

THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON HUMAN CAPITAL: A CASE STUDY OF QUETTA



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Dedication

I dedicate this Research to my beloved parents, have been a great source of inspiration and support; their love encouraged me at every step-in life and particularly during my studies at PIDE. I dedicate my little effort to my brothers and sister whose love, trust, and prayers are unforgettable for me.

(Abid Khan)

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the impact of urbanization on human capital: a case study of Quetta. The main objective of this study, to empirically analyze the determinants, and identify the causes and consequences of urbanization in Quetta. The design of mixed methods in research included qualitative data and quantitative analysis. For this purpose, the primary data has been utilized and there was 168 sample collected from the Quetta peoples. Mostly respondent have Education, Jobs and Business activities in Quetta. Urbanization has a number of potential economic benefits. It also has the potential to help the struggling Pakistani economy recover. The main findings of this study are causes of urbanisation that peoples are shift to Quetta city due to education, jobs, and health facilities. The essential elements of a Quetta city good education, administration, business, environment, hospitable type, social life. The problems with Urban expansion to get better education and job opportunities, it would be true to say that Quetta do not accept any advancement in any walk of life and the private sector and industrialization are zero. However, the city is moving rapidly towards urban expansion, that peoples are moving to big cities to find jobs opportunities. Government should provide education institutions, libraries and hospitals in every district of Balochistan, then no one will come to Quetta. State facilities are in big cities and it's a world order that complete the indigenious to migrate from his birthplace in order to domestic them; mean all this scenario is calculated to domesticate the human or isolated from his culture.

Keywords: Urbanization; Human Capital; Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis; Quetta

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THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON HUMAN CAPITAL: A CASE STUDY OF QUETTA

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

The Balochistan capital Quetta, was recognized as a military camp by the British raj. It was strategic to adjust 100,000 citizens. Nowadays, about 140 years later its creation, Quetta is at home to around 3 million people. Welcoming 30 times more people than its capacity wreaked havoc on the city and many municipal problems surfaced. Incompetent bureaucracy and brazen mismanagement by successive provincial governments have added to these difficulties (Ilyas et al., 2010).

Quetta is not only the capital of Balochistan, but also its only metropolitan metropolis. Residents of the 31 districts of the province live in Quetta because it is the only municipality in the province with a higher standard of living than the others. This means that the difficulties of Quetta have an impact on the entire population of Balochistan.

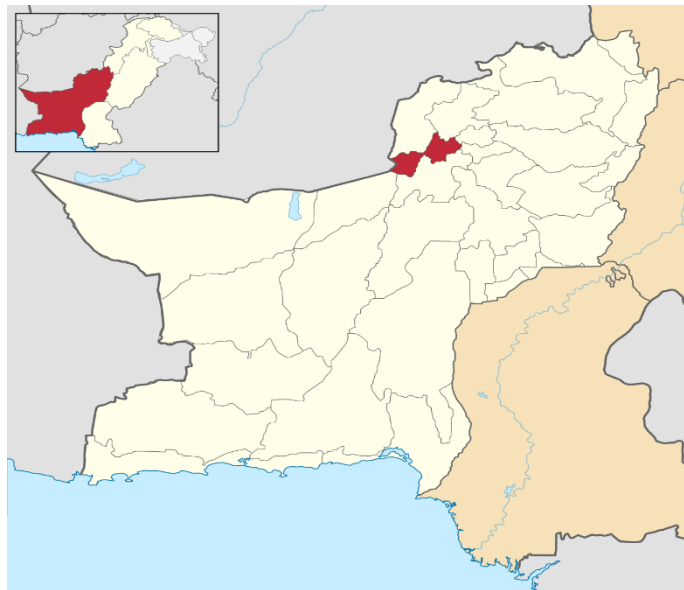


Figure 1.1: Map of Balochistan with Quetta District highlighted

The capital of Balochistan has a plethora of problems, the most important of which is the lack of water. Due to a lack of planning and the unregulated expansion of tube wells, the water table in Quetta has declined (Ilyas et al., 2010). The Water and Sanitation Authority (WASA) - the body that supplies water to the city - struggles to provide water even to a small part of the city. Most of the people of Quetta have no choice but to resort to the services of the water tanker mafia to obtain water for their daily use. According to Ilyas et al., (2010) residents of Quetta may be forced to relocate due to water scarcity if no concrete action is taken. Funds have been set aside to improve Quetta's water supply since Pervez Musharraf's presidency. Sadly, much of that money has gone to corrupt politicians and bureaucrats, and the problem has yet to be rectified.

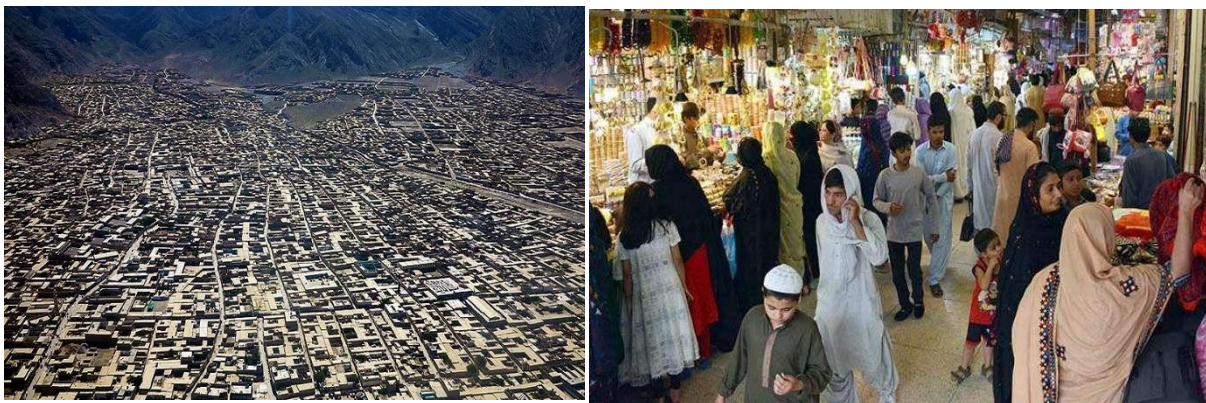


Figure 1.2: Overcrowding, pollution and mismanagement have turned "Little Paris" into a dump

The low population of the province scattered over a vast territory as well as inequitable resource distribution over the last many years has resulted in uneven development in the province. Inequitable distribution of scarce financial resources has also created issues of regional inequality within the province and caused an influx of migration towards the only major city in the province i.e., Quetta, leading to rapid and unsustainable urbanization. Without a guiding framework, public spending in Balochistan remains ad-hoc, discrete, inefficient, and weakly aligned with actual development needs of the province. This calls for adopting a spatial approach towards Balochistan's future development that links investments with territorial/spatial realities.

Development decisions that come from a system based on a spatial strategy are inclined to be more inclusive and focused on integrated solutions, unlike what is achieved in a sectoral or departmental decision-making process. Often outcomes in one department or sector are linked to or are the result of investments in another sector. This kind of analytical thinking and ability to create linkages is not possible in the absence of an integrated Spatial Strategy (Baloch, & Tanik, 2008).

This has also resulted in an inequitable distribution of scarce financial resources, creating issues of regional inequality within the province, which in turn has caused an influx of migration towards the only major city in the province i.e., Quetta, creating issues of unsustainable urbanization in Quetta. The treatment of rural and urban areas in this chapter relates to the functions these areas perform and the specific strategies that are required for their development. The objectives are to enhance the efficiency of these areas through a professional approach to enhance the quality of development activities. In the rural areas, the bulk of employment and productive activities are related to the agriculture sector while the production base of the urban areas is in manufacturing and services. Enhancing the efficiencies of urban and rural areas requires a holistic approach, covering the entire socioeconomic spectrum, which involves not only the local governments but also the provincial and federal governments for those functional areas, including policy interventions and oversight, which remain with them. A challenge, therefore, is to enhance the institutional interfaces, coordination, and cooperation for integrated development activities, particularly in metropolitan areas and megacities, where there is extensive involvement of federal and provincial government agencies (Hamid, 2010).

1.2. Research Problem

In Baluchistan, urbanization tempo is determined to be high; in fact, Quetta indicates integration of steady growth and overall development. The lack of plan implementation in the city

of Quetta has advanced congestion and traffic problems specifically within urban area (Shaw, 2015). The major health problems resulting from urbanization include poor nutrition, pollution-related health conditions and communicable diseases, poor sanitation and housing conditions, and related health conditions. The multi-dimensional poverty at headcount for Quetta stands at 46% and the Average Intensity of Deprivation is 46%, thus making poverty rate in Quetta the highest among all provincial capitals of Pakistan. Furthermore, about 17% of the population is living below poverty line in this city. The problems associated with urbanization are: High population density, inadequate infrastructure, lack of affordable housing, flooding, pollution, slum creation, crime, congestion and poverty.

The problems of urbanization in Quetta City and its spatial dimensions. The article summarizes the relevant information and data with the end goal of evaluating major urban challenges being faced by the people in Quetta. Similarly, the article explores and examines urban security along with necessary solutions. Urban issues are found to be rising day by day specifically due to specific agendas. The global question in present market is regarding the implementation of suitable strategies for attaining consumed resources in a city. In Quetta, it has become obvious that the value of the single situation is effective in terms of contributing towards the development of specific situations. Moreover, the inequality as well as the segregation seems to be common because it is challenging for global inequality concerns (Mengal, S. A. B. I. H. A. 2018).

This discussion paper focuses on three questions: how do migration and urbanization together transform the socioeconomic and cultural life patterns of the province of Balochistan in Pakistan? Second, have migration and urbanization aggravated security and eroded institutions of governance in the province? Third, has the 18th Constitutional Amendment contributed towards deflating pressures of migration and urbanization and set a direction for social sector development

(empowering the marginalized through local governance) and curbing terrorism? Finally, how has the arrival and continuous stay of Afghan refugees impacted urban life in and around Quetta city? In this context, some preliminary research findings and ideas are presented in this discussion paper for developing a comprehensive governance and development policy that can be applied to cities in the province. While the study adopts a broad approach to analysing the said questions, data provided refers to the period between 2000 and 2016.

