

Denouncing Development - A Case Study of Conceptual Derailment in Islamabad Master Plan and Regional Plan

RABIA JAVED

Anthropologist

Department of Anthropology, Quaid-i-Azam University

Islamabad, Pakistan

Dr. ABID GHAFUOR CHAUDHRY

Incharge, Department of Anthropology

PMAS-Arid Agriculture University

Rawalpindi, Pakistan

ZIA FATIMA

Lecturer, Barani Institute of Management Sciences

Rawalpindi, Pakistan

AFTAB AHMED¹

Anthropologist

Pakistan Association of Anthropology

Islamabad, Pakistan

HARIS FAROOQ

Anthropologist

Department of International Development Studies

Iqra University, Islamabad

Pakistan

Abstract:

Development or regression, this paper aims to evaluate the process of development that has taken place in Islamabad since the time of its inception in 1960. Islamabad was made as forward capital of Pakistan, serving many purposes for the country which Karachi as capital was unable to support, i. e the capital functions are to be of national character, it ought to be a national administrative center, have a national culture and ought to be productive to live and work,

¹ Corresponding author: huda.aftab@gmail.com

which would as consequence pave the way for economic productivity representing prosperous Pakistan. Thus Government devised a subcommittee to select the area for the new capital and conduct a thorough research on each aspect, climate, topography, location, size and future population growth is thoroughly done. Capital Development Authority was formed by government in 1960, which hired a Greek architect firm Konstantinos Apostolos Doxiadis as a chief consultant who devised the master plan of Islamabad, it consists of 906 square kilometers and was divided in five zones I, II, III, IV and V. The area of Islamabad was further divided into rural and urban Islamabad. Regional plan for the growth and development of rural areas was also devised at the time of Islamabad development. But after fifty one years of Islamabad development, growth and development is not seen in any part of Islamabad neither urban nor rural.

Key words: Urbanization, Master Plan, Regional Plan, Development, Zones, Urban Islamabad, Rural Islamabad, Federal Capital, CDA and ICT.

Introduction

Urbanization itself is not an antiquated concept as it developed very recently in the history of mankind, but originally the process of urbanization is as old as mankind itself. The psychic nature of humans makes them unable to survive in isolation they tend to live in form of groups, their most of activities as a living being from earliest times are directed towards their group or clan and with population growth the groups tends to grow larger and as man invented technologies for subsistence it further made over all structure of the society complex. Many definitions are formulated to define urbanization, scholars suggested different methods to identify the process of urbanization. As in 1986 Smith in his edited work cited Roberts who states “Urbanization, in its most formal sense merely constitute the increase in urban population as compared with

the rural one, from far-reaching economic transformations on the national and international plane”(Smith, 1986).

The overall process of urbanization in south Asia is not planned and socially sustainable to support the development of the south Asian countries. Pakistan is also one of the countries in south Asia which face extreme problems because of the unplanned urbanization. There are many reasons for rapid urbanization in Pakistan mainly due to overpopulation resulting from natural increase of births over deaths and unchecked migration to cities which causes many administrative, physical, socio-cultural and economic problems for the country. Migration to cities has many background reasons like the adverse conditions of livelihood and lack basic facilities are the primary reasons to urge rural people to migrate to cities for better sustenance opportunities. As Khalid explains various push and pull forces involved behind migration in Pakistan: “Like most developing countries, the process of urbanization in Pakistan is being accelerated by a process of “push and pull” forces rural localities pushing out people and the cities pulling them from rural areas. Although the rural migrants usually from an addition to the existing low-income segment of the city’s population, the problems created by rapid urbanization are shared by both the original residents and the rural migrants because of its impact on housing, employment, wage level, health, education and other civic amenities, resulting in over-straining of the infra-structure of the area and thereby leading to civic disorders” (Khalid, 2003).

If to focus on the process of urbanization in south Asia, Pakistan, India and Bangladesh all gained their independence from colonial rule in 1947. From the time of independence Pakistani cities were only either indigenous or colonial cities in nature. Cities like Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Quetta etc all are indigenous or colonial cities, only Islamabad was made as the forward capital of Pakistan in 1960. Historically urbanization is an ongoing process; it started in earliest of

times from Neolithic period and will take place in future. People all around the globe are becoming more urban with population growth, economic and technological development. Cities originate and grow naturally due to population growth, economic development or technological innovation in history, but in contemporary world some cities are planned and designed to serve special purposes for the countries for which they are designed. The few planned cities of the world that are anticipated to serve the purpose of national capital includes Washington D.C that is made in 18th century to serve the purpose of American capital, Canberra was built in 1913 to serve as capital of Australia, Islamabad developed in 1960 to serve as capital of Pakistan and Brasilia was made to serve as the capital of Brazil. Chandigarh was designed to serve as the state capital of Punjab in India.

The Need for New Capital

After independence of Pakistan in 1947, people in large numbers migrated to various Pakistani cities including Karachi. Karachi was the most feasible capital at the time of independence because of international sea and air communication routes, but soon the need for new and permanent capital arises because as national capital Karachi has many draw backs. Karachi was rejected as capital on basis of unfavorable climate, located at the far end of the country and does not develop connection between other two edges of the country, intermixtures of commerce and industry, it is a business center and a commercial city different from administrative city and it cannot support further expansion due to future population because its already over grown and over pressured city. In 1959 government of Pakistan appointed a commission to analyze the mater and suggest the location for the new capital considering geographic position, communication, defense, climate and productive hinterlands.

The new capital of the country should be a representing symbol of country which none of the existing towns are able to do.

All components considered geographic position, communication, defense, climate, availability of productive hinterlands, natural resources, town planning and aesthetics etc for the new capital and it proposed to build new capital Islamabad near Rawalpindi. A regional plan apart from the master plan of Islamabad was made by the Capital Development Authority to control the growth and development within the capital and the areas surrounding it as Hasan (1971) explains: "It was decided in June, 1959 by then government of Pakistan to construct the new capital at the present site of Islamabad. The circumstances that a new town, in fact the capital city was to be built in this area brought forward many problems related to the growth of population as well as to the economic and social development of the whole area. The Capital Development Authority, soon after its inception, therefore, decided that a regional plan should be prepared to control the development of the whole area surrounding Islamabad. The area comprising the capital region was named "Specified Area" and was, subsequently, defined in a gazette notification in order to give the authority jurisdiction over the whole region" (Hasan, 1971).

