LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR SECONDARY CITIES OF THE SINDH PROVINCE, PAKISTAN

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LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR SECONDARY CITIES OF THE

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ABSTRACT

This research is intended to diagnose the planning strategy gaps in national and local development plans and their impact on local economic development in secondary cities of Sindh province, Pakistan. The research had adopted mixed-methods methodology by using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The study has covered the agro-based, fisheries, tourism and wholesale retail economic sectors. Key informant interviews, document review, a literature survey and physical observation methods were used for data collection. A total of 90 structured interviews were conducted with agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism officials to obtain their views about the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of five-year development plans and the Sukkur city master plan developed for the 1988–2015 period. This study has combined the SWOT and economic base analysis techniques of the shift-share, location quotient and economic base multiplier methods. The study also uses the case study approach to investigate the gaps in five-year development plans and master plan strategies, and their root causes and impact on the local economic sectors of Sukkur city (case study) and Sukkur district. The results of the investigation of the five-year development plans reveal the following: the absence of planning strategies for medium and small agro-based industrial, inland fisheries development, and tourism activities in secondary cities; and the high priority of marine fisheries, textile and sugar industries, and tourism activities in the northern areas of Pakistan. The reasons given by experts for these deficiencies are: centralized system of development plans; political uncertainties; power of federal government through the budget release; influence of metropolitan areas on central and provincial governments; misconception of policymakers about tourism

development; lack of coordination between federal and provincial organizations; and cross-border threats. The experts strongly claim that the master plans had failed in providing planning strategies for the local economic sectors of Sukkur city and were dominated by physical development. The experts also claimed that due to this planning gap, employment opportunities were only available in construction and the community, social and personal service sectors. Therefore, more than 70% of the employed population of Sukkur city work in these two informal sectors, mostly on daily wages. Sukkur city is a central trading hub for Northern Sindh, is rich in historical heritage, and is geographically advantaged by being situated on the right bank of the River Indus. However, due to the absence of planning strategies for tourism development, conservation of historical places and supporting infrastructure, it has failed to attract more tourists and to boost wholesale retail activities. Key informant suggestions formed the basis for proposing the strategies needed at provincial and local levels. In order to achieve economic regeneration of secondary cities and their respective regions in Sindh province, the necessary action is a re-look at the five-year development plans, be it at provincial or district level, to minimize planning gaps. Furthermore, attention should be directed to strategic physio-socio-economic aspect planning. The decision-making process also needs to be autonomous at provincial and local levels.

Keywords: Secondary cities; local economic development; planning strategies; Sindh province; Sukkur city.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR SECONDARY CITIES OF THE SINDH PROVINCE, PAKISTAN

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mendiagnosis jurang strategi perancangan dalam rancangan pembangunan nasional dan tempatan serta kesannya terhadap pembangunan ekonomi tempatan di bandar-bandar menengah di wilayah Sindh, Pakistan. Penyelidikan telah menggunakan kaedah campuran dengan menggunakan teknik kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Kajian ini merangkumi sektor ekonomi berasaskan pertanian, perikanan, pelancongan dan sektor runcit. Wawancara informan utama, semakan dokumen, kaji selidik sastera dan kaedah pemerhatian fizikal telah digunakan untuk pengumpulan data. Sejumlah 90 wawancara berstruktur telah dijalankan dengan pegawai-pegawai perikanan darat dan perikanan untuk mendapatkan pandangan mereka mengenai kekuatan, kelemahan, peluang dan ancaman (SWOT) rancangan pembangunan lima tahun dan rancangan induk bandar Sukkur yang dibangunkan untuk tempoh selama 27 tahun dari tahun 1988 -2015. Kajian ini telah menggabungkan teknik analitik dasar SWOT dan analisis asas peralihan, perkiraan lokasi dan kaedah pengganda asas ekonomi. Kajian ini juga menggunakan pendekatan kajian kes untuk menyiasat jurang dalam pelan pembangunan lima tahun dan strategi pelan induk, dan punca dan impaknya terhadap sektor ekonomi tempatan di bandar Sukkur (kajian kes) dan daerah Sukkur. Hasil penyiasatan pelan pembangunan lima tahun mendedahkan yang berikut: ketiadaan strategi perancangan untuk industri perindustrian berasaskan pertanian dan perikanan darat sederhana dan kecil di bandar-bandar menengah; dan keutamaan tinggi industri perikanan, tekstil dan gula, dan aktiviti pelancongan di kawasan utara Pakistan. Sebab-sebab yang diberikan oleh pakar-pakar untuk kekurangan ini adalah: sistem pelan pembangunan berpusat; ketidakpastian politik; kuasa kerajaan persekutuan melalui pelepasan belanjawan;