1.3. Research Gap

This study explores the impact of urbanization on human capital: a case study of Quetta. The study builds Mengal, S. A. B. I. H. A. (2018). Problems of urbanization in Quetta city: An urban geography perspective. And in this paper an attempt has been to evaluate the problems of urbanization in Quetta City and its spatial dimensions. The article summarizes the relevant information and data with the end goal of evaluating major urban challenges being faced by the people in Quetta. Sajjad, S. H., & Blond, N. (2020). Evolution of urbanization and its impact on temperature trends of Quetta city in Pakistan. The objective of this study is to explore the effect of urbanization on variability of minimum (dT_n) and maximum (dT_x) temperature trends of Quetta city by comparing with non-urban regional stations. But this study will be examining analyze the determinants and identify the causes and consequences of urbanization in Quetta. applied the design of integrated research, the initial to the analysis and discussion of results, with the application of a mixed methodology.

1.4. Policy Context

Unplanned urbanisation is the result of a massive rise throughout rural exodus, as well as a lack of clear planning and execution (Government of the Punjab 2014). (GoP 2015). Several master plans are designed during the city planning process, but only a few of them are implemented

properly (Hussain 2014). One of the negative repercussions is the inability of cities to absorb, accommodate and provide employment opportunities to the growing influx of people. Almost 27.5 million people have a reduced quality of life due to a lack of urban planning (Government of Punjab 2014). There is also a decline in agricultural and forest area, as well as food insecurity, exploitation of aquifers, insufficient water and sanitation services, lack of infrastructure and poor public transport. Poor traffic management, urban encroachment and growing demand for electricity are all contributing factors.

1.5. Research Questions

1. How examined the causes of urbanization in Quetta?
2. What are the determinants of the urbanization consequences in Quetta?
3. What is the impact of urbanization on human capital?

1.6. Objectives of the Research

- To empirically analyze the determinants, and identify the causes and consequences of urbanization in Quetta
- To explores the impact of urbanization on human capital in Quetta

1.7. Significance of Research

Urbanization in Quetta necessitates a greater emphasis on governance structure and policies, poverty eradication, education, housing, transportation, job growth, healthcare, and additional amenities. These issues need to be addressed by decision makers and the city's governing body through indigenous solutions in the form of sustainability goals, which will lead to their efficient implementation. At various levels, urban governance standards necessitate efficiency, accountability, ability to participate, responsibility, social equality, and protection for

all people. If economic expansion, development of human, and increase in urbanization could be managed effectively and ruled using only the benchmarks and indicators listed above, there were optimism for good governance in Quetta.

1.8. Explanation of the Key Terms/Concepts

1.8.1. Urbanization Definition

The process by which an area loses its rural character and way of life due to an increase in the proportion of its population living in urban areas. The rural exodus is the primary cause of urbanisation (Oxford Dictionary).

1.8.2. Human Capital Definition

“Knowledge, skills, competences and other attributes embodied by individuals or groups of individuals acquired during their lifetime and used to produce goods, services or ideas under market conditions”.

1.9. Organisation of the Study

The study adopted a purposive sampling technique to select the section of given respondents. The study survey has two parts, closed questions and open questions, the closed part was used in descriptive analysis and cross tabulation. The open inquiry was used in the qualitative analysis, the researcher obtains keywords and does their coding and summaries, and this was used in the discussion, conclusion and policy recommendations. The qualitative method is of its own intelligence (open to collect perceptions and in-depth descriptions of the populations and places targeted (District Quetta).

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

In Balochistan, the rate of urbanization is expected to be rapid; in reality, Quetta symbolizes the fusion of stable expansion and global development. The city of Quetta's inadequate building stock has been compounded by a lack of effective planning and enforcement. The failure of the city of Quetta to implement the plan has exacerbated traffic jams and difficulties, especially in metropolitan areas (Shaw, 2015). Quetta has undergone enormous changes over the past 50 years that have changed the city. The country, which was designed to accommodate around 50,000 people, currently has a population of over one million. Due to the abundance of high-quality agricultural land, Quetta is experiencing significant growth and expansion. Likewise, growth has an impact on where groundwater is recharged (Ghani, E. 2012). As a result, the Karachi Abadies are believed to house and connect up to half of the population. In addition, the city's new housing programs are being expanded as they are linked to good agricultural land. In addition, a number of residential communities have been built in Quetta, which forms the common core of the state. During the establishment of the colonial era, it was discovered that some settlements had not been successfully improved (Khan, A. S., Khan, S. D., & Kakar, D. M. 2013).

According to Aqeel and Akbarand (2015), 800,000 people in Quetta have complained about a lack of sanitation facilities and drainage. The Kachi Abadies, which primarily house low-income people, are installed in various neighbourhoods throughout the city of Quetta. On a social level, urbanisation raises concerns about gender disparities. Correlatively, social issues are linked

to women's complete absence of empowerment. As a result, several socioeconomic infrastructures prove insufficient because they provide specific equipment. As a result, Jatoo, WA K., Fu, CJ, Saengkrod, W., and Mastoi, AG (2016) concluded that the absence of primary care services and amenities is effective for social evolution. The rate of unemployment, in general, is a source of problems and obstacles for society. According to Qadeer, M. A. (2014), urban areas have become more prevalent in recent years, making it one of the most pressing global concerns. Indeed, urban issues have emerged as crucial issues for the involved parties. Typically, the criteria are related to the global acceptance of shareholders, who rarely try to manipulate the official strategy.

According to Aqeel, T., Akbar, N., and Dhingra, S. (2015), 800,000 people in Quetta complained about a lack of adequate sanitation and drainage. The Kachi Abadies, which primarily house low-income people, are installed in various neighbourhoods throughout the city of Quetta. On a social level, urbanisation encounters issues with gender inequality. Correlatively, social issues are linked to women's loss of authority. As a result, several social infrastructural facilities prove insufficient because they provide specific equipment. As a result, Jatoo, WA K., Fu, CJ, Saengkrod, W., and Mastoi, AG (2016) concluded that the absence of primary health care services and facilities is effective for societal development. In general, the rate of unemployment is indeed the root cause of societal problems and challenges. According to Qadeer, M. A. (2014), urban problems have grown in recent years, making it one of the most pressing world problems. Indeed, urban issues have emerged as critical concerns for the partners involved. Typically, the criteria are related to the global acquiescence of shareholders, who almost never deceive the official strategy.

2.2. Multidimensional poverty

In Quetta, socioeconomic disadvantages exceed 52 percent of all households, which would be linked to the Balochistan poverty stroke. The government's challenges are recognised in terms

of limited and safe access to safe drinking water. Certainly, in Quetta, the lack of coverage of disruptive elements contributes to the development of social challenges (Rasheed, S., Zeeshan, M., & Zaidi, N. A. 2017). Furthermore, the allocation of academic institutions is heavily influenced by the female population. It corrects the inequitable distribution of the entire public sector in some cases by examining expenditure particularly among both urban and rural areas. The general state of law and order can also make a contribution to the obstacles which the city of Quetta faces. The most likely cause of urban societal challenges is a mismatch between housing demand and supply (Breuste, J. H., Anwar, M. M., Nawaz, R., & Rani, M. 2017).

In overall, rising rural and urban migration has been identified as a tendency, as it successfully adds value to a housing shortage (Rasheed, S., Zeeshan, M., & Zaidi, N. A. 2017). According to Qadeer, M. A. (2014), urbanisation is speeding up at an incredibly rapid rate in developing countries. In fact, it has become the most current fad that has emerged as a result of globalisation today. Elements and trends that are globalised and effectively support technological innovation. Traditional management, according to Crisp, J., Morris, T., and Refstie, H. (2012); Hameed, R., and Nadeem, O. (2008), is effective in improving modernised level exhibits. Tareen, A. M. (2016) argued that technological advancements are appropriate in terms of contributing to the reduction of natural impacts. In terms of exposure for urbanised areas, the innovative technology is effective. As far as drainage facilities are concerned, urbanisation trends indicate steady growth. Several housing programmes in Quetta are effective in successfully managing large cities (Khan, A. S., Khan, S. D., & Kakar, D. M. 2013). These cities include housing projects which are established on the outskirts of large cities. In response to increased level of housing demand, new residential programmes are being developed (Ilyas, S. Z., Khattak, A. I., Nasir, S. M., Qurashi, T., & Durrani, R. 2010).

Furthermore, housing programmes adequately maximize housing programmes, which must be developed for large cities. Because cities offer a variety of programmes, the enhanced real estate market can cause problems. These projects are linked to housing demands, which pose urban issues for society's developmental process. Farmland is also mentioned in residential conferences and enforcements. These lands improve enforcement by effectively developing guidelines for defining urban areas (Ghani, E. 2012). These zones are useful for implementing decentralized elements because they provide economic opportunities. The growth of decentralisation can boost economic opportunities by creating a rural and semi-urban housing stock. Furthermore, it has been determined that rural / urban income is effective in sharing semi-structured investments in Quetta. These investments should help to preserve culture and heritage. Without a doubt, urban-rural development can lead to the development of income sharing for the development of investment (Khan, A. S., Khan, S. D., & Kakar, D. M. 2013).