Regional Plan

The region decided for the capital in regional plan comprises an area of about 1,400 square miles which apart from Islamabad and Rawalpindi includes the summer resorts of Murree and Nathiagali, the archeological sites of Taxila and a vast hinterland which should be exploited to the maximum for the benefit of the capital? The area for the purpose regional development further divided into parts on the basis of functions they perform like metropolitan area comprising of the urban area of Islamabad, the area of national park, the city and

cantonments of Rawalpindi. The rural areas surrounding the capital: the whole specified areas surrounding capital were to be developed as efficient hinter-lands making Islamabad an independent and balanced region in as many ways as possible. The resorts areas: Islamabad is very fortunate to have around it the resorts like Murree, Nathiagali and some other places of interest like the archeological sites of Taxila and Nurpur Shahan. These tourist spots are planned to be developed to create interest of tourists in them providing the amenities required making them a tourist spots. Special areas: consisting of land for large scale special uses of local to national significance and having important functional ties with metropolis like defense and airport etc. The capital was to be made in relation to some existing city because constructing a capital near existing city is more economical due to existing facilities like transportation, labor etc and initially the capital has to be fed through the existing city.

The capital was made near Rawalpindi and during the three years of Islamabad developmental process Rawalpindi acted as interim capital. It was decided the functions of the capital will of national character i.e it will be the national administrative center fulfilling three basic administrative functions: legislative, the judicial and the executive which are of national character and constitute the highest administrative machinery. The capital will be a national cultural center having the national university, the nuclear energy institute and other important institutions. As secondary functions capital is place to live and work consisting of housing accommodations, trade, industry, education and recreational facilities. Additionally capital will serve embassies, non-profit banks, local and regional administrations.

Size of the Future City

To determine the size of city, defining size was necessary and size in reference to city means to population, to areas, to cost, to buildings, to traffic etc. All of these sizes are completely interrelated. The increase in population and per capita income is followed by other interrelated sizes such as areas, cost etc. As decided while planning Islamabad that as per population increase so as the per capita income will also increase, thus giving the country an economic boost. In the master plan of Islamabad the cost corresponding to population of 36,000 inhabitants or 7200 families' area first estimated for the initial five years of Islamabad development.

Dynapolis

Islamabad was planned on the principle of "Dynapolis" meaning dynamic city or expanding city, that develop dynamically, freely and naturally along a planned course. The first principle of dynapolis is that it should have a comprehensive planning, that is the planning and building that should satisfy all human needs on the basis of the principle of unity of purpose, which will as consequence satisfy all the social, political, aesthetic and cultural requirements. The second principle of dynapolis concerns that the basic structure of city deals with internal social forces such as the types of people and their diversified needs. That requires the city to have good organization, order, and a proper hierarchy of functions. The third principle of dynapolis regarding the city of future is the freedom to develop dynamically through time. The fourth principle of dynapolis is that the city of the future has to be built on various levels and different scales, scales refer to elements that will determine the basic dimensions, proportions of our city like humans and cars are scales of current time on which basis cities have to be built.

Islamabad was planned to be a dynapolis consisting of Islamabad, Rawalpindi and national park.

Master Plan of Islamabad

The master plan of Islamabad was designed by Konstantinos Apostolos Doxiadis a Greek architect firm. In master plan of Islamabad the land is divided into five functional zones I, II, III, IV and V that performs diverse functions for the capital of Pakistan. For the purpose of this Regulation the entire Islamabad Capital Territory shall be divided into the five zones as delineated in the annexed Master Plan. Urban Islamabad comes under the complete jurisdiction of CDA, but the responsibility of rural areas development and growth is shared by multiple institutions like CDA, ICT, LG and RD. As it is defined by ICT administration 2007:“Islamabad District was established in 1981 under P.O. 18 of 1980. Prior to creation of district, Islamabad was the part of Rawalpindi District. The Islamabad District is divided into two categories i.e. Urban and Rural for administrative and development control over the area. The areas are being administered by the District Administration ICT. LG&RD is responsible for supervision and control of Local Government System like other Provinces which performs multiple functions including revenue generation and other development activities at the level of Union Councils in rural area with the help of local representatives to be elected under Capital Territory Local Government Ordinance, 1979. The main functions of the Department of the Local Government and Rural Development is to coordinate the activities of Local Government Institutions at different levels including those of the Union Councils, Rural Development Markaz and Rural Area Coordination Committee as well as activities among the other nation-building departments” (ICTadministration, 2007).Capital developmental authority is responsible to look after the developmental work undergoing in various areas of

capital. The urban Islamabad comprising of zone I and II was designed for 70,000 inhabitants and provided with all the civic amenities like clean drinking water, gas, electricity, sewerage and sanitation, paved roads and streets etc which at the time of designing of Islamabad each citizen is liable to receive while living in the area of capital.

Growth and Development of Rural Areas

A complete strategy was given in the regional plan for the growth and development of the rural areas surrounding the capital. At the time of Islamabad development the region of Islamabad comprises of 1500 rural settlements of various size and character. The role and appearance of these villages was planned to be changed through time, these areas will be used as residential areas for the people working in manufacturing and service industries of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Old patterns of agriculture and cattle grazing will be broken down into ploughing of lower land that will be done to meet the daily requirements of perishable foods for the population of the capital. The whole specified areas around urban Islamabad were to be developed as efficient hinter-lands, making the capital an independent and balanced region in as many ways as possible. The population growth of these areas should be balanced through developmental strategies as rapid population growth in peri-urban areas or outskirts of city is major problem confronted by most of the third world countries as Dowall explains: "Rapid population growth in periurban areas has serious implications for infrastructure provision and land markets. A major reason why local administrations in many developing country cities have not coped successfully with urban population growth is that they simply do not know what is going on in their local land markets" (Dowall, 1995).