pengaruh kawasan metropolitan pada kerajaan pusat dan wilayah; salah tanggapan pembuat dasar mengenai pembangunan pelancongan; kekurangan koordinasi antara pertubuhan persekutuan dan wilayah; dan ancaman merentas sempadan. Para pakar mendakwa bahawa rancangan induk gagal dalam menyediakan strategi perancangan untuk sektor ekonomi tempatan di bandar Sukkur dan didominasi oleh pembangunan fizikal. Para pakar juga mendakwa bahawa disebabkan oleh jurang perancangan ini, peluang pekerjaan hanya tersedia dalam pembinaan dan sektor perkhidmatan sosial, sosial dan peribadi. Oleh itu, lebih daripada 70% penduduk bandar Sukkur bekerja dalam kedua-dua sektor tidak formal, kebanyakannya pada upah harian. Bandar Sukkur adalah pusat perdagangan pusat bagi Northern Sindh, kaya dengan warisan sejarah, dan secara geografinya lebih bermanfaat kerana terletak di tebing kanan Sungai Indus. Walau bagaimanapun, disebabkan ketiadaan strategi perancangan untuk pembangunan pelancongan, pemuliharaan tempat bersejarah dan infrastruktur sokongan, ia gagal menarik lebih banyak pelancong dan meningkatkan aktiviti runcit borong. Cadangan informan utama membentuk asas untuk mencadangkan strategi yang diperlukan di peringkat wilayah dan tempatan. Untuk mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi bandar-bandar menengah dan kawasan masing-masing di wilayah Sindh, tindakan yang perlu adalah melihat semula rancangan pembangunan lima tahun, sama ada di peringkat wilayah atau daerah, untuk mengurangkan jurang perancangan. Tambahan pula, perhatian harus diarahkan kepada perancangan aspek fizikal-sosio-ekonomi strategik. Proses membuat keputusan juga perlu menjadi autonomi di peringkat wilayah dan tempatan.

Keywords: Bandar menengah; pembangunan ekonomi tempatan; strategi perancangan; Wilayah Sindh; Kota Sukkur.

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This Humble effort is dedicated to my

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My baba **Dr. Ghulam Nabi Kalwar** and amma **Saira Bano Kalwar**, who did their best to uplift me to the height of an ideal life. Specially

My Baba

Dr. Ghulam Nabi Kalwar, who is the man behind all my success and achievements.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACE	:	Absolute Change in Employment
ADBP	:	Agriculture Development Bank, Pakistan
AFHF	:	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries Sector
BDO	:	Basic Democracies Ordinance, Pakistan
CSPS	:	Community, Social and Personal Services Sector
CSS Forum	:	Civil Superior Service Forum, Pakistan
EM	:	Economic Base Multiplier
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GR	:	Growth Rate
GST	:	Goods and Services Tax
ILO	:	Sindh Peoples Local Government Act, 2012
KPK	:	Khyber Pakhtunkhuwa Province
LED	:	Local Economic Development
LGO	:	Local Government Ordinance, Pakistan
LQ	:	Location Quotient
MAO	:	Municipal Administration Ordinance, Pakistan
MLMD	:	Ministry of Labor and Manpower Division
MoF	:	Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan
MTDF	:	Medium Term Development Framework
OECD	:	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PSDP	:	Public Sector Development Programme
Rs.	:	Pakistani Rupees
SBI	:	Sindh Board of Investment, Government of Sindh
SEDP	:	Socio-Economic Development Plan

SIE	:	Small Industrial Estates
SITE	:	Sindh Industrial Trading Estate
SMEDA	:	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority
SSIC	:	Sindh Small Industries Corporation
TYDP	:	Three Year Development Programme
TSC	:	Transport, Storage and Communication Sector
UN-Habitat	:	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNIDO	:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WRHR	:	Wholesale Retail, Hotels and Restaurants Sector

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CAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1   Research Background

For a state or nation to achieve prosperity, the development of its urban areas is a prerequisite. Urban areas, whether metropolitan or secondary, are considered economic engines as not only do they improve the quality of life of their local inhabitants but they also promote regional development.