2.3. Urban Security

The city of Quetta's security is a threat to ethnicity, terrorism, extremism, and general concerns. These worries are to blame for the rise in internal and external conflicts. To be more specific, organisational support for the emergency is effective because it is founded on civilised elements (Ilyas, S. Z., Khattak, A. I., Nasir, S. M., Qurashi, T., & Durrani, R. 2010). These civilised elements band together to form community associations. The city's security concerns are growing as the gap between sufficient and unpredicted social and cultural risks widens. As a result of poor urban development elements, these dangers contribute effectively to housing construction (Qadeer, MA (2014). Accordingly, Jatoo, WAK, Fu, CJ, Saengkrod, W., & Mastoi, AG (2016) said that security issues can also be addressed through housing programmes, which must be developed in accordance with the periphery There are several cities and regions that include agricultural

development and growth. Thus, according Qadeer, MA (2014), criminal justice mechanisms are contributing for driving various locations as they improve agricultural progression.

2.4. Air Pollution

Wang et al., (2020) urbanization has boosted the global economy, it is putting increasing pressure on air quality. Previous studies on the link between urbanization and air pollution have tended to focus on individual aspects of urbanization. In addition, research into the global scale has been scarce. This study constructed an urbanization index system integrating demographic, spatial, economic, and social components and divided 190 countries into 4 subpanels according to the national income levels, to identify the heterogeneity effects of urbanization on PM_{2.5} pollutants for the period 1998–2014 from a global perspective. The results of the panel regression models prove that the effect of urbanization on atmospheric contamination varied significantly across the income-based subpanels. The model analysis shows that demographic urbanization has a significant positive effect on PM_{2.5} concentrations in all subpanels. Spatial urbanization had exerted a negative effect on air pollution in high-income countries and a positive influence on air pollution in other countries. Social urbanization, in contrast, presented the opposite trend. Additionally, the model analysis shows that the economic urbanization in upper-middle-income and high-income groups can effectively alleviate PM_{2.5} pollutants. This study indicated that the level of development needs to be considered when government policy makers formulate targeted measures to control haze and improve air quality (Wang et al., 2020).

Air pollution is a crucial challenge of the Anthropocene threatening the stability of Earth systems, driving global climate change, destroying ecosystems and endangering human health (Rockström et al., 2009). Exposure to air pollution is now recognised as responsible for 16% of all

global deaths with poor and vulnerable populations disproportionately affected and children at high risk of illness from exposure to even very low levels of toxic air (Landrigan et al., 2017).

A range of environmental toxins has been released into the atmosphere due to urbanisation and industrialisation over the last 200 years (Brimblecombe, 2005; Thevenon et al., 2011; Chen et al., 2016). Industrialized urban development has occurred at varying times across the globe. Since the onset of the Great Acceleration (post-1950) extensive pollutant emissions have dramatically altered the composition of the atmosphere and degraded air quality at global, regional, and local scales (Rose et al., 2004) with severe levels of air pollution regularly experienced in a number of different cities (Han et al., 2015). However, as air quality data are both spatially and temporally limited the consequential health effects of long-term (>20 years) exposure to air pollution for urban populations are unknown (Taubes, 1995).

2.5. Urban economics and economics of agglomeration

There is an important literature in urban economics looking at how interactions between agents create agglomeration and city centers. However, very few models have put forward the role of social interactions in the agglomeration process. Beckmann (1976) was among the first to propose an urban model with global social interactions. This model describes the urban structure of a single city and shows that, in equilibrium, agents are distributed according to a unimodal spatial distribution. More recently, Mossay and Picard (2011, 2010) propose interesting models in which each agent visits other agents so as to benefit from face-to-face communication (social interactions) and each trip involves a cost which is proportional to distance. The models provide an interesting discussion of spatial issues in terms of use of residential space and formation of neighborhoods and show under which condition different types of city structure emerge. Furthermore, Ghiglini and Nocco (2012) extend the standard economic geography model a la

Krugman to incorporate conspicuous consumption. In their model, agents are sensitive to comparisons within their own type of group as well as with agents that are outside their own type of group. They show that agglomeration patterns depend on the network structure where agents are embedded in. All these models are different from ours since there is no labor market and weak and strong ties are not explicitly modeled.

2.6. Peer effects, social networks and urbanization

There is a growing interest in theoretical models of peer effects and social networks (see e.g., Akerlof, 1997; Glaeser et al., 2010; Ballester et al., 2006; Calvó-Armengol et al., 2004). However, there are very few papers that explicitly consider the interaction between the social and the geographical space. Brueckner et al. (2008), Helsley and Strange (2007), Brueckner and Largey (2008) and Helsley and Zenou (2014) are exceptions but, in all these models either the labor market is not included, or weak and strong ties are not modeled. Sato and Zenou (2015) is the only paper that has both aspects, but the focus is totally different since the paper mainly explains the differences between blacks and whites in terms of labor market outcomes. Schelling (1971) is clearly a seminal reference when discussing social preferences and location. Shelling's model shows that, even a mild preference for interacting with people from the same community can lead to large differences in terms of location decision. Indeed, his results suggest that total segregation persists even if most of the population is tolerant about heterogeneous neighborhood composition. Our model is very different from models a la Schelling since we focus on weak and strong ties and their impact on labor-market outcomes.

To the best of our knowledge, our paper is the first one to provide a model that shows how urbanization affects social interactions. We show that workers interact more with their weak ties

in more urbanized areas. Thus, the paper provides a first stab at a very important question in both social networks and urban economics.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Strategy

The study adopted a purposive sampling technique to select the section of given respondents. The study survey has two parts, closed questions and open questions, the closed part was used in descriptive analysis and cross tabulation. The open inquiry was used in the qualitative analysis, the researcher obtains keywords and does their coding and summaries, and this was used in the discussion, conclusion and policy recommendations. The qualitative method is of its own intelligence (open to collect perceptions and in-depth descriptions of the populations and places targeted (District Quetta).

3.2. Conceptual Framework

Economic, diplomatic, and social issues combine with structural adjustment situations to drive people to migrate from rural to urban areas. High population, insufficient infrastructure, a lack of affordable housing, pollution, crime, traffic congestion, and poverty are all problems associated with urbanisation. As a result, the positive consequences of urbanisation include huge employment opportunities, technological and industrial advancements, improved transportation and communications, high-quality educational and health facilities, and better living standards. Participate in local government by involving the local society. Reduce pollution by increasing energy efficiency and implementing alternative transportation systems. And provide assistance such as sewage treatment and housing, form general populace collaborations. Plant trees and make the care of a town's green areas a key component of town planning.

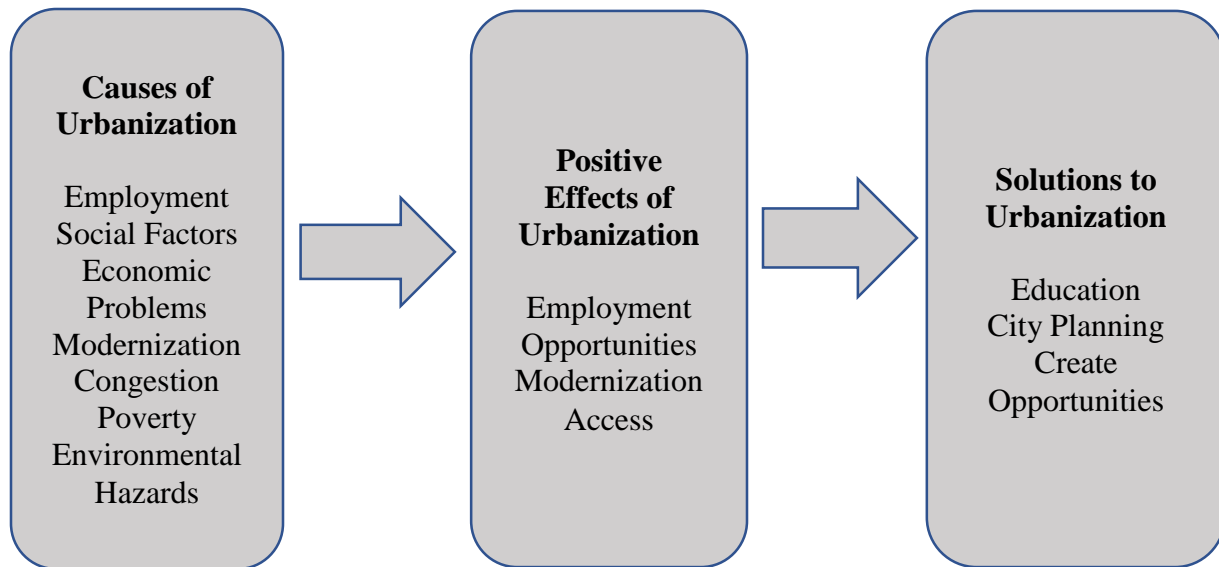


Figure 3.1: Conceptual Framework

The urbanisation process is a two-edged sword. According to experts, reaping the benefits of urbanisation while minimising its major drawbacks may require reconsidering several aspects. The city government will be responsible for preparing for and planning for a rapidly growing population. Planting trees, conserving energy and resources, and educating the public can help the city become more efficient. Newly urbanized cities may be interested in smart cities and the technologies they use to power their cities in response to urban activity. Future-ready technology can alleviate many of the congestion problems facing urban populations by supporting a more efficient transport ecology. The process of urbanization is a double-edged sword. Experts say that maximizing the benefits of urbanization while minimizing its significant drawbacks may require evaluating a number of factors. The city government will be responsible for preparing for and planning for a rapidly growing population. Planting trees, conserving energy and resources, and educating the public can help the city become more efficient. Newly urbanized cities may be interested in smart cities and the technologies they use to power their cities in response to urban

activity. Future-ready technology can alleviate many of the congestion problems facing urban populations by supporting a more efficient transport ecology.

3.2.1. Hypothesis Development

Hypotheses for our study based on literature and model are as follows:

Most of the economics literature on migration assumes that individuals rationally consider various locations and choose the one that maximizes the gains from migration. The private and social costs, and anticipated benefits from migration, rest on various factors, which include personal characteristics and experiences, vulnerability to poverty, social networks, the market structure and revenue policies of the states and local governments, and resource mobility. Different models and concepts have been advanced to highlight the importance of these factors in different ways. One of the seminal works on migration theories was done by Ravenstein, who viewed migration as being the result of surplus labor moving to deficit labor areas [Ravenstein, (1885), Ravenstein, (1889)].