Development and Urbanization

In most of the economically developed nations of the world, the process of urbanization is closely linked to the economic development of the country. The more the country is economically developed the more urbanized it is, urbanization in economically developed nations of the world means a life more advanced socially, economically and culturally. The people living in urban areas have better life style, better living conditions, health, educational, food, recreational and civic opportunities. Human developmental process and urbanization are closely linked therefore as cities develop they develop the countries economically by boosting the country economy. As Ichimura 2003 points: "There is a strong positive link between national levels of human development and urbanization levels, while cities spearhead their countries' economic development, transforming society through extraordinary growth in the productivity of labor and promising to liberate the masses from poverty, hunger, disease and premature death. However, the implications of rapid urban growth include increasing unemployment, lack of urban services, overburdening of existing infrastructure and lack of access to land, finance and adequate shelter, increasing violent crime and sexually transmitted diseases, and environmental degradation" (Ichimura, 2003). Before we see how urbanization is linked with the developmental process or how urbanization is a developmental process by which the life of citizens is improved, do the process of urbanization is improving or upgrading the life of people or is it helping to develop the country economically or not we have see here what development basically is as in words of Posner 2008: "In the broadest sense development can be defined as an upward directional movement of society from lesser to greater levels of energy, efficiency, quality, productivity, complexity, comprehension, creativity, enjoyment and accomplishment" (Posner, 2008).

Future Problems of the Capital

During the preparation of master plan and regional plan of Islamabad many problems were predicted which were to be faced by the future city. Firstly, it was feared at that time the city will face perils due to unprecedented universal increase of population. Secondly it was predicted that if the population of the capital grows very fast due to natural increase and influx of migrators from rural areas it will result in to overgrowth of the city against the original planning of Islamabad. As Gizewski and Dixon (1995) highlights: “The Natural growth results from an excess of births over deaths within a city; this is growth caused by the natural reproduction of the city's residents. Net migration produces urban growth when migration into the city exceeds migration out of the city. Migrants into a city usually share the same nationality as their urban-born counterparts and originate from the country's rural areas” (Gizewski and Dixon, 1995). The same phenomenon of implications of population growth is explained by Bartone et al: “The sheer magnitude of population growth is an important variable affecting urban environmental problem because it directly affects the spatial concentration of people, industry, commerce, vehicles, energy consumption, water use, waste generation, and other environmental stresses” (Bartone et al. 1992).

In present time cities are the place for all economic and social classes and it includes many public housing schemes for all the classes of the society. It is in current time unconceivable to left any group of people without clean drinking water, infrastructure, transport, sewerage and sanitation system, electricity, traffic management and gas etc. When population outgrow the planning it will result in lack of any civic services for any class of people living in urban areas. As Haider 2006 highlights that there is infrastructure deficit in urban areas of Pakistan: “The infrastructure deficit is the most obvious telltale of urban decay in Pakistan. Some indicators would help

understand the scope of the problem. Less than 1% of wastewater is treated in Pakistan. The rest is dumped into ravines, streams, and rivers. The result has been drastic. Brooks, streams, ravines and rivers have turned into sewers. The metropolitan governments recover fewer than 50% of the solid waste generated in the cities. The rest is left to rot on the streets. Even the waste that is collected is mostly dumped in open fields or is incinerated. The dumped waste pollutes the groundwater and the incinerated waste creates air pollution. In the federal capital, Islamabad, even the well-off communities faces chronic water shortages” (Haider, 2006).It was believed that as the capital grows automobiles will become more common, more streets and roads will be required which will otherwise result in to traffic jams and congestion. The family and community life of the urbanities will change as large patriarchal families will be broken down in nuclear families and ultimately the structure of the traditional house will change from large family courtyards to individual room. The feudal ship and serfs system will end and instead new terms for distinguish people that rural dweller and urban dweller will surface. Islamabad city was planned to heighten the social and economic developmental processes of Pakistan in as many ways possible, it was believed that as the population of the city grow so as the per capita income which will develop the economy of the country. Here Deshingkar and Grimm, 2005 explains the urban economy in Pakistan: “Urbanization has been a major driver of internal migration in many countries and has overtaken other factors in many Asian locations. Rates of urbanization influence rural urban wage differences: an increase in the demand for labor in urban areas cans pushup urban wages and increase migration. Contrary to conventional wisdom on urbanization and migration, high rates of migration (permanent and temporary) into urbanized areas have continued despite rising levels of (formal) unemployment and persistent urban poverty. The explanation lies in the expanding

urban informal sector which represents a significant pull” (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2005).

All the things considered we see that Islamabad is comprehensively and very accurately planned as each and every dimension is covered during the planning. The master plan and the regional plan both are complete in all aspects, now question arises what happened through the time space of fifty one years in Islamabad that it is unable to contribute to the economic or social development of the country. As Maria and Imran 2006 quotes in their research, “The original Master Plan of Islamabad, covering the urban area of Rawalpindi, was never put into practice. The main reason behind this weakness is the lack of institutional development to implement the original Master Plan. The plan was a masterpiece in physical planning terms. However, the plan has focused on building hardware (physical infrastructure) as compared to develop software (institutional framework) necessary for implementing the plan. In the absence of institutional framework, the Master Plan area was split into authorization of three different governments; Federal, Provincial and Local Governments. The Capital Development Authority (CDA) under Federal Government was established in 1960 with a mandate to guide planning and implementation of the National Capital. However, the authority of CDA was limited to the urban area of Islamabad” (Maria and Imran, 2006).

Objectives of the Study

1. To evaluate the process of development taken place during the fifty one years since the inception of federal capital Islamabad.
2. To identify the extent of environmental degradation done in Islamabad in the name of development.
3. To highlight the socio-cultural problems created by the planned process of urbanization in Islamabad.

