational attainment where the ratio of children⁸ enrolled in private institutions stood at 49.1% for Malir and 74% for Karachi West (ASER Pakistan, 2016). Following the current educational policy, the government is facilitating private sector to establish institutions of higher education including medicine, engineering, business management, computer engineering, informatics and telecommunication. It requires substantive evidence-generation followed by effective implementation of governance reforms to advance educational outcomes for Karachi, also emphasized in the Karachi Strategic Development Plan: 2020 (CDGK, 2007).

b. Health

The constitution of Pakistan does not recognize Health as a fundamental human right resulting in lack of prioritization for health as a strategic sector. Marginalization of health and subsequent inequitable financing has been at the core of dismal healthcare outcomes for Pakistan over the years. Pakistan Economic Survey reveals that the health expenditure as a percentage of GDP



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is 0.76 - way below World Bank's benchmark of 6% of GDP for life saving services (Ministry of Finance, 2017). The country spends US \$36.15 – way below WHO's low income countries benchmark of US \$86 (World Bank, 2014). Crippled health systems governance, the absence of inclusive protective schemes, further compounds it and exclusionist power patterns at public facilities marginalize the poorest of the poor. Such a situation has pushed the Out of Pocket (OOP) expenditure to 56.3% of the total health expenditure – where only those seek healthcare that can afford it. Diversion of healthcare seekers to private sector, either for quality of care or distrust in public facilities, puts the poor at odds with many other indicators measuring standard of life.



Post-18th constitutional amendment, the subject has been devolved to the provinces. Constitutional recognition of health should follow its prioritization at provincial levels, also recognizing health as a primary subject of local government especially in Sindh. It is imperative that the national and provincial plans recognize health to comply with the commitments made against goal 3 of the SDGs on health and well being



and pillar I of Vision 2025 on developing human capital. Universal healthcare coverage, upheld by target 3.8 of the SDGs, is a strategic target where political will needs to be mobilized for multiple gains; reduction in poverty and improved per capita well-being through increased public financing in healthcare, reduction of inequalities through inclusion of the most marginalized in mainstream services, and enhanced social and human development indicators for the country.

Despite various high-quality teaching universities and tertiary level hospitals in Karachi, the overall quality of healthcare remains a left behind prospect in the city. Despite an extensive health infrastructure, public sector has not been able to pace up with the extraordinary growth in Karachi's population especially for tertiary level care. Concentration of public health facilities in particular areas has also impeded the access of people from peripheral zones including North Karachi, Orangi, Landhi, Korangi and Bin Qasim. Various social determinants including poverty, traditional alternatives, social censure, staff attitudes (at public facilities in particular) and health-seeking behavior also affect the attainability and affordability of healthcare services for the most marginalized in Karachi. Government of Sindh has allocated Rs. 100.32 billion for health for 2017-18 - marking 26% increase compared to the last fiscal year- with an Annual Development Plan (ADP) pitched at Rs. 15.50 billion (Finance dept. Sindh, 2017). Effective utilization of these budgets and its impact on the overall health systems governance strengthening and quality of healthcare remains to be seen.

c) **Standard of Living**

The standard of living, measured in terms of real income per capita, access to essential services, and poverty rate,⁹ is an approximation of quality of life available to people of a particular socio-economic class or a geographic



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area. One measure of Standard of Living is the United Nation's Human Development Index (HDI) that covers life expectancy at birth, education and income per capita. Pakistan's HDI ranking stands at 147th out of 188 countries in 2017 (UNDP, 2016) with 29.5% (2013 est.) population below poverty line (Asian Development Bank, 2017). In 2017, the country is ranked at 171 out of 188 countries in terms of GDP per capita (PPP) of US \$ 5,400 (CIA, 2017). Abysmal global rankings are indicative of decades of exclusionist patterns widening inequalities in the country reflective of GINI index¹⁰ estimated at 30.7 (World Data Atlas, 2013). The statistics reveal huge disparities persisting in Pakistan - the income share held by lowest 10% of the country is 4% (2013 est.), while top 10% of the population holds 26% of the income share (World Data Atlas, 2013). World bank group's analysis projects Pakistan in an uphill battle against poverty alleviation where people are deprived of basic human, physical and productive assets and restricted access to essential services (World Bank, 2013).