Also developed the idea of ‘pull’ and ‘push’ factors of migration. Pull factors include social, economic, and environmental incentives at the place of destination, whereas the push factors are insufficient job opportunities, insecurity regarding economic, social, or political conditions, or the loss of wealth due to unavoidable circumstances (Lee, 1966). Other notable theoretical frameworks for migration include the work of Sjaastad, and Harris and Todaro. Sjaastad views migration as an investment in human capital and concludes that age is a significant variable in influencing migration. This work was later extended by Harris and Todaro, who theorized that migration is based on a rational decision by economic agents who compare the anticipated benefits from migration with their current wages in the rural sector occupations (Harris, 1970). A few years later, Stark and Bloom developed a fundamentally different migration theory called the New

Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) (Stark, 1986). These authors posit that migration is a joint family decision, in which households decide on the migration of a few members in order to minimize the risk to household income and survival. The strategy ensures sustainable livelihoods for migrant families through the spatial/local diversification of household resources such as labor.

- 1. Null Hypotheses (H01) examines that there is no significant effect of Employment on urbanisation whereas Alternative Hypotheses (H11) explains that there is significant effect of Employment on urbanisation.**

The rapid increase in poverty and unguided urbanization is the key challenge to sustainable development across developing countries. Cobbinah et al. (2011) argue that rural-urban disparity and the resultant urban migration portray important poverty attributes. Poverty and the resultant migration to urban areas put excessive pressure on urban resources, which lead to the development of informal settlements with a dismal state of sanitation and basic services. Lack of financial and technical resources and institutional capacity in developing countries reduces their ability to plan and guide the urbanization process sustainably. The unplanned and unguided urbanization has threatened the realization of various sustainable development goals. Moreover, migrant poor in urban areas are less acquainted with many urban environmental problems, and therefore they face difficulty to respond and adapt in urban areas. Weak institutional provision for the urban poor by local and national governments in many developing countries aggravates the issue and makes them dependent on free natural resources at their disposal. This process becomes the cause and victim of environmental degradation in the urban areas (Yusuf, 2002). Liddle (2017) also came up with similar projections by analyzing the impact of urbanization on various poverty and inequality measures in developing countries. The study reveals that cities have strong economic importance in countries with lower per capita income and have a strong migratory pull. Therefore, rural-urban

migration will account for around half of Africa's total urban population, which leads to greater poverty and inequality through the increase in rural-urban gaps. Based on these arguments, we hypothesize that urbanization spurs the negative effect of poverty on environmental degradation. As per the best of our knowledge, the interactive effect of urbanization and poverty has not been examined by the existing studies.

- 2. Null Hypotheses (H02) examines that there is no significant effect of Social Factors, Economic Problems, Modernization Congestion, Poverty and Environmental Hazards on urbanization whereas Alternative Hypotheses (H12) explains that there is significant effect of Social Factors, Economic Problems, Modernization Congestion, Poverty and Environmental on urbanisation.**

3.3. Units of Data Collection

The study adopted a random sampling technique to select the section of given respondents. Data was collected through structured questionnaires from a sample of the respondents from the Quetta residents.

3.4. Sample Size

The following formula is used for sample size calculation.

Equation 3.1
$$n = \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha} \sigma}{\frac{2}{e^2}} \right)$$

Where:

n = sample size

Z = standard normal deviation at required confidence level of 95%

σ = expected standard deviation of the outcome variable

E = desired margin of error

3.5. Data collection Source

Data was collected through structured questionnaires from a sample of the respondents from different peoples in Quetta. The study is based on primary data from 180 different properties in Quetta Balochistan using the random sampling technique. A good response from 168 out of 180 was received, representing approximately 94% of the total number of questionnaires distributed. Partially completed questionnaires were omitted to avoid the element of bias and less information. Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes.

The data collection component of research is common to all fields of study including physical and social sciences, humanities, business, etc. While methods vary by discipline, the emphasis on ensuring accurate and honest collection remains the same. The goal for all data collection is to capture quality evidence that then translates to rich data analysis and allows the building of a convincing and credible answer to questions that have been posed. Regardless of the field of study or preference for defining data (quantitative, qualitative), accurate data collection is essential to maintaining the integrity of research. Both the selection of appropriate data collection instruments (existing, modified, or newly developed) and clearly delineated instructions for their correct use reduce the likelihood of errors occurring. Data collection is one of the most important stages in conducting research. We can have the best research design in the world but if you cannot collect the required data, we will be able to complete our project. Data collection is a very demanding job which needs thorough planning, hard work, patience, perseverance and more to be able to complete the task successfully. Data collection starts with determining what kind of data required followed

by the selection of a sample from a certain population. After that, you need to use a certain instrument to collect the data from the selected sample.

3.6. Data collection technique

One of the research tools used in collecting information and data for this study was a survey questionnaire, as mentioned earlier in the chapter. This technique is more practical and beneficial when the researcher plans to invite many participants from a large population to participate in the study and share their views. More than 168 people participated in this survey, sharing their views and discussing the impact of urbanization on human capital in Quetta. The questionnaire survey was distributed to a randomly selected sample of the target population who were residents of Quetta around interest. Arrangements were also made to conduct the survey online, as some people complained about the time constraints. The exact sample size is 168 because the researcher was able to elicit responses from 160 respondents with all possible effort.

3.7. Mixed Method Approach

A mixed methods study combines quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis in one study. Individually, these approaches can answer different questions, so combining them can provide you with more in-depth findings.

- Convergent parallel: Quantitative and qualitative data are collected at the same time and analyzed separately.
- Embedded: Quantitative and qualitative data are collected at the same time, but within a larger quantitative or qualitative design.

Triangulation means using more than one method to collect data on the same topic. This is a way of assuring the validity of research through the use of a variety of methods to collect data on the same topic, which involves different types of samples as well as methods of data collection.

Mixed Methods Research is defined as a type of user research that combines qualitative and quantitative methods into a single study. We applied the design of integrated research, the initial to the analysis and discussion of results, with the application of a mixed methodology. The design of mixed methods in research (Figure 3.2) included, qualitative data and quantitative analysis of the impact of urbanization on human capital in Quetta, which enabled the first research questions to be answered and the second phase under development, which will integrate the analysis the impact of urbanization on human capital in Quetta.

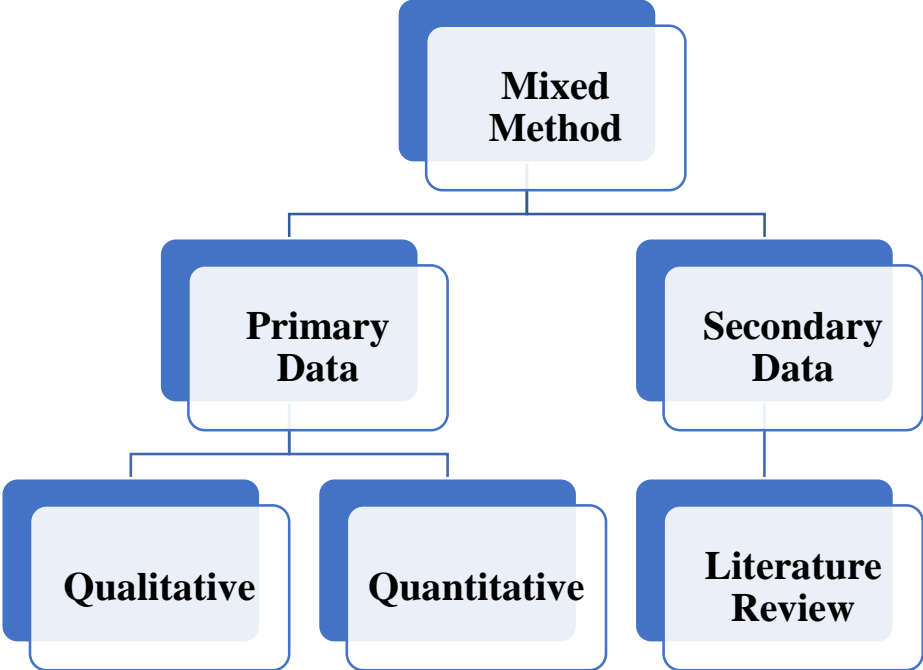


Figure 3.2 : Mixed Method Approach

CHAPTER 4

EMPIRICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Introduction

The results of this study are analyzed in the following sections of this chapter. The computer revolution has made the calculation and analysis of various kinds of statistics related to social and scientific research very simple, fast, and easy. There is many statistical software used to analyze this data related to different sciences especially social sciences namely STATISTICA, SAS, SOCR, RATS, SPSS, PSPP and STATA etc. But in this study, SPSS was used as a comprehensive statistical tool. package to analyze the survey results of the survey questionnaire. The reason for this choice was that it was a complete, simple, advanced, and faster solution. All packages have their strengths and weaknesses, but this study found it more beneficial to use. A copy of the survey questionnaire is included as an attachment so that the reader can see what kind of topics are included in the survey. The content of the 48-question survey was intended to collect information on urbanization of the Quetta residence. The calculation of the research results was obtained using statistical and analytical software called SPSS. Survey results suggest useful and interesting information.

The people who attended were of different origins, different professions and many ethnicities, but most of them were educated. In this chapter, only search results have been categorically analyzed to reveal search suggestions and clues.

4.2. The Profile Analysis of the Respondents

In the study of the survey questionnaire, the respondents' personal qualities and individual characteristics are crucial. Robson (2002) coined the term "profile analysis" to describe how a

detailed description of the respondents' attributes could help convey the obtained data more effectively before the actual survey analysis. It's also known as descriptive statistical analysis since it's concerned with methods for organising, summarising, and presenting data in a useful and instructive manner (Keller & Warrack, 2003). The personal features and characteristics of the respondents are described in detail in the next section. All these data were obtained using the SPSS programme, as previously stated. It is a fairly advanced software, similar to all other statistical applications, in which data is loaded into the programme and then commands are given, and the results are produced.