Theoretical Framework

In theoretical frame work, the applicable theory on current topic is modernization theory given by Rostow. In current scenario we have to see how much development according to Rostow developmental model has taken place in Islamabad or not, he has given five developmental stages of the society which he consider important for all societies to pass through in order to be modernized or developed. As in words of Rostow below:

Raymond and Decorse, (2005) quoted Rostow (1978), evolution from traditional preindustrial societies to modern industrial societies to modern industrial societies takes place through five general stages:

1. **Traditional stage:** Pre-modern societies are unlikely to become modernized because of traditionalism-persisting values and attitudes that represent obstacles to economic and political development. According to modernization theorists, traditionalism creates a form of “cultural inertia” that keeps pre-modern societies backward and underdeveloped. Traditionalism places great significance on maintaining family and community relationships, which inhibit individual freedom and initiative.
2. **Cultural-change stage:** One of the preconditions for modernization involves cultural and value changes. People must accept the belief that progress is both necessary and beneficial to society and the individual. This belief in progress is linked to an emphasis on individual achievement, which leads to the emergence of individual entrepreneurs who will take the necessary risks for economic progress. Modernization theorists insist that these changes in values can be brought about through education and will result in the erosion of traditionalism.
3. **Takeoff stage:** As traditionalism begins to weaken, rates of investment and saving begin to rise. The economic changes provide the context for the development of

industrial capitalist society. England reached this stage by about 1783, and the United States by about 1840. Modernization theorist believes that this stage can be reached only through foreign aid to support the diffusion of education and technology from industrial-capitalist societies into premodern societies. Many premodern societies have not yet achieved this stage of development.

- 4. Self-sustained growth:** At this stage, the members of the society intensify economic progress through the implementation of industrial technology.

This process involves a consistent reinvestment of savings and capital in modern technology. It also includes a commitment to mass education to promote advanced skills and modern attitudes. As the population becomes more educated, traditionalism will continue to erode.

- 5. High economic growth:** This last stage involves the achievement of a high standard of living, characterized by mass production and consumption of material goods and services. Western Europe and the United States achieved this stage in the 1920s and the Japan reached it in the 1950s (Raymond and Decorse, 2005).

Materials and Methods

The research was conducted in *Bhara Kau*, Islamabad. It was a rural area which comes under rural Islamabad administration in zone III and IV. The sub area selected within the main research area was *Mohala Mohri* in zone III of Islamabad. The sampling frame was used to do stratified sampling, and then 100 households were selected randomly to collect data. For the purpose of data collection various quantitative and qualitative tools were used in the field area. The research was divided in to three phases, in the first phase the data was collected through socio-economic survey forms conducted from 100 households to have general background of the respondents regarding bio

statistics. After conducting socio-economic survey forms the researcher conducted pre-designed interview guides. In second phase of the research the researcher conducted focused group discussions and in-depth interviews. In third phase of research the researcher collected case studies and life histories regarding the research topic. Apart from these tools being used in research, during the complete field work the researcher performed participant observation to collect the data and two key informants were selected by the researcher from the local community who are influential in the community through which researcher gained the confidence of the people of the area and the key informants also provided the researcher with the valuable data regarding the research topic.

Results and Discussions

Population Growth in Capital

Population growth is one of the biggest problems of Pakistan that hinders the development of the country. Islamabad is also not spared by the perils of the overpopulation, urban Islamabad which was initially designed to serve 70, 000 inhabitants and for their civic requirements, but according to 1998 census it was serving 52, 9180 inhabitants (urban population of Islamabad according to 1998 census) and currently the population of Islamabad was estimated to be 1.33 million rural and urban (Ministry of population welfare). It seems that the population of the capital has out grown its planning. The biggest problem of Pakistan in current situation is over population which is the root cause of many other problems in the country. Over population which is the reason for lack of basic facilities to the people in urban areas. Pakistan as third world country is in developing process and have lack of resources to meet the needs current population therefore it cannot further take the pressure of increasing population which not only cause problems like unavailability of basic facilities like food, shelter, health and

education for people but it's also stunts the growth and development of the country.

The Process of Migration in Pakistan

Pakistan urban population increased due to natural increase in births rate over death rates in cities, secondly due to migration from rural areas due to various push and pull factors, in the independence of Pakistan in 1947 people migrated from India due to freedom war of Muslims and settled in urban areas of Pakistan, then in civil war by soviet union as they invaded in Afghanistan then 3.7 million afghan refugees came to Pakistan and settled in urban areas of Pakistan, in 1950's urban population increase due to internal migration and due to reclassification of rural areas into urban areas, in late 1950's in Pakistan green revolution technologies was introduced in agriculture sector due to which the agricultural growth increased and so did the mechanization in Pakistan that process resulted into increased rural to urban migration, between 1958 and 1968 the government of Pakistan decided to industrialize the country, most of the industrialization took place in Karachi so as the migration towards Karachi from rural areas also increased, in 1972 to 1973 the Suzuki and Toyota pickup made their appearance in Pakistan by which traveling and transportation between rural and urban areas become easier so the migration from rural areas to urban areas increased.

As Islamabad is not an industrial city, it is a commerce and administrative city so it is unable to provide employment for the uneducated migrated people, so usually the new migrants having minimal education remain unemployed, face the perils in hand of urban poverty and settle in to peripheries or the outskirts of Islamabad where the living conditions are nominal in fact sometimes worse than the rural areas because main Islamabad is very expensive to live which can be understood through words of Deshingkar and Grimm (2005)

cited earlier in article that “Contrary to conventional wisdom on urbanization and migration, high rates of migration (permanent and temporary) into urbanized areas have continued despite rising levels of (formal) unemployment and persistent urban poverty”. The complete unchecked migration to cities like Islamabad result into origin of slums and squatter settlements as the Pakistani government fails to provide adequate housing for the new migrants. The urban Islamabad has three slums on its face which are with the passage of time are becoming permanent and there are countless slums and squatter settlements in the rural peripheries of Islamabad. As the words of Gizewski and Dixon, (1995) cited earlier in article according to them there are The Natural growth results from an excess of births over deaths within a city; this is growth caused by the natural reproduction of the city's residents. Net migration produces urban growth when migration into the city exceeds migration out of the city.

Like all dimensions are effected in hands of over population, the dynamically planned capital where each citizen should be provided with the basic necessities like water, gas, electricity, health, education, sewerage and sanitation and recreational facilities are also affected. In current situation the administration working within the urban Islamabad are unable to provide all the required amenities that are right of every citizen living in Islamabad due to over population and the fact that after just fifty one years of Islamabad development the population of the area has over grown against the planning presented in master plan and the regional plan of Islamabad.