This is further compounded by the absence of a concrete social protection framework - the existing being either ad-hoc initiatives addressing circumstantial challenges or undertaken in compliance with requirements by international donors (Hassan, 2015) - underscoring efficient planning, institutional set-ups and robust review mechanisms. Pakistan's traditional social protection system included various assistance programs (Bait ul Maal and Zakat) of limited coverage and a pension program for civil and private sector employees. World Bank's analysis reflects various systemic lacunae:

- Safety net programs are fragmented, further crippled by inadequate institutional arrangements for multi-sectoral social protection agenda
- Programs have limited coverage of approximately 2-3% against a poverty rate in excess of 25%
- Implementation, monitoring and evaluation capacity is fairly insufficient (World Bank, 2013).

The standard of living in Karachi replicates much of the national context reflecting both extremes of wealth quintile. ADB statistics show that 50.5% of the population lives below the poverty line with the figures shooting up to 89% in *kachi abadis* (slums) where 61% (1,200,000 households) of the city's population resides (Pak Tea House, 2007). It is imperative that planning, implementation and monitoring processes of Benazir Income Support Program are strengthened to factor in equitable scoping so that the most marginalized can benefit through such programs. Poverty alleviation initiatives need to be integrated with and backed by public expenditure in key strategic sectors to ensure that governance patterns are inclusive that ensure the access of the most marginalized to essential services directly



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linked to the standard of life. It is imperative that the country upholds international commitments made under goal 1, 2 and 10 of the SDGs on poverty, hunger and equality of outcomes for all, respectively.

*** Infrastructure (Housing and Urban Settlement, Transport Systems) – Pillar II and VII**

❖ Demographics:



Karachi epitomizes a cultural residue - a melting pot that has encapsulated the heterogeneity of various cultures, religions and value systems including Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Zoroastrians, Buddhists and Jews, throughout its history. In terms of external migration, a large population engulfed from all corners of India at the time of partition followed by another bulk from Bangladesh subsequent to the fall of Dhaka in 1971. In the backdrop of industrial rise and a parallel decline in agricultural prospects, the surge for better social and physical infrastructure nerved the rural-urban migration. Consequently, it converted into a mini Pakistan homogenizing ethnic, regional,



and linguistic diversities of people into a multi-cultural plurality. Developing into a mega metropolis, Karachi has attracted people mainly through rural-urban migration due to the employability prospects and industrial potential of the city. Pakistan's law and order crisis has also been a factor to large scores of internally displaced people migrating from Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Environmental degradation is another critical aspect to rural-urban migration. Floods in 2010 and 2012 swept Pakistan away, creating a huge inflow of migrants to Karachi from interior Sindh, Balochistan, KPK and other areas emanating a plethora of challenges.

Karachi's demographic profile, estimated at 14.9 million (Bureau of Statistics, 2017), placing it as the most populous city in Pakistan, has seen a meteoric rise to its population over the years. Other sources and projections draw a much larger figure for Karachi's population. Statistics show that Karachi's population had crossed 15 million mark in 2005, which was estimated to reach 27.5 million by 2020 even at a decreasing¹¹ average annual growth rate - from 4.15% in 2005 to 3.5% by 2020 (CDGK, 2007). The estimated number of household¹² (comprising 7 persons each) in Karachi stood at 2.2 Such a staggering rise to population would create numerous administrative and political challenges sure to checkmate infrastructural, institutional and financial systems of the city. Some of the challenges include; social development, housing and urban settlement, water shortage, transport systems and law & order.

