

## Analysis of Housing Structure in Peri Urban Areas of Faisalabad, Pakistan

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**Abstract:** Peri urban areas near to city center show significant change in housing conditions as compare to remote ones. This study was carried out to probe the housing characteristics in Peri urban areas of Faisalabad. The objectives of the research were to observe housing structure, housing occupancy, Housing Tenure, number of rooms, room sharing, availability of toilet and separate cooking space. Four peri urban areas were randomly selected and sample of 307 respondents was selected systematically from peri urban areas of Faisalabad. More than 96% respondents in peri urban areas had their own house while only 3.3% had rented housing. Similarly chi square values show that more than 70% respondents had Pacca (Cemented) housing and 50% had 6-8 Marlas of housing size which shows that the housing conditions in peri urban areas of Faisalabad located near (Malkhanwala) to city centre are in better condition as compare to the farthest one(Mulanpur).

Key words: Urbanization, Peri urban, Housing structure, household

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### Introduction

The swift increase in population of suburban areas in large cities of the world is the phenomenon of 20<sup>th</sup> century. This process first started in economically developed countries and later developing countries of the world. This demanded the development of new housing in city surroundings or areas known as “Peri urban” region. (Ivo Grgić et al, 2012). It is suggested that mostly peri urban areas near city Center are big becoming desirable destinations especially in the countries of higher economic development.

Urbanization and economic growth is interrelated which often implies the conversion of rural to urban land uses. Growth in urban population is one of the reasons of development of peri urban areas that has elements of “rural” and “urban” characteristics (Tacoli, 2006). The rapid growth of urban areas along their peripheries is a typical phenomenon of urban landscape in developing countries in general and in Pakistan particular.

It has been noted by a number of scholars such as Gough et al (2005), (Malizia, 2005), (Haider, 2006), (Narain, 2009) and (Chirisa, 2010) that

urban slums and low-income peri urban areas in developing countries are characterized by a general lack of infrastructure. Although Peri urban is related to the growth of more cities outside the urban limits but still has strong relation with city area. These areas reflect the demographic, physical and occupational characteristics of both rural and urban places.

A number of studies have focused on the various aspects of peri urban regions such as Graham, (2004) focused on peri-urbanization Pismal et al (2000) focused on life-style and housing environment. On the other side Somda (2005) et al observed the institutional weaknesses in peri urban region, Andesina (2007) focused on the housing market development in peri urban region. An important study by Manoomani et al (2011) reveals that the peri urban housing is influenced by nearby urban areas while the peri urban regions located away from urban areas are generally exhibits rural housing style.

Ward, P.M., (2007) identified that peri urban housing is changing as the urbanization is rapidly

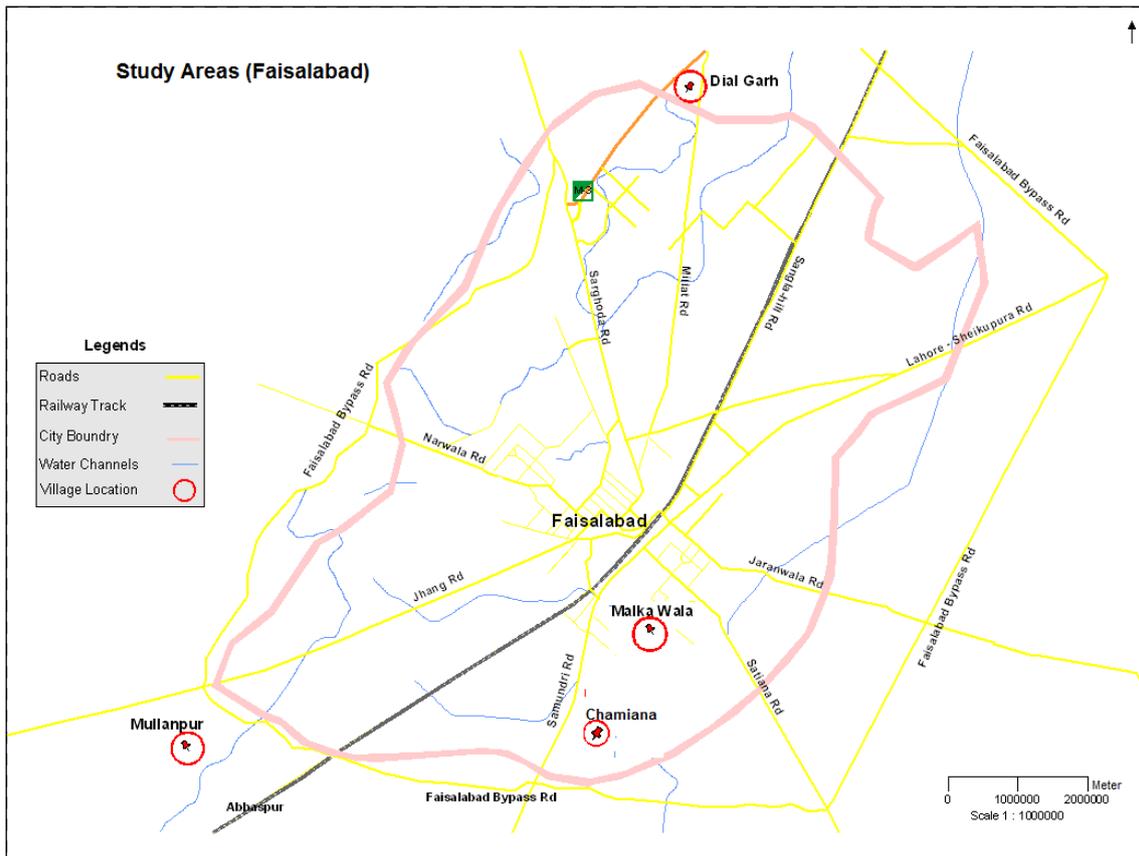
increasing in the peripheries of urban Center in USA. He concluded that this change is brought about by the metropolitan growth into peri urban