Urban Islamabad

Electricity, gas and water shortages

A lot of well off residential sectors in Islamabad face acute water shortages, the available water is far from clean, which is the major reason of hepatitis, jaundice and other water born

diseases out breaks in lower localities of Islamabad because the higher economic level provide themselves with expensive water filters and mineral water. Electricity shortages are common to the whole country but Islamabad the modern capital is also not spared from it, people of the capital city are forced to live in dark. The given street lights in streets and roads of the city are not lit in the night due to the so called energy conservation policy of the government which leads to higher crime rate and accidents in the federal capital. Gas shortages in Islamabad reached their peak in winter season when need for the gas increases. Despite the fact that many rural areas of Islamabad still not have the facility of gas available to them.

Sewerage and sanitation system

The conditions of sanitation and sewerage are also not in very high status in urban Islamabad, regardless the extensive efforts on part of CDA administration for the cleanliness of the capital. There is a team of janitors appointed by CDA to clean the streets and roads of the capital and to collect the solid waste produced by the urbanities of Islamabad every day regardless of the efforts federal capital is getting polluted by each passing day. The dumping site for the solid waste is land fill area selected by the CDA located within urban Islamabad. The land fill site not only creates unbearable rotting smell for the passersby, but also spread germs and diseases. Many times it was suggested to CDA that the land fill site should be relocated to another area outside the city, but useless people of nearby sectors are forced to breathe in air filled with unpleasant odor of rotting garbage. In master plan of Islamabad a complete underground sewerage system was planned for the whole urban Islamabad. Due to extraordinary population growth in capital city, the efficient management of sewers becomes difficult. The federal capital was blessed with many natural springs with their beautiful marine life giving a complete habitat, but with time they have become the natural sewers. All the sectors

sewerage water used to be dumped in them, polluting the water and destroying the natural habitat. As it is evident from the work of Haider (2006) cited earlier in this article explains that Less than 1% of wastewater is treated in Pakistan. The rest is dumped into ravines, streams, and rivers. The result has been drastic. Brooks, streams, ravines and rivers have turned into sewers. The unchecked and unattended sewerage pipes in the capital are broken from many places making life difficult for the pedestrians as the sewerage water collects in streets and by polluting the drinking water pipelines eventually spreading germs and diseases.

Infrastructure

Overall there complete lack of infrastructure to cater such large population of Islamabad and to fulfill their necessities. The infrastructures and facilities of health, education, recreation all are unable to fulfill the requirements of the increasing population. Traffic jams that were never heard of in the federal capital few decades back now the roads of Islamabad are congested with traffic, regardless of CDA expansion projects of highways and main roads, but still the roads and highways of Islamabad are unable to support the increasing number of automobiles. Long traffic jams are now part of the capital citizen life, One have wait long minutes on each signal on the main roads, more time, energy and fuel is spend on traveling within the capital to reach the destination. Parking space available outside offices and markets is unable to accommodate the ever increasing number of automobiles of the capital resulting in to car parking in no parking zones. Few decades back the numbers of automobiles are lesser and more people travel through public transport. Currently the highest numbers of people in Islamabad are using personal automobiles to travel, but still the large section of population uses public transport to travel. Even though maximum numbers of public transport on various routes within capital are catering the population but

the large number is also unable to support the needs of growing population demands.

There are two major government hospital namely Poly Clinic and PIMS in the federal capital that are providing the health services to the population of Islamabad, both hospitals are over burdened to nose due to excessive population pressure as they receive large number of patients not only from urban Islamabad but also from rural peripheries. The average doctor in the hospitals entertains 100 to 150 patients each day in the hospital OPD. Overall the medical infrastructure and facilities are unable to support the capital population growing needs for medical. The high economic status people consult various private hospitals whose treatment costs are beyond the affordability of common men. The education infrastructure is also lacking according to the demands of the population, regardless of the belief that capital has the highest literacy rate in whole Pakistan and extensive measures are taken by the ministry of education to ensure the provision of affordable education to all classes in Islamabad, still there are many people who are uneducated and their children are also unable to achieve education to improve their socio-economic status.

Recreational Facilities

The recreational facilities available in the capital only serves the higher socio-economic class, as affordable recreational services like parks, cinemas and open green spaces etc are diminishing in hide of the development, expansion and upgrading projects of the existing roads and highways. The recreational facilities in Islamabad is not for all as the middle class is too much immersed in activities related to economic production due to over all conditions of economic crises. The lower economic class of the society is most affected by lack of recreational facilities to degree that they are now desensitized to the concept of recreation, entertainment and their sense of satisfaction lies to the extent that they are able to earn the

basic necessities for their family. Lack of recreational facilities for all classes of society in the capital in this time of pressures leads to mental disorders and depression which ultimately leads to lower level of productivity by humans inefficiency. Moreover in current time most of the work is done through machines as they make the easier and less time taking as compare to humans. People have more time at their hands due to machines, people in their leisure time need some kind of recreational activity which absence leads to health problems, aggression, conflicts and some way towards over population.

Environment

Every area on this earth has a naturally designed ecosystem consisting of plants and living beings. In each ecosystem plants, animals, birds and insects all are interdependent on each other for their survival. When alterations in ecosystem are introduced, through human environment damaging activities, it ultimately disturbed the natural ecosystem and the life of plants and all beings surviving through that ecosystem. Islamabad naturally has very rich ecosystem consisting of all varieties of plants, rich in animal species, birds, insects and fishes etc as the environment of the region is favorable for the growth and development of all kinds of plants which serve as food for many animal species on which further food chain is dependent. The capital is undergoing extensive development projects resultant in wipeouts of all the green spaces consisting variety of plants that are serving many food chains for the purpose of construction resulting in to loss of natural species diversity of the capital. The open green spaces that are once part of the capital city are diminishing as all the green belts and park are being removed by CDA to construct roads, highways and buildings. The wild animals Asiatic leopard, Wild boar, Golden Jackal, Rhesus Macaque, Leopard cat, Gray Goral sheep, Barking deer, Chinkara gazelle, Red fox, Pangolin, Porcupine, Yellow throated marten and Fruit bats and birds