4.2.1. Descriptive Statistics

This section deals with the descriptive statistic of data. Descriptive statistics summarizes or describes the characteristics of a data set. Descriptive statistics consists of two basic categories of measures: measures of central tendency and measures of variability (or spread). Measures of variability or spread describe the dispersion of data within the set. The Descriptive statistics of the variable taken into consideration are presented below.

Table 4.1: Respondents Profile

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Religion	Islam	164	98%
	Others	4	2%
	Total	168	100
Sects	Sunni	152	93%
	Shia	4	2%
	Other	8	5%

	Total	164	100
Age group	18-25	88	54%
	26-35	68	41%
	36-45	8	5%
	Total	164	100
Education Status	Illiterate	4	2.5%
	Primary	4	2.5%
	High	4	2.5%
	Graduate	148	92.5%
	Total	160	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. The mostly significant 98% was belong from Islam religious and two percent from others. The mostly significant 93% was belong from Sunni sect and 2% percent from Shia sect and 5% from others sect. Pakistan is a plural society with different cultural, religious linguistics and ethnic minorities. Official religion of Pakistan is Islam with 96% of Muslim population and dominant sects are Sunni and Shia. Hazara people are easily identifiable because of their unique facial features (NCHR,2018). There are 54% was belong from 18-25 age group and 41% percent from 26-35 age group sect and 5% from 36-45 age group. There are most significant 92.5% participants were graduate and 2.5% percent participants was illiterate, 2.5% percent participants were primary school education and 2.5% percent participants were high

school education. 82% of the mothers of the children are illiterate, whereas 6% have received education up to primary level. The analysis on the living conditions of the partially vaccinated children reveals that 95% families of these children live in either Kacha or Kacha/Pacca houses. 51% of the families of these children earn livelihood from daily wage and 71% of the families face constant income deficit. 81% mothers of the partially vaccinated children are illiterate, whereas 9% have received education to up-to 5th grade only (UNICEF 2020).

According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (1998) the Area of Quetta 2653 Sq.Kms, Population - 1998 759941 persons, Male 412064 (54.22 %), Female 347877 (45.78 %), Sex Ratio (males per 100 females) 118.5, Population Density 286.4 per Sq. Km, Urban Population 565137 (74.36 %), Rural Population 194804 (25.64 %), Average Household Size 8.5, Literacy Ratio (10 +) 57.1 %, Male 67.27 % and Female 44.53 %.

Table 4.2 : Respondents Monthly Average Income and Occupation

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	92	64%
	Below 40,000	28	19%
	Below 50,000	4	2%
	Above 50,000	20	14%
	Total	144	100
Occupation	Public Servant	40	29%
	Private Servant	72	53%
	Businessman	24	18%
	Total	136	100

There are 64% participants were belonging from below 20,000 monthly income and 19% participants were belong from below 40,000 monthly income, 2% participants were belonging from below 50,000 monthly income and 14% participants were belong from above 50,000 monthly incomes. There are 29% participants were belonging from public servant occupation and 53% percent participants were belong from private servant, 18% percent participants were belonging from business. A person working in Quetta typically earns around 74,700 PKR per month. Salaries range from 18,900 PKR (lowest average) to 334,000 PKR (highest average, actual maximum salary is higher). This is the average monthly salary including housing, transport, and other benefits. Salaries vary drastically between different careers. If you are interested in the salary of a particular job, see below for salaries for specific job titles.¹

Table 4.3 : Respondents Residing type

	Frequency	Percent
Owned	96	60%
Rental	64	40%
Total	160	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 160 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are 60% participants were owned home or residency and 40% participants were rental home or residency in Quetta. In the 315 areas assessed, 60%

¹ <http://www.salaryexplorer.com/salary-survey.php?loc=1936&loctype=3>

housing structures are kacha (mud made) and 21% are kacha-pacca (mud/plaster mixed). Water and Sanitation, 37% slums/underserved areas are without drains, Slums/underserved areas where drains exist, 47% of them are choked/filthy. Assessment of water and sanitation conditions reveals that the government water supply is non-existent in 85% slums and underserved areas. In terms of sanitation, it is observed that open defecation is practiced in 9% of the slums, even in areas where toilets are available. Further analysis on the status of drainage system shows that around 84% of the areas have either filthy or choked drains, or they are completely absent. 91% of these areas do not have solid waste disposal system (UNICEF 2020).

4.3. Urbanisation Information

The difficulties of urbanisation in Quetta's metropolis and its determining are the subject of this study. The study compiles essential data in order to examine the main urban difficulties that the Quetta community faces. For example, the study explores and examines urban security and the necessary solutions. The survey or questionnaire How long have you lived in your current home? The respondent was mostly living in Quetta from more than 10 years, but some were living from last two or one years in Quetta. The survey question Where you currently live in Quetta city? The responses were living in Quetta from different areas like A1 City Phase 2, Airport Road Quetta, Barori Road, Brewery Road Quetta, Chamman Housing Society, Fatima Jannah Road Irfan Hostel, Jan Mohammad Road, Kasi Road, Labour Colony Eastern Bypass Quetta, Mali Bagh Street No 8, Masjid Road, Mekangi Road, Nawakilli, Pashtoon Abad, Sarafa Bazar, Satellite Town Quetta, Shahbaz Town, Sirki Road and Spini Road.

The survey question was How far do you live from a Quetta city? The most significant 80% participants home zero to 10 kilometers long from Quetta city. and if respondent answered 0,

why have you chosen to live in a Quetta city? Because it's capital of Balochistan, Jobs, Education, Good Facilities, Business, Safe for Living etc.

Table 4.4: You wish to live closer to a Quetta city?

	Frequency	Percent
True	148	88%
False	20	12%
Total	168	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are mostly significant 88% participants were wished to live closer to a Quetta city.

Mostly people are living in Quetta due to Education, Employment, Safe Security system, Poverty, Business, Cultural and social System. Urbanization has several potential economic benefits. Most importantly, it has the potential to help Pakistan revive its struggling economy. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for 85 percent of non-farm employment in Pakistan, showing how Pakistani cities are a hotbed of employment opportunities. In addition, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) and Karachi Institute of Business Administration are metropolitan universities. Their brilliant graduates flock to Pakistan's dynamic and fast-growing sectors, which are also concentrated in the cities (Kugelman, M. 2013).

Table 4.5 : Respondents' children are studying

	Frequency	Percent
Public School	24	37%
Private school	28	44%
Madrassa	12	19%
Total	64	

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 64 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are 37% participants were children in public schools, 44% participants children were in private school and 19% participants children were in Madrassa. Quetta district faces a number of educations related challenges in terms of access and quality both. Article 25A of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has been made the basis of the targets faced by the district. BESP also used the same framework for the provincial indicators. The Article stipulates free and compulsory education for children between ages 5 to 16 as a fundamental right. The Constitution allows each province to prepare its own law for implementation. Government of Balochistan has already passed 'Balochistan Free and Compulsory Education Act 2014'. This Act makes the government responsible for bearing all the education-related costs inclusive of stationery, schoolbags, school meals and transport for the children falling in the aforementioned age group. This bill further stipulates that free and compulsory education is imparted to every child regardless of sex, nationality, race or disability in a neighborhood school (Quetta District Education Plan 2016-17 to 2020-21)

Table 4.6 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Commercial

	Frequency	Percent
No importance	20	12.5%
Little Importance	24	15%
Certain Importance	48	30%
High Importance	48	30%
I can't say	20	12.5%
Total	160	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 160 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are 60% participants important activities in Quetta city indicate Commercial activities. Principal occupation classes reported in government data include landowners, cultivators, flock-owners, traders, laborers, artisans, and government employees. District profile data suggests that the urban labor force represents nearly 22 percent of the total population (male 37%; female 2.1%). The major occupation group is “production and related workers, transport, equipment operation and laborers”, making up nearly a third of the total labor force. The major economic activities reported are service-oriented, absorbing more than 28% percent of the worlung population, including civilian government services; followed by “Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels” accounting for nearly one-fourth of the working population. Child labor is common among the poor and in the informal sector. According

to the Labour Survey 1993-94, the total number of children working as laborers in Quetta was 1,693. Children are mainly involved as either paid or unpaid workers in garages, tailoring, electric workshops, and shoe making. This number does not cover children working as house servants, or those collecting garbage, many of whom are Afghan refugees. Many children are also involved in loading and unloading fruit and vegetables (Asian Development Bank)

Table 4.6 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Self-consumption/ Social consumption

	Frequency	Percent
No importance	20	13%
Little Importance	40	26%
Certain Importance	44	28%
High Importance	28	18%
I can't say	24	15%
Total	156	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 156 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are 46% participants important activities in Quetta city indicate Self-consumption/ Social consumption.

Table 4.7 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Subsistence (Production for food security)

	Frequency	Percent
No importance	24	15%
Little Importance	32	20%
Certain Importance	52	33%
High Importance	36	23%
I can't say	12	8%
Total	156	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 156 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are 46% participants important activities in Quetta city indicate Self-consumption/ Social consumption.

Table 4.8 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Educational

	Frequency	Percent
No importance	20	12.5%
Little Importance	16	10%
Certain Importance	32	20%
High Importance	76	47.5%
I can't say	16	10%
Total	160	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 160 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are 67.5% participants important activities in Quetta city indicate education activities.

Table 4.9 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Environment Protection/Area management

	Frequency	Percent
No importance	28	18%
Little Importance	36	23%
Certain Importance	44	28%
High Importance	32	21%
I can't say	16	10%
Total	156	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 156 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are 49% participants important activities in Quetta city indicate Environment Protection/Area management.