Secondary cities, as is the case with primary cities, are the centres of social and economic development and cultural change that have impacts far beyond their boundaries. Today's secondary cities are performing diversified and multi-dimensional functions (Roberts, 2014). They are the main actors in boosting trade and investment; in bringing local economic development; and in improving the quality of life of its inhabitants. "*Secondary cities are the emerging engine of the rapid pace urbanization the world will experience in the forthcoming decades*" (Juan, 2014, p. 2).

The secondary city is a topic that has received little attention in the past in comparison to mega-cities and metropolitan regions (Angel et al., 2012). However, in recent years, scholars, international organizations and governments have begun taking a keen interest in the development of secondary cities (Bolay and Rabinovich, 2004; Klaufus, 2010; Torre and Moreno, 2010; John, 2012; OECD, 2012; Song, 2013; Roberts, 2014). The World Bank's latest urban and local government strategy is almost exclusively for secondary cities. The European Union (EU) is currently funding a major research programme into Europe's secondary cities, with the express intent of finding ways to strengthen them (ESPON [European Spatial Planning Observation Network] and European Institute of Urban Affairs, 2012). The reason is the widening gap occurring between the development of metropolitan regions and secondary cities in

many countries in terms of spatial economics and social development (John, 2012; Song, 2013; Roberts, 2014). The other reasons for the anticipated strategies for the development of secondary cities are the failure of economic growth strategies during the 1950s and 1960s that pursued the transplantation of large-scale, capital-intensive and export-oriented industries into fewer major cities or mega-cities (Rondinelli, 1983; Otiso, 2005).

A secondary city is largely determined by its population size, function and economic status. As Roberts and Hohmann (2014) pointed out, "*secondary cities are geographically defined urban jurisdictions or centers performing vital governance, logistical, and production functions at a sub-national or sub-metropolitan region level within a system of cities in a country*" (p.2). The population of secondary cities ranges between 10% and 50% of the population of a country's largest city, although some can be smaller (Cities Alliance, 2014; Roberts and Hohmann, 2014). The other terms used for secondary cities are second-tier, medium and intermediate cities.

The consensus of policymakers and regional planners is that secondary cities serve as regional service centres. These cities are major contributors to rural development, due to the trickle-down effect, the spread of positive impacts in the suburbs and direct production linkages (Song, 2013; Anjum, 2013; Marais et al., 2016). Therefore, secondary cities and intermediate urban centres play a dynamic role in the economic development of a region.

Secondary cities, on one hand, boost local production by industry agglomeration, create a diversified economic and employment base for the city and regional inhabitants, and offer localized supply chain and transportation services through the entire country (Rondinelli, 1983; Roberts and Hohmann, 2014). On the other hand, secondary cities help to reduce the flow of rural migrants to metropolitan

cities by offering job opportunities within their local vicinity (Biswas and Hartley, 2013). Hence, with an efficient system of secondary cities, many poor cities and rural regions could double or even triple their gross domestic product (GDP), and congestion in metropolitan cities would be reduced (CIVIS, 2014). Roberts (2014) also claimed that "*secondary cities are asset rich and cash poor. How to better use these assets is a key for development*". Therefore, what can be translated from this statement is that efficient secondary cities lead to a balanced system of cities which offers greater potential for local and regional economic development.

Local economic development (LED) is an approach adopted particularly in the developing world where importance is placed on economic activities in and by cities, districts and regions. The purpose of local economic development is to build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all inhabitants. It is a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation (World Bank, 2011).

However, local economic development is closely dependent on industrial development, not only with respect to the industrial sector's pivotal contribution to economic growth but, more conspicuously, towards the structural transformation of an economy. The creation of employment opportunities and the generation of income take place directly in the industrial sector and are indirectly fostered in other sectors, such as in agriculture and services through their linkages to industry (United Nations (UN), 1990; Mishra, 1999; UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization], 2005; Pansuwan and Routray, 2011). Therefore, planners and policymakers need to consider the unique economic resources of secondary cities and their regions, while

designing strategies for secondary cities to achieve local economic development at the grass-roots level (Anjum, 2013; Biswas, 2013).