like Himalayan Griffon vulture, Laggar falcon, Peregrine falcon, Kestrel, Indian sparrow hawk, Egyptian vulture, White cheeked bulbul, yellow vented bulbul, Paradise flycatcher, Black partridge, Cheer pheasant, Khalij pheasant, Golden oriole, Spotted dove, Collared dove, Larks, Shrikes, Wheatears and buntings (www.wildlifeofpakistan.com) that commonly found in the natural park area of Islamabad are threatened by humans environment damaging activities. The natural habitat of the region is also being disturbed by the process of widespread deforestation, removal of greenery and human environment polluting activities. The extreme temperature changes heavy rain falls, smog and dust storms are never part of capital atmosphere. The removal of trees and plants that regulate temperature and keep the soil intact are cut down promptly. The unchecked deforestation in Islamabad and cutting of the nature balancing trees result into excessive pollen production in spring resulting in numerous allergies and asthma for the people of the federal capital. Number of automobiles is increasing day by day which is contributing to air pollution and temperature increase. Excessive production of non-decomposable solid waste by such large human population of the capital is resulting into not only the reason for spreading germs and diseases for humans but also into the extinction of many animals. The water requirements of the capital city region is fulfilled through three main water reservoirs of the region namely Khanpur dam, Simli dam and Rawal dam. The growing water demands of ever increasing urban population of Islamabad result in to environmental damage and climatic change due to pollution. The untreated waste water from industries and sewerage being dumped in water streams, lakes etc result into death of marine life and increasing the water pollution. The Rawal dam was once home to many migratory birds as well as home to many fishes, is unable to home the migratory birds and the fishes that are common to shores are

left to deep basins of the dam due human environment damaging activities.

The concept behind the development of Rawal dam is to serve the people's water needs for two hundred years but instead it is polluted just after sixty years of its birth making its water unfit for drinking. In this case of Rawal dam protection we see devolution of responsibilities on behalf of CDA to them protection of Rawal dam is the responsibility that heads on the shoulders of RDA. The CDA does not consider itself answerable for the adverse conditions of infrastructure, amenities provided to the citizens of urban Islamabad nor to the extreme environmental degradation taking place in the federal capital of Pakistan. Environmental pollution is majorly resulting from over population which can be understood through words of Bartone et al cited earlier in the article.

Rural Islamabad

Population increase in peri-urban areas of Islamabad

At the time of Islamabad birth there are 1500 rural settlements in the its peripheries, with time and population growth the rural suburbs of the Islamabad increased mainly due to population increase due to two basic reasons for unprecedented population growth in cities of Pakistan, first due to natural increase by excess of births over deaths regardless of widespread implementation of population control policies by the government and secondly due to unchecked migration from rural areas of the country. As Khalid (2003) explains about the reasons for migration in Pakistan, he believes there are various push and pull forces that encourage migration to cities, push the people out of the rural areas and pull them towards urban areas. One of the push factors in many rural areas of Pakistan is the adverse living conditions faced by rural people like unavailability of basic health, education and living facilities. The new incoming population of migratory people settle in

outskirts of the main cities because they are cheaper to live as compare to the main cities this is how the cities expands towards its suburbs. Same in case of Islamabad, main Islamabad is filled beyond its carrying capacity of population, resources are used beyond limits all the green belts of Islamabad are slowly disappearing due to massive constructions of roads and multinational organizations build buildings and central or urban Islamabad living price is very high so the new migratory people settle in out skirts of city like *Bhara Kau* and other rural settlements in the outskirts of the city that are cheaper to live as compared to main Islamabad which is the reason due to main Islamabad is expanding towards its suburbs. But these suburbs are lacking in any of the facilities that are present in main Islamabad and the administrations are unable to provide expanding population with resources as explained by the work of Dowell (1995) cited earlier in the article.

Development of rural areas and CDA jurisdiction in rural areas of Islamabad

There was complete strategy devised in the master plan of Islamabad to develop the rural areas surrounding the capital, the whole specified areas surrounding capital were to be developed as efficient hinter-lands making Islamabad an independent and balanced region in as many ways as possible. But in current situation development is seen nowhere, its seems all of the rural settlements in the peripheries are expanding on their own accord completely unplanned signifying the process of urban sprawl no a modernized or economically benefiting urbanization. The responsibility of development of Islamabad was specified to CDA, but through time it has seen that they are not interested in Islamabad development. CDA jurisdiction is present in *Bhara Kau* and other rural settlements, but in weaker form because it is not all the land is acquired by the CDA so jurisdiction is limited. In master plan of

Islamabad the architects don't paid any attention to housing of lower level staff and workers, maids. No housing sectors of two to three *Marlas* were designated for lower class housing as the master plan of Islamabad was designed by Greeks this may not exist in their culture but lower class servants are integral part of our culture, due to this *Katchi Abadis* came into existence in main Islamabad as well as in the peripheries of Islamabad and their problems are far greater then these unplanned and illegal housing.

Developments in the area of *Bhara Kau*

In the master plan of Islamabad there is no such developments in the area of *Bhara Kau* is allowed, it was not allowed to make any kind of housing in the area. It was planned as natural park area but due to lack of control of it, it expanded and housing development take place now it is expanded up to uncontrollable limit. Unplanned and illegal housing in *Bhara Kau* action should be taken ten years back like in case of *Bhara Kau* population started ten or more years back, the government or the Capital Development Authority administration should have taken the action and demolish all the illegal constructions now is done it cannot be demolished. To stop any illegal construction is the responsibility of the local government, union council of the area and Islamabad Capital Territory administration is responsible for all the illegal developments and constructions in the area. It is found that there are mass level of unplanned constructions in the area of *Bhara Kau*. It started back at the time before. Whenever some person tried to consult with Capital Development Authority or Islamabad Capital Territory administration he was just said the sentence that it was not allowed to construct in the area but the illegal constructions in the area of *Bhara Kau* still go on and on up till the level that such mass level of illegal constructions cannot be demolished. if this area is a green area why Capital Development Authority or Islamabad Capital Territory administration allowed

constructions in the area they have not implemented there rules and regulations in the area of *Bhara Kau* each of the organization blame the previous in authority officials or the institutions like local government, Capital Development Authority and Islamabad Capital Territory administration blame each other for the worse conditions of the area. Supreme Court finally has regularized the area of *Bhara Kau* in 2010. Capital Development Authority or Islamabad Capital Territory administration was not seen working in the area of *Bhara Kau*, it was believed that CDA in future are planning to make a model village in the area. *Bhara Kau* and many similar areas are under the deprived state because of a warlike situation between Capital Development Authority and Islamabad Capital Territory administration who both disowns these areas and *Bhara Kau*. It's a responsibility of Capital Development Authority to maintain the whole capital city of Islamabad urban or rural both but the situation is opposite, their no sanitation or garbage collection service or any other kind of facility is available in the area of *Bhara Kau* by any of administration Union Council, Capital Development Authority and Islamabad Capital Territory.