d. Housing and Urban Settlement

The housing needs for a population bulk as big as Karachi's is a strategic challenge. The housing backlog was estimated to be 9,000 units short (2007 est.) and has constantly been on a rise. The projections estimated



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the need for another 1.7 million houses to cater for the housing needs of the population by 2020. Almost 50% of the housing needs would have to be dedicated to cater for the needs of the socio-economically disadvantaged residents of *katchi abadis*. Failure of meeting the demands for housing units has not only shoot up the backlog but also badly affected the environment due to vertical construction leading to congestion that has affected physical infrastructure and urban management systems. Such an imbalance between supply and demand also led to monopoly pricing in the real estate market that marginalized the poorest of the poor to have a shelter of their own.



Solutions to the inadequate supply of developed land to meet housing needs have been charted across policies like Pakistan's National Housing Policy (2001) and Mid-Term Development Framework (2005-10). Karachi Strategic Development Plan 2020 (KDSP 2020) presses the need for an additional 100,000/year housing units (2007 est.) to match the projected increase of households to 3.9 million by 2020 (CDGK, 2007). Regularization and granting land leases to *katchi abadi* (Slums) residents



to enable them to invest in housing and living conditions by offering tenure security has also been part of the strategies, but devoid of implementation. Affordable living is a massive challenge for the poor, in particular, who continue to bear the brunt of exclusionist governance and lack of action on the issue.

An articulate strategy in planning the expansion of Karachi has been a forgotten aspect for most part. Port is the hub where most segments of the city connect leaving little room for circumferential movements. Central Business District (CBD) located in Saddar, Jamshed and Kemari town encapsulates most of the business houses, financial and commercial enterprises, markets, warehouses and even bus stands. The situation leads to massive congestion, crowding and pollution, as a permanent feature, also a bare truth for other areas. Concentration of business in the area – creating almost 50% of the city's jobs – is a major reason for such a heavy activity in the area leading to severe competition for commercial place. With the rise of business activity back to its boom after the improved law and order indicators, it is imperative that de-congestion initiatives should be undertaken to ensure that there is sufficient space for commercial activity along with a safety and a pollution free business environment in CBD (CDGK, 2007).

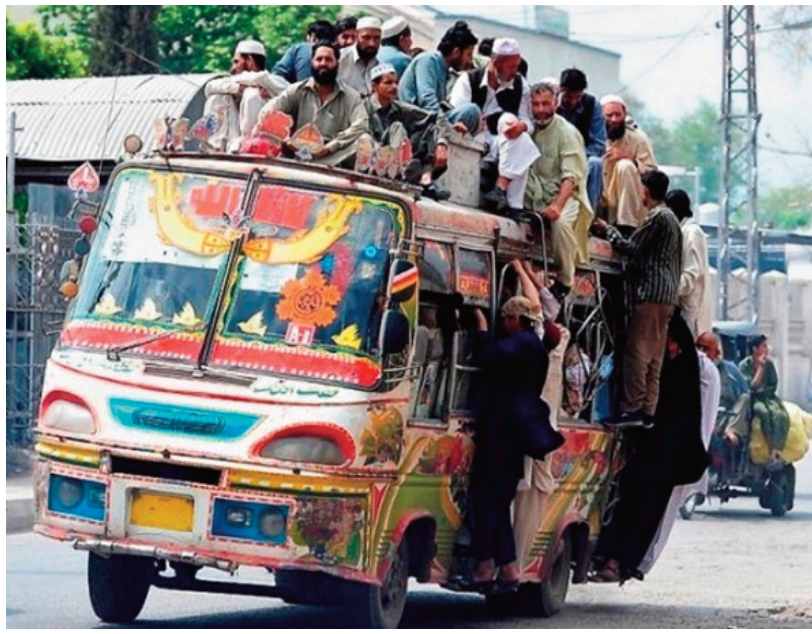
Adhering to the growing economic prospects and business interest, allocation of land in suitable locations needs to be made possible through careful planning. The demand for industrial space for manufacturing needs to be addressed rethinking space provision in particular locations so that industrial zones do not affect environmental considerations. Thorough studies need to be conducted to carve out an upgradation plan