The research has been conducted to know the Housing structure in selected Peri Urban areas of Faisalabad. The area near bye pass road and the metropolitan limit of Faisalabad development authority has been designated as peri urban zone. This segment has mainly agriculture land use with

rural areas which are becoming the important part of urban planning and research in developed and developing countries of the world.

scattered settlements and villages. The main character of the area is semi urban in nature. For this purpose four areas (Dial Ghar, Malkhawala, Chamiana, and Mulanpur) were randomly selected from Peri Urban zone of Faisalabad.

Figure 1 spatial location of study areas



Methodology

Both primary and secondary data are used for this research. Primary data is collected through a field survey conducted in four peri urban areas of Faisalabad Pakistan. While secondary data are collected from various institutes and organizations as FDA, SPU, Union Council Office, Libraries and internet sources. The questionnaire was based on objective as No. of rooms, housing occupancy, structure, coking and latrine space. Four villages were randomly selected from Peri Urban zone of Faisalabad city. Later this random sample was analyzed through systematic random sampling in

order to understand housing structure. So, in systematic random sampling every 10% population of each peri urban area was observed and total 307 households were analyzed. After the collection, the data was coded in to SPSS in order to analyze and represent data. Bi-variate analysis was applied to know the Relationship/association between dependent variable (peri-urban areas) and independent variables e.g. age, gender, housing Structure, housing occupancy and material used. On the other side buffering technique and spatial maps of study areas are constructed.