Lack of governmental role resulting in unplanned urbanization

Government is responsible for mass level of unplanned urbanization in Islamabad and other areas of Pakistan. They are unable to provide any appropriate housing to people. On matter of unplanned urbanization in *Bhara Kau* government and Capital Development Authority administration at the time when illegal construction started should have taken action to avoid all these problems but they intentionally closed their eyes in matters regarding illegal and unplanned constructions in *Bhara Kau* so these illegal and unplanned constructions increased to mass level due great population increase in the area. Current government and Capital Development Authority

administration don't pay any attention to the area although the Supreme Court regularized the housing in the area as legal.

Lack of infrastructure

Many areas like *Bhara Kau* in Islamabad peripheries are in extreme deprived state, There is complete lack of infrastructure streets, roads unpaved and narrow, no parking space is available in these areas, no light poles , no proper place for fruit, vegetable market, no parks for women and play grounds for children, no sports grounds or clubs for teenager and adults, no wagon stand in these areas, no car parking space available in these areas, no road side foot path for pedestrians and no traffic signals to avoid accidents. No graveyard is present in these areas, no bus is given for dead body to take it to graveyard, no *Eid Gah* (area where Eid prayer is offered) and *Janaza Gah* (area where prayer of dead body is offered) is present in these rural settlements of capital. People are not provided with clean water in these areas, boring of ground water is done to have drinking water in households. No sewerage and sanitation system are found in these areas, Heaps of garbage rots in the places. As these are rural areas people still have animals if the animal die its body rot for days spreading germs and diseases because nobody is there to pick the dead body or clean the area. There is no proper garbage collection and disposal services allocated by the city administration, No CDA or ICT is seen working there heaps and heaps of garbage rot on empty plots and in streets. people collect the garbage by themselves and put it in plastic bags and throw it on empty plots or any other empty space available and when it reach the limit somebody in the area burn it. Burning of garbage by local people create air pollution. The garbage of plastic bags fly openly in air and choke sewerage pipes. Open sewers are choking with sewerage water. Another problem in these areas is that in bigger houses where boring and septic tank for sewerage is made within the same plot it does not

cause any problem, but in smaller houses like five to six *Marlas* where boring and septic tank for sewerage is made within the small area most often the sewerage water mixes in the boring which water is used for drinking which is the cause of hepatitis in the area and also due to broken pipelines of the sewerage system that mixes in drinking water pipelines. The sewerage water of *Ahmed town Mohala Mohri* is dumped into CDA land. the overall sewer water of *Bhara Kau* is dumped into *Nala Korang* that is further dumped in to *Rawal lake* of which *Supreme court* has *Suo-Motto Action* (when the judges of Supreme court of Pakistan by themselves took notice of any incident in country they become plan tiff) against the polluting of *Rawal dam* water against eight hundred household in *Bhara Kau* for unmanaged sewerage and septic tanks. Mosquitoes, flies and other insects are common in the area. Overall the sewerage and sanitation system conditions spread diseases like Typhoid, Malaria, Hepatitis and Tuberculosis etc.

There is complete lack of education and health facilities in most of these areas, the facilities present are not according to the requirements of the population, government schools are filled beyond their capacity and they have shortage of staff and their no playground in the schools. Private schools are too expensive and are not even providing quality education. It is found that in most of these rural areas no monitoring system is undertaken by the government on the private schools or the quality of education that is given in private and government schools. A lot of children go to Islamabad for schooling as well many students of college and university level travel everyday to Islamabad for educational purpose. The rural health centers in these areas have complete lack of medical facilities and medical staff to cater the population of the area, most of the people from rural Islamabad take their patients to Poly Clinic and PIMS in urban Islamabad and in some areas ambulances are not even given to public to take the patients to hospital on time.

Environmental degradation

Islamabad and its adjacent areas are environmentally very rich all kind of natural resources are present in it and the overall atmosphere of the area is very beautiful and pleasant. All kinds of wild life exist in Islamabad animal, birds and various insects are commonly seen in the area. The main Islamabad has all kinds of civic facilities available, but no civic facility is given in rural peripheries. The living conditions are nominal in these areas existing in the peripheries of Islamabad. Overly congested places and lack of sanitary conditions in urban areas is due to overpopulation. Health problems and environmental perils like unclean water, germs, flies and mosquitoes on the heaps of garbage. People damage the environment of cities by throwing garbage on streets and roads. Smoke burning due to fuel burning industrial waste that is dumped into water reservoirs of urban areas. Excessive cutting of trees for construction disturb the natural environment of urban by disturbing the animals, birds and plants grow within the forest. Air, water, noise and land pollution due factories traffic, human activities. Lack of Sewerage system in these areas, air and noise pollution also result into natural environmental degradation. Pakistan is one of the countries in the world that is blessed with many natural resources, it have both renewable and non renewable resources in abundant level, but this level is decreasing every day due to over population in the country, misuse and exploitation of natural resources in the country to the level that they are exhausted. In *Bhara Kau* natural atmosphere which is the biggest human resource is destroyed by pollution created by unplanned urbanization, deforestation is the biggest problem in the area not only cutting the trees disturbs the respiratory process of the area but also diminishes the wild life of the area and disturbing the whole natural habitat of the area and also disturbing the temperature balance of the area by cutting trees.