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that ensures easy access to markets, sufficient space for industrial activity, easy pedestrian movement, smooth traffic, and a regulated densification of the commercial areas. Another aspect is the conservation of city’s heritage; those monumental buildings reflective of the historic development of the city that require tender care for preservation.

e. Transport Systems



The current mass transit system, road infrastructure, road traffic condition, and lack of effective regulation are indicative of the incoherent planning for the transportation needs of the ever-increasing population in Karachi. This is partly due to the fragmented development and housing schemes where interconnectivity was not factored in planning. Despite substantive initiatives; constructions of flyovers, underpasses, logistic bypasses, upgradations and remodeling of intersections, the situation of traffic in Karachi continues to be



a nightmare. The Master Plan for Karachi Transportation Improvement Project (2012) notes that Karachi transport study was conducted in 1987-91 that recommended building 87.4 kilometers network of transit ways in major traffic corridors of Karachi and its suburbs exclusively for mass transit vehicles. The transit plan was converted into Mass Transit Master plan for 6 priority corridors but never implemented to date. KDSP 2020's recommendations could also not be implemented due to the Asian Development Bank's refusal for funding due to their doubts over the actual implementation of the project (JICA, 2012).

Recent census in 2017 revealed that 3.7 million cars, buses, motorcycles and trucks etc. run Karachi's roads ragged every day leading to acute traffic congestion affecting millions everyday. Of the 24.2 million trips taken every day in Karachi, 50-60% are taken through buses where as taxis and rickshaws account for 20% trips, and pedestrian trip ration stands at 20% as well (CDGK, 2007). Bus transport represents a 1:34 passenger-seat ratio indicative of the atrocity of these trips on 15-20 year old buses that contribute significantly to air pollution. These buses and two-stroke rickshaws constitute almost 86% of the total air pollution caused by transport vehicles. Privately owned transport system, buses in particular, holds the power to halt the city's functioning and enjoys regulatory impunity based on monopoly. Travelling to and from CBD is imperative, for many, and affecting for all, creating enormous congestion that is compounded by several other factors including near-nil traffic sense, huge number of privately owned cars, inadequate parking space, encroachments, and ineffective traffic regulatory systems. It requires further studies to delineate various dimensions of transportation systems to propose



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actionable recommendations that ensure proactive planning and effective implementation to enhance transport management in Karachi.

* **Environmental Protection (Water Supply, Solid Waste Management) – Pillar IV**

❖ **Environment:**



Environmental degradation is a usual tradeoff for industrial development unless guided by the process of efficient governance. Karachi's urban environment has also deteriorated due to lack of holistic planning processes factoring in environmental considerations. The deterioration is visible through poor solid waste management, water pollution, air pollution road infrastructure, and drainage systems. Continuous expansion has led to severe congestion, poor infrastructure and over construction, among other issues. Lack of coordinated efforts to uphold environmental considerations continue to damage the city in the absence of efficient environmental protection measures. The situation is regulated by power patterns; the marginalized communities in *katchi abadis* (slums) face the worst of environmental

degradation. The variety of issues are core to the SDGs framework; water and sanitation (goal 6), reliable energy (7), resilient infrastructure (goal 9), safe cities (goal 11), sustainable consumption and production (goal 12), climate change (goal 13), conservation of oceans and marine resources (goal 14), and protection of terrestrial eco-systems (goal 15), each of them requiring considerable research and remedial measures followed by effective governance to ensure that the planet (city) is a priority.