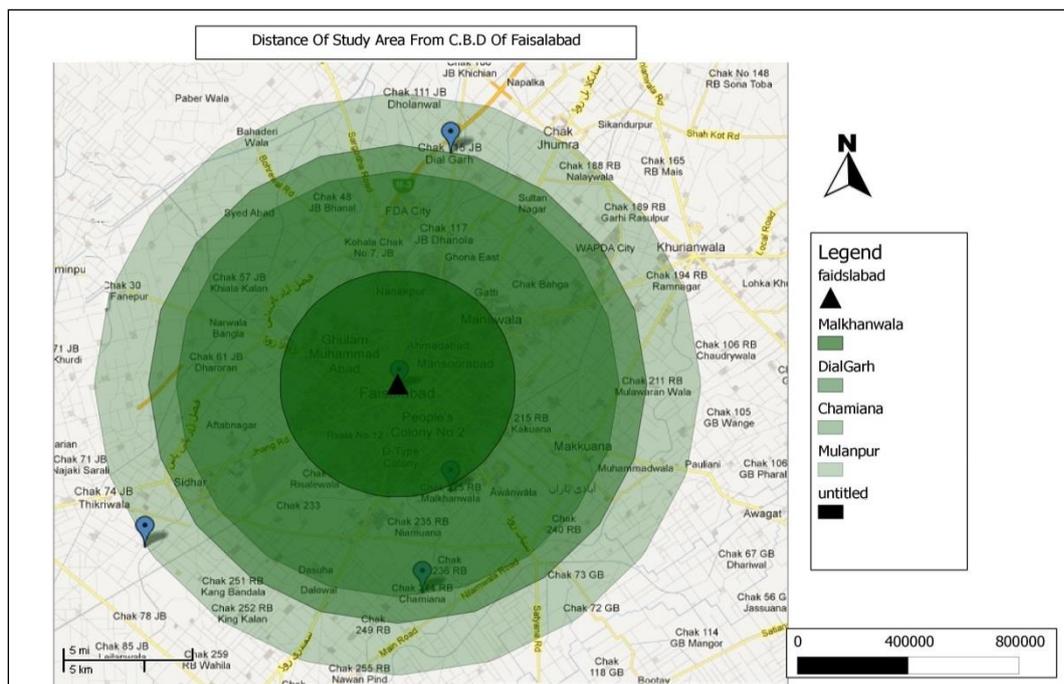


Figure 2 Buffers around study areas based on distance

**Results**

Housing is a shelter for humans, whether it is of any nature. There is a great difference in housing structure of rural and urban areas. As study focused on housing characteristics to judge the overall structure of housing in peri urban areas so, it was observed that most of the people in peri urban areas of Faisalabad have different status of housing. As the data shows that 297 families out of 307 have their own houses while only 10 families have rented occupancy status. So common trend shows that 96% families have their own house and only 4% has rented housing.

Table.1 housing tenure and housing structure of the respondents

Area	Housing Tenure			Housing Structure			
	Rented	Own	Total	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Katcha	Total
Malkhan Wala	1	80	81	65	15	1	16
Dial Gar	0	55	55	37	18	0	18
Mulanpur	8	85	78	76	17	0	17
Chamiana	1	77		67	17	2	19
<b>Total</b>	10	297	307	237	67	3	307
<b>% of total</b>	3.25	96.75	100	77.1	21.8	0.97	100

Chi-square = 12.30

d.f. = 3

P-value = .006\*\*

\*\*Highly significant d.f. = 6

Chi-square = 8.51

P-value = .203<sup>N</sup>

Table.2 Household size and no. of stories of the respondents

Area	Household size (marlas)					No of storey	
	1-2 Marlas	2-4 Marlas	4-6 Marlas	6-8Marlas	8+ Marlas	Single	Double
Malkhan Wala	1	12	43	24	1	48	32
Dial Gar	0	11	34	10	0	44	11
Mulanpur	0	10	32	51	0	51	43
Chamiana	0	9	30	39	0	40	38
<b>Total</b>	1	42	139	124	1	183	124
<b>% of total</b>	0.32	13.68	45.27	40.41	0.32	59.6	40.3

Chi-square = 31.37 d.f. = 12 P-value = .002\*\* \*\* Highly-significant

Figure 2 No. of rooms per house

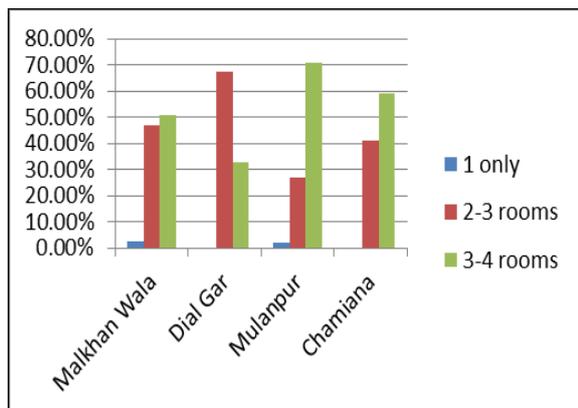


Figure 3 No. of persons per room

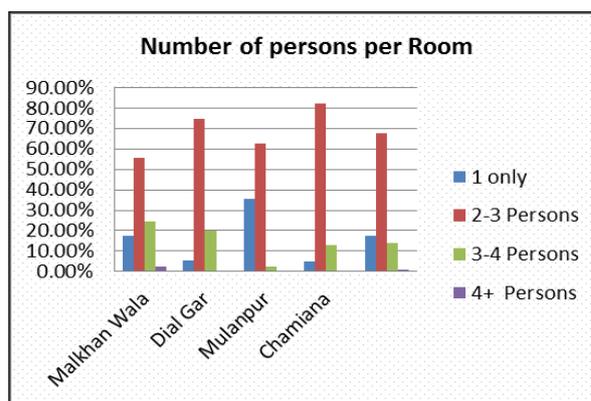


Figure 4 Separate space for cooking

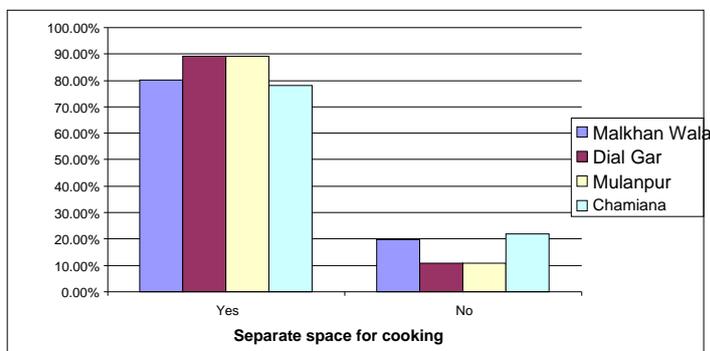


Table 3 Type of bathroom in study areas

Area Name	Type of Bathroom			
	No Latrine	Pit	Flush	Shared Latrine
Malkhanawala	0	5	45	25
Dialgarh	2	0	44	25
Mulanpur	0	0	66	28
Chamiana	0	1	44	45
Total	2	6	171	90
% of total	0.65	1.95	55.8	41.6