Table 4.10 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Social

	Frequency	Percent
No importance	16	11%
Little Importance	32	21%
Certain Importance	52	34%
High Importance	36	24%
I can't say	16	11%
Total	152	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 152 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are 58% participants important activities in Quetta city indicate social activities.

Table 4.11 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Leisure/ Well-being

	Frequency	Percent
No importance	24	16%
Little Importance	32	22%
Certain Importance	32	22%
High Importance	48	32%
I can't say	12	8%
Total	148	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 148 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are 54% participants important activities in Quetta city indicate Leisure/ Well-being life.

Table 4.12 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Customary use of Land (= tradition, expression of culture)

	Frequency	Percent
No importance	20	13%
Little Importance	36	24%
Certain Importance	56	38%
High Importance	28	19%
I can't say	8	5%
Total	148	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 148 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are 57% participants important activities in Quetta city indicate Customary use of Land (= tradition, expression of culture).

Table 4.13 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Research & Development

	Frequency	Percent
No importance	12	8%
Little Importance	28	19%
Certain Importance	36	24%
High Importance	40	27%
I can't say	32	22%
Total	148	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 148 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are 51% participants important activities in Quetta city indicate Research & Development.

Table 4.115: What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Others

	Frequency	Percent
No importance	16	11%
Little Importance	32	22%
Certain Importance	36	24%
High Importance	24	16%
I can't say	40	27%
Total	148	100

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 148 which are the residents of the Quetta. The Percentage column shows the percentage of all observations fall in this category. There are 40% participants important activities in Quetta city indicate other activities.

4.4. Qualitative Data Findings

Mostly respondent have Education, Jobs and Business activities in Quetta. Urbanization has a number of potential economic benefits. It also has the potential to help the struggling Pakistani economy recover. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which account for 85% of non-farm employment in Pakistan, are mostly concentrated in cities, which shows how Pakistani cities are a hotspot for jobs. In addition, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) and Karachi Institute of Business Administration, Pakistan's crown jewels, are metropolitan

universities. Their brilliant graduates flock to Pakistan's dynamic and fast-growing sectors, which are also concentrated in the cities. (Kugelman, M. 2013).

Today, the majority of respondents think life in Quetta is better and Pakistanis look to cities because they believe that metropolitan areas offer better health care, better education and other health amenities. based. The major problems in Quetta city are Education, Jobs and Business activities in Quetta. These problems are solving through Education, Employment, Government funds, Government investment, Govt policies, Law enforcement and Rule of Law. The respondents were affecting in life in Quetta from air pollution, peace and security and clean water. The main causes that peoples are shift to Quetta city Education, Jobs, and health facilities. The essential elements of a Quetta City Good education, Administration, Business, Environment, Hospitable type, social life. The problems with Urban Expansion To get better education, to get more opportunities in job market, it would be true to say that Quetta do not accept any advancement in any walk of life. The private sector and industrialization are zero. However, the city is moving rapidly towards urban expansion. Apart from that, we move to big cities to find jobs and big cities means more opportunities. If there is a university library and hospital in every district of Balochistan, then no one will come to Quetta. State facilities are in big cities and it's a world order that compel the indigenious to migrate from his birthplace in order to domestic them; mean all this scenario is calculated to domesticate the human or isolated from his culture.

In which parts of the Pakistan do you think a Quetta City would be most valuable? Produces high variety of fruits and dry fruits, cold climate with a significant variation between summer and winter. How many Quetta City would be needed to improve governance? By good education system, good governance, Security and metropolitan basic requirement. What kinds of reforms needed for Quetta city? First of all, institutions need to cooperate with government. The institutions

like NAB and FIA must keep strict eyes on these. Budget should have to utilize effectively and there needs to be strict check and balance, Drinking water. parking places, educational institutions, governance and rules of law. Which are the principal problems that your activities are facing? That water, security and skillful labors. Does Quetta city local government do enough for sustained urban development? None of them respond that city local government do enough for sustained urban development. If you could implement a policy to help sustainability in your area, what would it be? As implementing of policy in my area, it would be like, everyone must have to do his work (no more no less). This is the best policy Pakistan must adopt. To improve the better sanitary system, easy water supply, less breakdown of electricity, and good education

Table 4.15 : How many children you have?

7. How many children you have?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		8	4.5	4.5	4.5
	No	132	75.0	75.0	79.5
	Yes	36	20.5	20.5	100.0
	Total	176	100.0	100.0	

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

Table 4.16 : Your children are studying in?

9. Your children are studying in?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Public School	24	13.6	37.5	37.5
	Private school	28	15.9	43.8	81.3
	Madrassa	12	6.8	18.8	100.0
	Total	64	36.4	100.0	
Missing	System	112	63.6		
Total		176	100.0		

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

Table 4.17 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Commercial

What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Commercial					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No importance	20	11.4	12.5	12.5
	Little Importance	24	13.6	15.0	27.5
	Certain Importance	48	27.3	30.0	57.5
	High Importance	48	27.3	30.0	87.5
	I can't say	20	11.4	12.5	100.0
	Total	160	90.9	100.0	
Missing	System	16	9.1		
Total		176	100.0		

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

Table 4.18 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Self-consumption/ Social consumption

What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Self-consumption/ Social consumption					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No importance	20	11.4	12.8	12.8
	Little Importance	40	22.7	25.6	38.5
	Certain Importance	44	25.0	28.2	66.7
	High Importance	28	15.9	17.9	84.6
	I can't say	24	13.6	15.4	100.0
	Total	156	88.6	100.0	
Missing	System	20	11.4		
Total		176	100.0		

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

Table 4.19 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Subsistence (Production for food security)

What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Subsistence (Production for food security)					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No importance	24	13.6	15.4	15.4
	Little Importance	32	18.2	20.5	35.9
	Certain Importance	52	29.5	33.3	69.2
	High Importance	36	20.5	23.1	92.3
	I can't say	12	6.8	7.7	100.0
	Total	156	88.6	100.0	
Missing	System	20	11.4		
Total		176	100.0		

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

Table 4.20 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Educational

What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Educational					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No importance	20	11.4	12.5	12.5
	Little Importance	16	9.1	10.0	22.5
	Certain Importance	32	18.2	20.0	42.5
	High Importance	76	43.2	47.5	90.0
	I can't say	16	9.1	10.0	100.0
	Total	160	90.9	100.0	
Missing	System	16	9.1		
Total		176	100.0		

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

Table 4.21 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Environment Protection/Area management

What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Environment Protection/Area management					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No importance	28	15.9	17.9	17.9
	Little Importance	36	20.5	23.1	41.0
	Certain Importance	44	25.0	28.2	69.2
	High Importance	32	18.2	20.5	89.7
	I can't say	16	9.1	10.3	100.0
	Total	156	88.6	100.0	
Missing	System	20	11.4		
Total		176	100.0		

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

Table 4.22 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Social

What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Social					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No importance	16	9.1	10.5	10.5
	Little Importance	32	18.2	21.1	31.6
	Certain Importance	52	29.5	34.2	65.8
	High Importance	36	20.5	23.7	89.5
	I can't say	16	9.1	10.5	100.0
	Total	152	86.4	100.0	
Missing	System	24	13.6		
Total		176	100.0		

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

Table 4.23 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Leisure/ Well-being

What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Leisure/ Well-being					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No importance	24	13.6	16.2	16.2
	Little Importance	32	18.2	21.6	37.8
	Certain Importance	32	18.2	21.6	59.5
	High Importance	48	27.3	32.4	91.9
	I can't say	12	6.8	8.1	100.0
	Total	148	84.1	100.0	
Missing	System	28	15.9		
Total		176	100.0		

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

Table 4.24 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Customary use of Land (= tradition, expression of culture)

What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Customary use of Land (= tradition, expression of culture)					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No importance	20	11.4	13.5	13.5
	Little Importance	36	20.5	24.3	37.8
	Certain Importance	56	31.8	37.8	75.7
	High Importance	28	15.9	18.9	94.6
	I can't say	8	4.5	5.4	100.0
	Total	148	84.1	100.0	
Missing	System	28	15.9		
Total		176	100.0		

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

Table 4.226: What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Research & Development

What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Research & Development					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No importance	12	6.8	8.1	8.1
	Little Importance	28	15.9	18.9	27.0
	Certain Importance	36	20.5	24.3	51.4
	High Importance	40	22.7	27.0	78.4
	I can't say	32	18.2	21.6	100.0
	Total	148	84.1	100.0	
Missing	System	28	15.9		
Total		176	100.0		

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

Table 4.26 : What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Others: which?.....

What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Others: which?.....					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No importance	16	9.1	10.8	10.8
	Little Importance	32	18.2	21.6	32.4
	Certain Importance	36	20.5	24.3	56.8
	High Importance	24	13.6	16.2	73.0
	I can't say	40	22.7	27.0	100.0
	Total	148	84.1	100.0	
Missing	System	28	15.9		
Total		176	100.0		

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

Table 4.27 : What are the problems with Urban Expansion? Why do we need to move big cities?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Water	4	2.3	2.3	93.2
Yes	8	4.5	4.5	100.0
Total	176	100.0	100.0	

The table of frequency consist of 2 major columns of summary measure. The column of the frequency shows categorical measure which comes in the same table. Total number of participants were 168 which are the residents of the Quetta.

4.5. Discussion

One of the research tools used in collecting information and data for this study was a survey questionnaire, as mentioned earlier in the chapter. This technique is more practical and beneficial when the researcher plans to invite many participants from a large population to participate in the study and share their views. More than 168 people participated in this survey, sharing their views and discussing the impact of urbanization on human capital in Quetta. The questionnaire survey was distributed to a randomly selected sample of the target population who were residents of Quetta in the area of interest. Arrangements were also made to conduct the survey online, as some people complained about the time constraints. The exact sample size is 168 because the researcher was able to elicit responses from 160 respondents with all possible effort.