f. Water Management



Shortage of water is a perennial issue in Karachi compounded by politicization and monopoly regardless of affordability of the residents. The supply deficiencies, both in quality and quantity of water, are further intensified by the ever-increasing demand due to population growth. The capacity of supply system is critical here – the capacity of the supply system is 646 MGD (2007 est.) against the water demand of 752 MGD (2005 est.) showing a bulk shortfall of 106 MGD. Almost 60% of the



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households in Karachi are connected to the supply network. The amount of water supplied to the consumers by the service remains 35% short (CDGK, 2007). This is mainly due to transmission losses in leakages, friction and massive unauthorized diversion or theft by the notorious mafia. KSDP projected that the supply of water would have to be doubled from Indus and other sources in order to meet the demand for water in 2020.

The current supply systems are infrequent and discriminatory. It is only available for a few hours in a day at a low pressure and then some areas receive enough water whereas in the others it is barely sufficient for people's daily needs. The situation is worse in the areas where people are forced to get water on payment. Tanker-mafia rules the pricing process and is barely subject to any taxation as well. The statistics reveal that the quality of supplied water is also a controversial subject due to insufficient filtering facilities to cater for clarifier needs. Almost 60% of the water is filtered while the rest is only disinfected through chlorination leaving various questions on the adequacy and efficiency of the process. KSDP concluded that the current revenue is insufficient to cover the operational and maintenance costs for water supply systems. It is imperative that the issue is depoliticized followed by strong political will and equitable financing efficient regulatory mechanisms to resolve it. The issue needs to be taken as a strategic priority to mobilize finances, upholding commitments against goal 6 of the SDGs on sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Water-related expenditure constraints per-capita spending on other aspects of human development for the poorest of the poor.

g. Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management is another critical issue causing environmental degradation in Karachi. Solid waste management processes involve collection and disposal, sewerages, water treatment, recycling and hygiene issues. Statistics reveal that the city generates about 12,000 tons of waste every day, 40% of it usually found on the city streets (Sabir, Waheed, Afzal, Umer & Rehman, 2016). There are various contributors to waste generation including households, trade and industrial sector, markets, recreational areas and even hospitals with little consideration to waste collection and disposal on a regular basis. Increasing population is an important variable adding to the problem where projections estimate that the waste generation would reach to about 18,000 tons per day by 2020. The situation is adversely affecting the overall environmental condition of the city and affecting various other aspects of life. Open sewerage channels running through Karachi also serve as a dump yard for solid waste and expose the neighborhoods to deadly disease.





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The performance of solid waste management systems has been under the pin over the years but shows little signs of improvement to comprehensively redress the situation. The processes of waste collection and disposal are picturesque mismanagement raising questions over the effectiveness of planning, technology and regulation. The issue requires mass sensitization through an articulate communication strategy and strong regulations to promote responsible consumption and production patterns at communal and societal level.

* **Law and Order (Street crime, police) – Pillar III**



Karachi has a rich political economy of militarism and conflict with a fair share of turmoil attributed to the ethnic polarization of the former capital. Geo-strategic location has brought bliss and curse to the city throughout its history attracting economic, socio-cultural, military and political interests.¹³



The port city played a central supply station for arms – half of which never reached their destination – for Mujahidin during the Afghan war (Gayer, 2003). Post 9-11 invasion of Afghanistan ideologically divided the region unleashing waves of terror that proliferated through the porous Durand line and concentrated in Karachi. Militant groups and extremist organizations consolidated their presence in Karachi to further their ideological mandate through extremist literature and generate funds through criminal activities and terror financing.

Karachi has also borne the brunt of multifaceted conflict breeding ethno-political, sectarian, militant and criminal violence over the past few decades. Major political parties have used the city as a political battlefield, figuratively and actually, through their militant wings that have been engaged in a tug-of-war over the city's resources (Yusuf, 2012). Feeble political will to redress the situation, and strong backing by the powers, these wings have continuously been weaponized over the years leading to massive incidence of urban violence (Gayer, 2003).