Over the last two decades, Southeast Asia's secondary cities have been rising in prominence as industrial centres, and regional growth centres for rural products and urban services. They also act as administrative headquarters for district or sub-district administrations as well as destinations for migrants from rural areas, smaller cities and neighbouring countries (Song, 2013; Biswas, 2013). Therefore, secondary cities have an important role to play in the urban and economic structure of their own territories as well as in the greater Southeast Asia region (Song, 2013).

However, unlike the situation in other developed and developing countries of Asia, in Pakistan, the secondary cities and their role in local economic development of regions is still a new topic (McCluney and Azfar, 2008; Anjum, 2013).

Located in the south-east of Pakistan, the Sindh province is the most urbanized province of Pakistan with 48.9% urban population (Population Census, 1998). The province has two metropolitan cities: Karachi and Hyderabad. The remaining 148 are secondary cities or small towns, with the 10 largest secondary cities being Sukkur, Larkana, Mirpurkhas, Khairpur, Jacobabad, Kashmore, Shikarpur, Nawabshah, Sanghar, Dadu and, Jamshoro.

The Sindh province is basically an agro-based region, with approximately 45% of the province's working population engaged in the agriculture and fishing sectors (Ministry of Labor and Manpower, 2016). Most of the Sindh province's secondary cities were established either on the left or right bank of the Indus River. Like Kandkot, Sukkur, Sheikarpur, Larkanna, Jacobabad, Dadu, Jamshoro and Thatta cities are on the right bank of the River Indus. Ghotki, Rohri Khairpur, NausheroFeroze Nawabshah

Mirpurkhas and Sijawal cities are on the left bank of the River Indus. The surrounding rural areas of these secondary cities have agriculture and fisheries as their primary source of income.

Another important but neglected economic sector is tourism. Almost every secondary city in Sindh province has historical buildings and forts. The Tourism Department, Government of Pakistan, has the responsibility of maintaining these sites, but it is unable to maintain them properly due to broader administrative responsibilities and the high priority of metropolitan historical places. This has resulted in the deterioration of these historical places.

Sara (2007) in the Sindh Secondary Cities Urban Sector Assessment Report stated that the national and provincial governments had initiated very few projects and programmes for the development of secondary cities. Therefore, the current research has proposed to study the 'Local Economic Development for the Secondary Cities of the Sindh Province, Pakistan'. The study has selected Sukkur city as a case study as it is the largest secondary city of the Sindh province and is the major economic and social hub for Northern Sindh. Sukkur city also has great potential for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries, tourism, and wholesale and retail trade development.

1.2   Problem Statement

From the late 1970s onwards, various studies have been devoted to secondary cities' planning and development and its scope in local and regional economic development (Rondinelli, 1983; Bolay and Rabinovich, 2004; Klaufus, 2010; Torre, 2010; John, 2012). Scholars, international organizations and governments are now taking an intense interest in the development of secondary cities (Angel et al., 2012; Song, 2013; Cities Alliance, 2014; Roberts, 2014). Many researchers in South Africa

have investigated the role of secondary cities in attracting local economic development (Nel and Rogerson, 2007; Rogerson, 2009; Marais et al., 2016). Many European researchers have conducted their studies on policies and strategies for metropolitan and secondary cities' development, including the economic aspects (Tsenkova, 2002; Blair et. al, 2007; Stead and Meijers, 2009; Rae, 2011; Tsenkoya, 2011; Galland, 2012).

In the previous literature, a large research gap existed in relation to the secondary cities of Asia as very limited studies have been carried out on this topic in Asian countries. However, many researchers are currently conducting their research on secondary cities in Asia and on their impact on local and regional economic development (Kumar, 2012; Song, 2013; Biswas and Hartley, 2013; Biswas, 2013). By reviewing the literature, the current study has identified that the strategies initiated in Asian countries have mostly focused on developing the cluster type of secondary city to reduce congestion from metropolitan cities and to absorb rural migrants. However, very limited work has been done on developing the sub-national type of secondary city and achieving regional development (Cities Alliance, 2014; Roberts, 2014).