The content of the 48-question survey was intended to collect information on urbanization of the Quetta residence. The calculation of the research results was obtained using statistical and analytical software called SPSS. Survey results suggest useful and interesting information.

The people who attended were of different origins, different professions and many ethnicities, but most of them were educated. In this chapter, only search results have been categorically analyzed to reveal search suggestions and clues.

4.5.1. Quantitative Data conclusion

The mostly significant 98% was belong from Islam religious and two percent from others. There are 54% was belong from 18-25 age group and 41% percent from 26-35 age group sect and 5% from 36-45 age group. There are most significant 92.5% participants were graduate and 2.5% percent participants was illiterate, 2.5% percent participants were primary school education and 2.5% percent participants were high school education. There are 64% participants were belonging from below 20,000 monthly income and 19% participants were belong from below 40,000 monthly income, 2% participants were belonging from below 50,000 monthly income and 14% participants were belong from above 50,000 monthly incomes. There are 29% participants were belonging from public servant occupation and 53% percent participants were belong from private servant, 18% percent participants were belonging from business. There are 60% participants were owned home or residency and 40% participants were rental home or residency in Quetta.

There are mostly significant 88% participants were wished to live closer to a Quetta city. Mostly people are living in Quetta due to Education, Employment, Safe Security system, Poverty, Business, Cultural and social System. Urbanization has several potential economic benefits. Above all, it has the capacity to help the struggling Pakistani economy in its recovery. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) account for 85% of non-farm employment in Pakistan, showing how Pakistani cities are a hotbed of employment opportunities. In addition, Pakistan's crown jewels, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) and Karachi Institute of Business Administration, are also urban institutions. Their smart graduates are flooding Pakistan's fast growing and vibrant

sectors, which are also concentrated in cities (Kugelman, M. 2013). There are 37% participants were children in public schools, 44% participants children were in private school and 19% participants children were in Madrassa.

4.5.2. Qualitative Data conclusion

Mostly respondent have Education, Jobs and Business activities in Quetta. Urbanization has a number of potential economic benefits. It also has the potential to help the struggling Pakistani economy recover. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which account for 85% of non-farm employment in Pakistan, are mostly concentrated in cities, which shows how Pakistani cities are a hotspot for jobs. In addition, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) and Karachi Institute of Business Administration, Pakistan's crown jewels, are metropolitan universities. Their brilliant graduates flock to Pakistan's dynamic and fast-growing sectors, which are also concentrated in the cities (Kugelman, M. 2013).

And now mostly respondents are feeling better life in Quetta and Pakistanis are relocating to cities because of their belief that urban areas contain better-quality healthcare, education and other basic services. The major problems in Quetta city are Education, Jobs and Business activities in Quetta. These problems are solving through Education, Employment, Government funds, Government investment, Govt policies, Law enforcement and Rule of Law. The respondents were affecting in life in Quetta from air pollution, peace and security and clean water. The main causes that peoples are shift to Quetta city Education, Jobs, and health facilities. The essential elements of a Quetta City Good education, Administration, Business, Environment, Hospitable type, social life. The problems with Urban Expansion To get better education, to get more opportunities in job market, it would be true to say that Quetta do not accept any advancement in any walk of life. The private sector and industrialization are zero. However, the city is moving rapidly towards urban

expansion. Apart from that, we move to big cities to find jobs and big cities means more opportunities. If there is a university library and hospital in every district of Balochistan, then no one will come to Quetta. State facilities are in big cities and it's a world order that compel the indigenous to migrate from his birthplace in order to domestic them; mean all this scenario is calculated to domesticate the human or isolated from his culture.

In which parts of the Pakistan do you think a Quetta City would be most valuable? Produces high variety of fruits and dry fruits, cold climate with a significant variation between summer and winter. How many Quetta City would be needed to improve governance? By good education system, good governance, Security and metropolitan basic requirement. What kinds of reforms needed for Quetta city? First of all, institutions need to cooperate with government. The institutions like NAB and FIA must keep strict eyes on these. Budget should have to utilize effectively and there needs to be strict check and balance, Drinking water. parking places, educational institutions, governance and rules of law. Which are the principal problems that your activities are facing? That water, security and skillful labors. Does Quetta city local government do enough for sustained urban development? None of them respond that city local government do enough for sustained urban development. If you could implement a policy to help sustainability in your area, what would it be? As implementing of policy in my area, it would be like, everyone must have to do his work (no more no less). This is the best policy Pakistan must adopt. To improve the better sanitary system, easy water supply, less breakdown of electricity, and good education.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The British Raj built Quetta, the capital of Balochistan, as a military fortress. It was designed to accommodate 100,000 people. Quetta currently has a population of around 3 million people, 140 years after its inception. The city was forced to house 30 times as many people as it could accommodate, resulting in a host of social problems. These problems are exacerbated by the serious mismanagement and inept bureaucrats of successive provincial governments. One of the research tools used in collecting information and data for this study was a survey questionnaire, as mentioned earlier in the chapter. This technique is more practical and beneficial when the researcher plans to invite a large number of participants from a large population to participate in the study and share their views. More than 168 people participated in this survey, sharing their views and discussing the impact of urbanization on human capital in Quetta. The questionnaire survey was distributed to a randomly selected sample of the target population who were residents of Quetta in the area of interest. Arrangements were also made to conduct the survey online, as some people complained about the time constraints. The exact sample size is 168 because the researcher was able to elicit responses from 160 respondents with all possible effort.

The results of this study are analyzed in the following sections of this chapter. The computer revolution has made the calculation and analysis of various kinds of statistics related to social and scientific research very simple, fast and easy. There is many statistical software used to analyze this data related to different sciences especially social sciences namely STATISTICA, SAS, SOCR, RATS, SPSS, PSPP and STATA etc. But in this study, SPSS was used as a comprehensive statistical tool. package to analyze the survey results of the survey questionnaire.

The reason for this choice was that it was a complete, simple, advanced and faster solution. All packages have their strengths and weaknesses, but this study found it more beneficial to use. A copy of the survey questionnaire is included as an attachment so that the reader can see what kind of topics are included in the survey. The content of the 48-question survey was intended to collect information on urbanization of the Quetta residence. The calculation of the research results was obtained using statistical and analytical software called SPSS. Survey results suggest useful and interesting information.

The people who attended were of different origins, different professions and many ethnicities, but most of them were educated. In this chapter, only search results have been categorically analyzed to reveal search suggestions and clues.

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The term human capital refers to the economic value of a worker's experience and skills. Human capital includes assets like education, training, intelligence, skills, health, and other things

employers value such as loyalty and punctuality. As such, it is an intangible asset or quality that isn't (and can't be) listed on a company's balance sheet. Human capital is perceived to increase productivity and thus profitability. The more investment a company makes in its employees, the chances of its productivity and success becomes higher. There are mostly significant 88% participants were wished to live closer to a Quetta city. Mostly people are living in Quetta due to Education, Employment, Safe Security system, Poverty, Business, Cultural and social System. Urbanization has several potential economic benefits. Above all, it has the capacity to help the struggling Pakistani economy in its recovery. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) account for 85% of non-farm employment in Pakistan, showing how Pakistani cities are a hotbed of employment opportunities. In addition, Pakistan's crown jewels, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) and Karachi Institute of Business Administration, are also urban institutions. Their smart graduates are flooding Pakistan's fast growing and vibrant sectors, which are also concentrated in cities (Kugelman, M. 2013). There are 37% participants were children in public schools, 44% participants children were in private school and 19% participants children were in Madrassa.

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governance and rules of law. Which are the principal problems that your activities are facing? That water, security and skillful labors. Does Quetta city local government do enough for sustained urban development? None of them respond that city local government do enough for sustained urban development. If you could implement a policy to help sustainability in your area, what would it be? As implementing of policy in my area, it would be like, everyone must have to do his work (no more no less). This is the best policy Pakistan must adopt. To improve the better sanitary system, easy water supply, less breakdown of electricity, and good education.

5.1. Policy implications

- Combat poverty by promoting economic development and job creation. The Economic Development Policy (EDP) sets the agenda and the general direction for the development of sectors that have the highest potential. To accelerate economic growth, a clear, stable and transparent policy framework is necessary.
- Involve local community in local government. Local governments routinely make decisions and allocate resources for roads, sidewalks, land use, public gathering places, housing, public transit, parks and recreation.
- Reduce air pollution by upgrading energy use and alternative transport systems.
- Create private-public partnerships to provide services such as waste disposal and housing.
- Plant trees and incorporate the care of city green spaces as a key element in urban planning.

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APPENDICES

1. Survey Questionnaire

Survey Questionnaire

The Impact of Urbanization on Human Capital: A Case Study of Quetta

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about Urbanization on Human Capital in the Quetta. It is a part of the research for a MPhil programme at PIDE, Islamabad to study the Impact of Urbanization on Human Capital: A Case Study of Quetta. If there is any part irrelevant to you then leave it blank. The personal information in the questionnaire will be treated with extreme confidentiality. Your participation in the questionnaire will be highly appreciated.

1. Demographic Information

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Sects</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Education Status</i>
1. Islam	1. Sunni	1. Male	1. 18-25	1. Illiterate
2. Others	2. Shia	2. Female	2. 26-35	2. Primary
	3. Other		3. 36-45	3. High
			4. 46-55	4. Graduate
			5. 56-65	

<i>Monthly Average Income</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Residing type</i>
1. Below 20,000	1. Public Servant	1. Pakistani	1. Owned
2. Below 40,000	2. Private Servant	2. Non-Pakistan	2. Rental
3. Below 50,000	3. Businessman		3. Shacks
4. Above 50,000			

2. Urbanisation Information

1. How long have you lived in your current home?

Months _____ OR Years _____

2. Where you currently live in Quetta city?

3. How far do you live from a Quetta city?

_____ (Km)

4. If you answered 0, why have you chosen to live in a Quetta city?

5. You wish to live closer to a Quetta city?

- 1. True
- 2. False

6. Explain your reasons. (Multiple Selections)

- 1. Education
- 2. Employment
- 3. Safe Security system
- 4. Poverty

5. If others explain

7. How many children you have?

8. Your children are studying or studied?

- Yes
- No

9. Your children are studying in?

- 1. Public School
- 2. Private school
- 3. Madrassa

10. What is/are the purpose(s) of your activities in Quetta city? Please indicate us, how important the purposes are from your point of view:

Purpose of the activityis...