Another aspect of deteriorated law and order in Karachi is attributed to the strategic concentration of intelligence agencies that have continued to provide financial, technical and ammunition support to anti-state elements in Karachi. The heart of Pakistan has bled due to the sectarian proxies waging wars on the city's soil. Not so long ago, the metropolis was virtually overtaken by terrorism, target killing, street crime, extortion and kidnapping for ransom, among others, ending up amongst the most dangerous cities in the world.

Karachi's peace is directly linked to the country's socio-economic and political stability. Karachi operation has led to a considerable improvement in the



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overall law & order and security situation. Statistics reveal that compared to a death toll of 2174 Karachiites (in 2013), the losses were contained to 392 (in 2017).¹⁴ Law & Order is being prioritized in the Provincial budget for year 2017-18 as 15% of the budget has been allocated for the purpose.

It is imperative, however, to rethink security solutions to ensure sustenance of peace processes so that the resources could be directed towards other aspects of global competitiveness like that of education, health and standard of living etc. Coordination between Federal and provincial government needs to be strengthened; police needs to be depoliticized; efficiency of investigation and prosecution processes need to be enhanced; and, mass sensitization needs to be done guided by a strong State narrative on extremism, in order to sustain lasting peace.

End Notes

1. Also recognized as a challenge at the national level in implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) where Pakistan doesn't have data against 173 out of the 231 indicators finalized by Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG). This is further compounded by the fact that provincial data is disaggregated on the basis of Urban-rural divide mainly and does not offer a holistic account for city-specific statistics.
2. Research areas selected here will be further expanded depending on focus, relevance and priority.
3. Pillar I, II, VI of Pakistan's Vision 2025
4. Pillar II and VII of Pakistan's Vision 2025



5. Pillar IV of Pakistan's Vision 2025
6. Pillar III of Pakistan's Vision 2025
7. Aged between 6-16
8. Aged between 6-16
9. It also factors in measurements of gross domestic product, gross national income, political and cultural freedom, environmental conditions, safety and security.
10. The GINI index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a GINI index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.
11. Population growth rate from 1981 to 1998 for Karachi was 3.49% leading many analysts to project the population to reach 18 million by 2017.
12. Comprising of 7 persons each
13. From Alexander's Krokala and Bin Qasim's Debal to Talpurs' Kolachi and later the Britisher's Kurachee – the harbor has enchanted strategic interests and continues to hold the effect.
14. Extortion and kidnapping cases also decreased to 64 and 21 in 2017.



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Vintage Karachi



Saddar Bazar, 1920



Camel Carts in Karachi, 1930



Boulton Market



Victoria (Garry)