Discussions

Chi square values about Table 1 shows a highly significant association between household Tenure and peri-urban areas. Only 3.3 percent of the respondents were living in rented houses, a huge majority i.e., 96.7 percent of the respondents had their owned house, overall all of the respondents had their owned houses, while 8.6 percent of the respondents from Mulanpur were living in rented houses. Similarly a study in India reveals that majority (95%) of households in rural areas have owned dwelling.

Above Table No. 1 shows that non-significant association between housing structure and peri-urban areas. Majority of the respondents i.e., 77.2 percent had Pacca type of house, while 21.8 percent of them had semi-pacca house only one percent of them had Katcha type of house. Almost same percentages were found in

Malkhan wala, Mulanpur and Chamiana areas of Pacca type of house, while little less percentage (67.3%) percent Dial Gar's respondents were living in Pacca houses. Only three respondents (one from Malkhan wala and two from Chamiana) had Katcha type of house.

Chi-square values in Table 2 show a highly significant association between household sizes in peri urban areas. It was found that household size in the Mulanpur and Chamiana was high i.e., 54.8 and 50.0 percent respondents of Mulanpur and Chamiana had 6-8 marlas, respectively. Whereas majority i.e. 53.1 and 61.8 percent of the Malkhan wala and Dial Ghar's respondents had 4-6 marlas housing. So most far areas' respondents were living in big houses as compare to nearest peri-urban areas.

It is evident from the information of Table no. 2 that 183 respondent out of 307 has single dwelling unit while 124 has double storey housing. It is observed that most of the double storey housing unit is of those respondents who had large housing areas.

Values in Figure no. 3 shows a highly-significant association between no. of rooms per household and peri-urban areas. Above table reveals that most nearest urban areas i.e., Malkhan Wala and Dial Gar had less rooms per household as compare to other areas i.e., Mulanpur and Chamiana.

Chi-square value shows a highly-significant association between occupancy per room and peri-urban areas in Table no. 4. Above table indicates that most nearest urban areas i.e., Malkhan Wala and Dial Gar had more persons in one rooms as compare to other areas i.e., Mulanpur and Chamiana.

According to field observation it is seen that in study areas there is a majority (128/307) of respondents have shared latrines at their home. While only one respondent in Chamiana replied the pit and only 2 in Dial Ghar complained that there is no latrine system at home. So, it is evident that the proximity to city has aware people about use of latrine system as compare to those areas that are way from city Center. Malkhanwala as being nearest area to city Center has more awareness of latrine system as compare to mulanpur where majority of respondents have shared latrine facility. According to a report in different states of India it is observed that maximum proportion (76%) of the rural people of peri urban region does not have latrine facility and other households (43%) have no latrine (Ministry of Statistics, 2010).

Above Figure no. 3 values show a non-significant association between separate space for cooking and peri-urban areas. It was found that a huge majority i.e., 84.0 percent overall respondents had separate space for cooking and almost same percentages had all four selected peri-urban areas. So there is no association between the variables. Similarly it is clear that Chamiana is the only study area where 60% of household have underground drainage system while in mulanpur more than 80% and in Malkhanwala 90% of open drainage system is existing.

An overview of respondent's general information in four peri urban areas of Faisalabad is concerned it is evident that majority (94%) of respondents is married and 59% of them are living in nuclear family system. During data collection it was observed that most (95%) of the respondents were males out which only 35% completed their 12 years of education. Most of the illiterate people were found in Mulanpur whereas in Malkhanwala most of the people have completed their 14 and 16 years of education due to easy access to education facility in city area.

## **Conclusions**

Peri urban areas of Faisalabad best express the blend of both rural and urban characteristics. Most of the peri urban areas in developing countries of the world e.g. African countries exhibit slum like housing conditions (Ivo Grgić et al, 2012). The study was focused to understand the housing condition in Peri urban areas of Faisalabad. In this respect Malkhan Wala as nearest Peri Urban area to city center is experiencing good housing conditions due to influenced of urban characteristics e.g., pacca (Cemented) housing, less people per room, own housing status, better sanitation, clean housing environment as compare to Mulanpur.

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