	No importance	Little Importance	Certain Importance	High Importance	I can't say
Commercial					
Self-consumption/ Social consumption					

Subsistence (Production for food security)					
Educational					
Environment Protection/Area management					
Social					
Leisure/ Well-being					
Customary use of Land (= tradition, expression of culture)					
Research & Development					
Others: which?.....					

Qualitative Questions (Open Ended)

1. What type of business you have in Quetta city?

—

2. Do you feel any change in life, due to living in Quetta city?

—

3. Do you feel any change in life, due your business in Quetta city?

—

4. What are the major problems that you are living in Quetta city?

—

5. How can you solve those problems?

6. What are you effects that you living in Quetta city?

7. What are the main causes that you shift to Quetta city?

8. What are the essential elements of a Quetta City?

9. What are the problems with Urban Expansion? Why do we need to move big cities?

10. In which parts of the Pakistan do you think a Quetta City would be most valuable?

11. How many Quetta City would be needed to improve governance?

12. What kinds of reforms needed for Quetta city?

13. Are there any other Quetta City projects in which you are current involved?

—

14. Which are the principal problems that your activities are facing?

—

15. Does Quetta city local government do enough for sustained urban development?

16. If you could implement a policy to help sustainability in your area, what would it be?

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income * Religion Crosstabulation				
Count				
		Religion		Total
		Islam	Others	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	88	4	92
	Below 40,000	28	0	28
	Below 50,000	4	0	4
	Above 50,000	20	0	20
Total		140	4	144

Table 4.29: Monthly Average Income * Sects Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income * Sects Crosstabulation					
Count					
		Sects			Total
		Sunni	Shia	Other	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	84	0	8	92
	Below 40,000	24	4	0	28
	Below 50,000	4	0	0	4
	Above 50,000	20	0	0	20
Total		132	4	8	144

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.30: Monthly Average Income * Age Group Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income * Age Group Crosstabulation					
Count					
		Age Group			Total
		18-25	26-35	36-45	

Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	64	24	4	92
	Below 40,000	4	20	4	28
	Below 50,000	0	4	0	4
	Above 50,000	8	12	0	20
Total		76	60	8	144

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.31: Monthly Average Income * Education Status Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income * Education Status Crosstabulation						
Count						
		Education Status				Total
		Illiterate	Primary	High	Graduate	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	4	4	4	80	92
	Below 40,000	0	0	0	28	28
	Below 50,000	0	0	0	4	4
	Above 50,000	0	0	0	20	20
Total		4	4	4	132	144

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.32: Monthly Average Income * Occupation Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income * Occupation Crosstabulation					
Count					
		Occupation			Total
		Public Servant	Private Servant	Businessman	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	20	44	16	80
	Below 40,000	8	12	8	28

	Below 50,000	0	4	0	4
	Above 50,000	12	8	0	20
Total		40	68	24	132

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.33: Monthly Average Income * Nationality Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income * Nationality Crosstabulation				
Count				
		Nationality		Total
		Pakistani		
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	92		92
	Below 40,000	28		28
	Below 50,000	4		4
	Above 50,000	20		20
Total		144		144

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4. 34: Monthly Average Income * Residing type Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income * Residing type Crosstabulation				
Count				
		Residing type		Total
		Owned	Rental	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	52	40	92
	Below 40,000	16	12	28
	Below 50,000	4	0	4
	Above 50,000	16	4	20
Total		88	56	144

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.35: Monthly Average Income * 5. You wish to live closer to a Quetta city?
Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income * 5. You wish to live closer to a Quetta city? Crosstabulation				
Count				
		5. You wish to live closer to a Quetta city?		Total
		True	False	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	88	4	92
	Below 40,000	24	4	28
	Below 50,000	4	0	4
	Above 50,000	12	8	20
Total		128	16	144

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.36: Monthly Average Income * 7. How many children you have? Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income * 7. How many children you have? Crosstabulation				
Count				
		7. How many children you have?		Total
		No	Yes	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	76	16	92
	Below 40,000	12	16	28
	Below 50,000	4	0	4
	Above 50,000	16	4	20
Total		108	36	144

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.37: Monthly Average Income * 9. Your children are studying in? Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income * 9. Your children are studying in? Crosstabulation					
Count		9. Your children are studying in?			Total
		Public School	Private school	Madrassa	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	12	20	4	36
	Below 40,000	4	4	4	12
	Below 50,000	0	0	4	4
	Above 50,000	8	0	0	8
Total		24	24	12	60

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.38: Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Commercial Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Commercial Crosstabulation							
		What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Commercial					Total
		No importance	Little Importance	Certain Importance	High Importance	I can't say	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	12	12	36	28	4	92
	Below 40,000	0	8	8	8	0	24
	Below 50,000	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Above 50,000	4	0	0	8	4	16
Total		16	24	44	44	8	136

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.39: Monthly Average Income. What are the goals of your operations in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following objectives are to you: Consumption by oneself vs. consumption by others. Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income. What are the goals of your operations in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following objectives are to you: Consumption by oneself vs. consumption by others. Crosstabulation							
		What are the goals of your operations in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following objectives are to you: Consumption by oneself vs. consumption by others					Total
		No importance	Little Importance	Certain Importance	High Importance	I can't say	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	8	28	28	20	8	92
	Below 40,000	8	0	12	4	0	24
	Below 50,000	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Above 50,000	0	8	0	4	4	16
Total		16	40	40	28	12	136

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.40: Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your operations in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Subsistence (Production for food security). Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your operations in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Subsistence (Production for food security). Crosstabulation	
Count	

		What are the objectives of your operations in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Subsistence (Production for food security)					Total
		No importance	Little Importance	Certain Importance	High Importance	I can't say	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	20	20	40	8	0	88
	Below 40,000	0	8	8	8	0	24
	Below 50,000	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Above 50,000	0	0	4	8	4	16
Total		20	32	52	24	4	132

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.41: Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Education. Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Education. Crosstabulation							
Count							
		What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Education.					Total
		No importance	Little Importance	Certain Importance	High Importance	I can't say	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	12	8	28	40	4	92
	Below 40,000	0	8	4	12	0	24
	Below 50,000	4	0	0	0	0	4
	Above 50,000	0	0	0	8	8	16
Total		16	16	32	60	12	136

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.42: Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Education. Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Education. Crosstabulation							
Count							
		What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Education					Total
		No importance	Little Importance	Certain Importance	High Importance	I can't say	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	16	20	28	24	4	92
	Below 40,000	4	8	4	4	0	20
	Below 50,000	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Above 50,000	0	4	4	0	8	16
Total		20	36	36	28	12	132

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.43: Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Social. Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Social Crosstabulation		
Count		
	What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Social	Total

		No importance	Little Importance	Certain Importance	High Importance	I can't say	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	8	16	32	28	8	92
	Below 40,000	0	8	8	4	0	20
	Below 50,000	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Above 50,000	0	0	8	4	4	16
Total		8	28	48	36	12	132

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.44: Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta?
Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Relaxation / Well-being.
Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income What are the objectives of your <i>activities</i> in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Relaxation / Well-being. Crosstabulation							
Count							
		What are the objectives of your <i>activities</i> in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Relaxation / Well-being					Total
		No importance	Little Importance	Certain Importance	High Importance	I can't say	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	24	12	20	36	0	92
	Below 40,000	0	8	8	4	0	20
	Below 50,000	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Above 50,000	0	4	0	8	4	16
Total		24	28	28	48	4	132

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.45: Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Land use that is customary (= tradition, representation of culture). Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income What are the objectives of your <i>activities</i> in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Land use that is customary (= tradition, representation of culture). Crosstabulation							
Count							
		What are the objectives of your <i>activities</i> in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Land use that is customary (= tradition, representation of culture).					Total
		No importance	Little Importance	Certain Importance	High Importance	I can't say	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	12	24	36	20	0	92
	Below 40,000	4	8	4	4	0	20
	Below 50,000	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Above 50,000	0	0	8	4	4	16
Total		16	36	48	28	4	132

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.46: Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your activities in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Development and Research. Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income. What are the objectives of your <i>activities</i> in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Development and Research. Crosstabulation							
Count							

		What are the objectives of your <i>activities</i> in Quetta? Please tell us how important the following goals are to you: Development and Research					Total
		No importance	Little Importance	Certain Importance	High Importance	I can't say	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	8	12	24	32	16	92
	Below 40,000	4	8	4	4	0	20
	Below 50,000	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Above 50,000	0	0	8	0	8	16
Total		12	24	36	36	24	132

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.

Table 4.47: Monthly Average Income. What are the goals of your operations in Quetta? Please tell us how essential the goals are from your perspective on others. Crosstabulation

Monthly Average Income. What are the goals of your operations in Quetta? Please tell us how essential the goals are from your perspective on <i>others</i> . Crosstabulation							
Count							
		What are the goals of your operations in Quetta? Please tell us how essential the goals are from your perspective on <i>others</i>					Total
		No importance	Little Importance	Certain Importance	High Importance	I can't say	
Monthly Average Income	Below 20,000	8	20	24	20	16	88
	Below 40,000	4	4	4	4	8	24
	Below 50,000	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Above 50,000	0	4	4	0	4	12
Total		12	32	32	24	28	128

This is the basic technique for this study to check the relationship between to categorical variables. And the main variable of this study is monthly income.