Family and community life

The whole family and community life is changed, the old patterns of cultural norms and values are changed, and cultural values show drastic change. Marriages, funerals and religious ceremonies are celebrated differently in cities. The brotherhood culture of the community is changed into the new culture of anonymity. Urbanization and modernization has lessened the interdependence of people on each other. People are dependent on each other for very few things that's why interpersonal relationships do not develop instead anonymity culture develop in the area. People are so much involved in economic affairs that they do not have time for each other. In cities different kind of people with different ethical values, cultural backgrounds, different languages, traditions, class having huge differences to set them apart from each other and hence they cannot participate in each other activities, no brotherhood culture is found in cities. In villages there is a *Braderi* (brethren or clan) system which helps them to communicate and solve their problems. In cities there is no respect, love and care for each other. People don't have enough social gatherings they only meet each other in wedding and funeral ceremonies. In cities people are involved in their own personal activities, cultural traditions and norms have changed people don't trust each other. Some People do try to follow old customs and traditions in urban areas but they are unable to do so because urban life is very fast and men and women both are in involved in economic activities. The whole culture in cities is changing people are alienated from each other; people do not know who lives in their neighborhood. The whole helping culture neighborhood is changed and taken in place is culture of anonymity, where nobody know each other and is concerned about each other. The feelings of belongingness and affection with the living place is absent due to the modern living style in which houses are taken on rent by people and these tenants cannot develop any lasting relationship with people or the area.

Family is the most important institution of the society that is changing with urbanization and modernization, family life and family structure both are affected. The old cultural patterns are changing now the family members don not love and respect each other as they used to in olden times. Family is originating as nuclear family instead of joint and extended families due to lack of tolerance among family members and changed cultural patterns where personal freedom is given more important than family ties. The people who are living in joint or extended family structure do want to live in nuclear family style but they cannot afford to live alone in this time of economic depression.

Economic system

Unemployment, underemployment and low wages are still the part of Pakistan society in the modern and developed capital of the country. Employment conditions in the capital are worse; the employment opportunities are very less as compared to the population. The manufacturing industries that were planned to be installed in the capital to provide employment have never seen in original. Great number of educated youth is seen unemployed in the capital as the government sector had no vacancies according to the growing population. No business investment has seen in Islamabad to provide employment or support economic development. The only investment seen in federal capital is seen in real estate which of no developmental benefit to the country. Inflation is on rise in the state capital, poverty still persists in the capital which was planned to have a higher per capita income then other parts of the country representing the higher economic development of the modern and developed capital. The economic development in capital is seen no where that heightens the country economy as planned while developing the Islamabad the modern and developed capital. As the work of Ichimura (2003) cited earlier in article the relation between economic development and urbanization.

Theoretical Application

The Rostow model applied on the conditions of federal capital, the first stage that is of traditionalism, traditionalism-persisting values and attitudes is gone which put obstacles to economic and political development. The whole patterns of traditional values, attitudes and norms are changed. Family and community life is diminishing, traditional families are changed into modern nuclear families and community life is disappeared instead a culture of anonymity is developed in the capital where personal freedom and progress is more important than community. In second stage of society which is of cultural change stage, in capital there evident cultural and value change is seen. More people believe that progress is necessary and beneficial to society. Individual achievement is stressed in society, individual entrepreneurs originating taking economic risks, highly educated individuals to compete each other for success. In third stage that is of takeoff stage, traditionalism is weakened in the society as the cultural values and norms are changed. Personal benefit is more important than community benefit. People are judged by material means rather than family and kin which make people to have savings; the investment is seen in the real estate business of the capital. Higher education is given acute importance, every day new technologies in every field of life are introduced which are diffused from western societies. The fourth stage in Rostow model is self-sustained growth in which the members of the society intensify economic progress through the implementation of industrial technology which is not found in our society, no new industrial technology is implemented. Mass education and advanced skills are promoted in capital but till date the results are not very successful. But traditionalism is eroding from society successfully and slowly. The last stage the complete success and fully modern stage that is High economic growth in which there is achievement of a high standard of living, characterized by mass production and consumption of material

goods and services is still far to reach for the society of Islamabad.

Conclusion

After considering all the findings we can see that there is complete derailment in Islamabad master plan and regional plan. Islamabad population has over grown the planning presented in the master plan and regional of Islamabad. The major problem faced by capital is over population not only from natural increase by excess of births over deaths, but also due to the unchecked migration from rural areas of Pakistan. The administration working in Islamabad is unable to provide civic amenities like electricity, gas, clean drinking water, proper sanitation and sewerage, wide roads and highways for increasing number of automobiles and there is complete lack of health education and recreational infrastructure for the growing population of the capital. The environment of the capital is degrading day by day; all kinds of pollution air, water and land are increased in Islamabad. The wild life that was part of Islamabad beautiful habitat is diminishing because of the thinning out of green belts, trees and plants in federal capital in hands of development and expansion projects. The plant and animal species diversity of the capital is minimized. The undue deforestation and pollution created by humans' results into climatic change like heavy rain falls, smog and dust storms as well as many asthmas and other allergies for humans. The regional plan proposed for the capital is totally not implemented from the start of Islamabad development. The proposed functions in regional plan are like metropolitan area comprising of the urban area of Islamabad, the area of national park that is now occupied by illegal constructions, the city and cantonments of Rawalpindi which share no part of capital's development. The rural areas surrounding the capital, the whole specified areas surrounding capital were to be developed

as efficient hinter-lands making Islamabad an independent and balanced region in as many ways as possible are not performing any of the functions all of them are badly hit by the unplanned process of urbanization. Living conditions in these areas are nominal. The administrations like CDA, ICT, LG and RD all devolute the responsibility of growth and development of rural areas on each other's shoulders due to which the people living in these areas suffer. The resorts areas, Islamabad is very fortunate to have around it the resorts like Murree, Nathiagali and some other places of interest like the archeological sites of Taxila and Nurpur Shahan which also share their part in deterioration at hands of administration negligence. Special areas consisting of land for large scale special uses of local to national significance and having important functional ties with metropolis like defense and airport etc which are never been built even after fifty one years of capital development. The family, community and cultural patterns in the federal capital are in direction of total change. The capital Islamabad which was planned to have a higher per capita income then other parts of the country representing the higher economic development of the modern and developed capital has the problems of unemployment, underemployment and low wages. People are worried at hands of inflation, it seems public services are only designed for high economic class. The economic development in capital is seen nowhere that heightens the country economy as planned while developing the Islamabad the modern and developed capital.

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