A Classroom in Anglo Vernacular School, Karachi, 1873



A Girls' Classroom at Saint Patrick's School, Karachi, 1873



A Girls' Classroom at a School, Karachi, 1873



Bunder Road Karachi, 1910



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Clifton Karachi, 1900



Empress Market



Entrance to the old airport at Karachi



Frere Street, Sudder Bazaar, 1900



Karachi Cantonment Railway Station



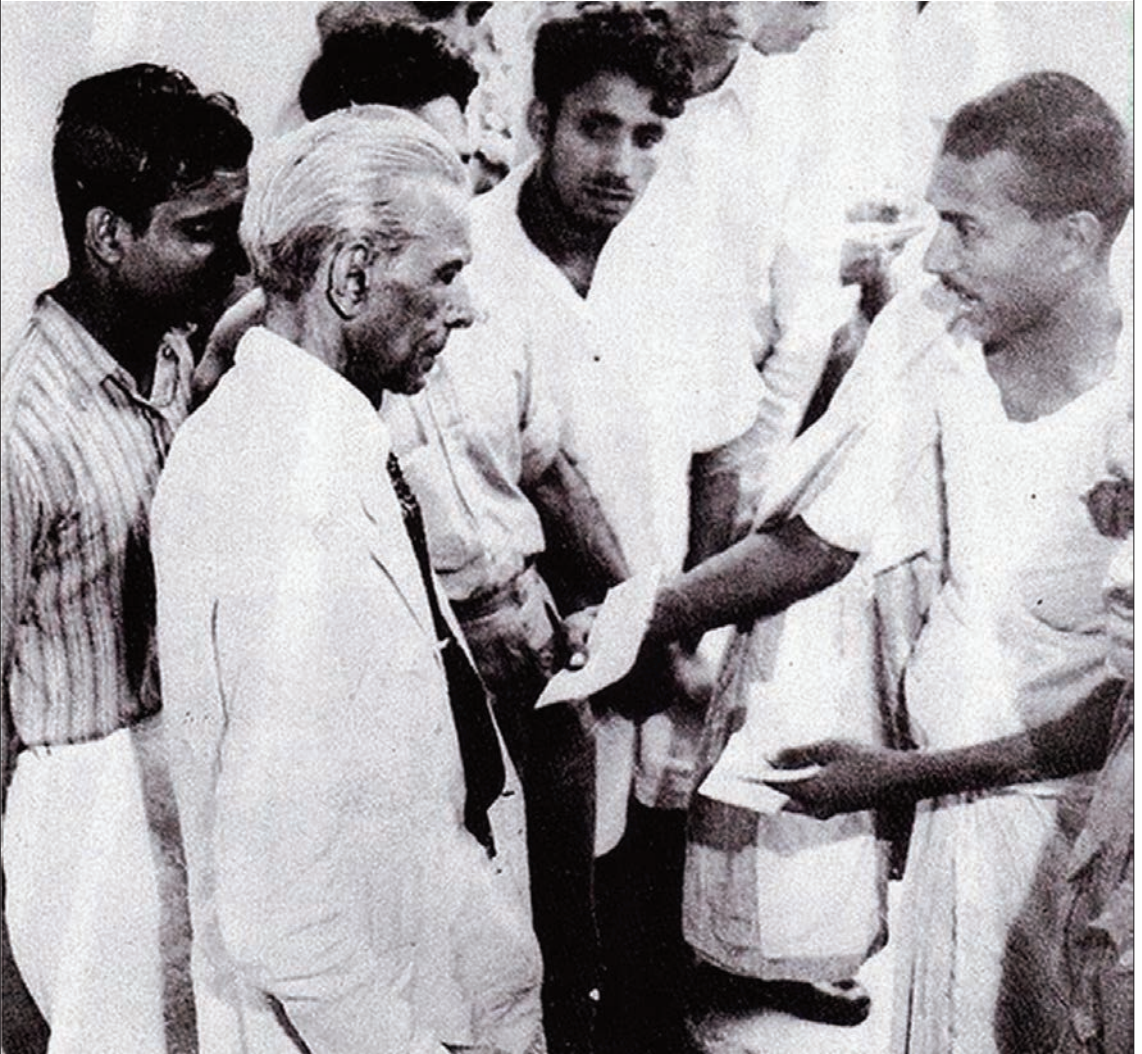
Tram Service



Kemari



Lambert Market



Mohammad Ali Jinnah – father of the nation - patiently hearing settlement complaints



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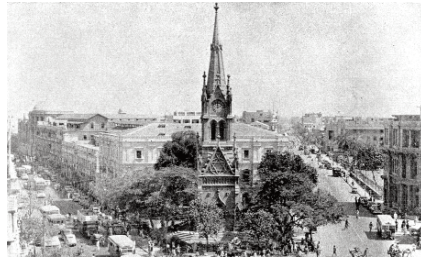
First Tin Lizzie car in Karachi, 1914



Manora



Members of Muslim, Hindu and Zoroastrian families pose for a photograph, 1925



Merewether Tower



Muharrum Procession (Olden Days)



Napier Road



Monkey Tamer, Karachi, 1930



Pan Shop



Mama Mansions Opening Ceremony



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