In Pakistan, planners have placed their emphasis on the development of metropolitan cities. Although some literature is available on the importance of secondary cities in local and rural economic development (Anjum, 2013), a large information gap is evident regarding comprehensive development strategies for secondary cities. The current research had observed that other researchers in Pakistan have conducted research on the strategic framework for the urban sprawl in secondary cities (Rind, 2014); tourism and conservation (Anila, 2011); agro-based industries (Siddiqui, 2011); and trade and commerce aspects (Junejo et al., 2008). However, there is an absence of research work carried out on the role of planning strategies in attracting

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local economic development in the secondary cities of Sindh province. Also missing are the aspects of agro-based industry, fisheries, tourism and wholesale retail.

The role of rural areas and secondary cities are of utmost important in local, regional and global economies as productive and natural areas are necessary for achieving sustainable development. The development of agro-based industries will not only consume the agricultural produce of the surrounding rural areas in a sustainable manner, but will also strengthen the local wholesale retail market structure of the city, where people will come to buy and sell various products.

Sara (2007) also in the Sindh Secondary Cities Urban Sector Assessment Report stated that "*the promise of economic regeneration in Sindh can be realized if Sindh invests in a healthy and competitive urban sector and in evolving the complementary and supportive strategies for strengthening the interface between urban and rural Sindh*" (p.6). Vachal (2005) also claimed that "*the role of secondary cities is very crucial for the government institutions and policy designers in crafting economic growth strategies for the agricultural regions*" (p.4).

Sukkur city is situated on the right bank of the River Indus. The city is the central tourism hub for the Northern Sindh people. Numerous historical monuments and amusement sites are located in Sukkur; for example, Lansdown Bridge, Bakhar Island, Sadh Belo and Zindh Pir are fascinating sites to visit. Therefore, with tourism development, the city could attract more visitors from surrounding areas, create employment opportunities and strengthen the local economy. Anjum (2013) also suggested that the economic stabilization of secondary cities can result in the strengthening of the regional economy in Pakistan. Biswas and Hartley (2013), in their study, also claimed that secondary cities have greater flexibility to seize potential economic opportunities.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What were the strengths and weaknesses of planning strategies proposed in the national development plans for the economic sectors of secondary cities?

2. How effectively have the planning strategies of master plans contributed to the local economic development of the secondary cities in the Sindh province?

3. What are the problems of the main economic sectors of the secondary cities of Sindh province and their impact on local economic development?

4. What kind of planning strategies should be proposed to achieve local economic development in Sukkur city and other secondary cities of the Sindh province?

1.4 Aims and Objectives of Research

1.4.1 Aim

The aim of the study is to suggest planning strategies for the economic regeneration of secondary cities and their respective regions in the Sindh province.

1.4.2 Objectives

1. To analyse the planning strategies gaps in national development plans proposed for the economic sectors of secondary cities.

2. To analyse the gaps in master plan planning strategies suggested for local economic development of the secondary cities of the Sindh province.

3. To identify the problems of the main economic sectors of secondary cities of the Sindh province and their impacts on local economic development.

4. To suggest planning strategies linked to local economic development for the secondary cities of the Sindh province.

1.5   Scope of Research

The purpose of the current research was to determine the planning strategies gaps in national and local development plans that were designed to achieve local economic development in the secondary cities of the Sindh province. Therefore, the research reviewed planning strategies suggested for the development of secondary cities in other countries with the same type of local economic base. However, as Sukkur city was the case study area, and the resulting development would only affect Sukkur and other secondary cities of Sindh province. Therefore, the scope of the research was confined to Sukkur city, Sukkur district and other secondary cities and their respective districts of Sindh province.

The research reviewed the planning strategies of national and local development plans during 1988–2015. The reason for selecting this time frame was that from 1977–1988, the dictator General Zia-ul-Haq ruled Pakistan for 11 years, with few development programmes initiated during that time. In December 1988, after his death, a democratic government came to power in Pakistan under the leadership of Benazir Bhutto. That government, as well as those that followed, developed plans and strategies for the economic development of Pakistan and its provinces.

According to the Government of the Sindh province's directorate of Urban Policy and Strategic Planning, strategies are locality-based and policies are sector-based in Pakistan. This research was related to secondary cities, in other words a locality; therefore, the study had only analysed planning strategies presented in national five-year or three-year development plans and local master plans. The case study area was Sukkur city; therefore, the study analysed the Sukkur master plans developed during 1988–2015. The research has not covered sectoral policies for agriculture, industries, inland fisheries and tourism.

To understand the local economic structure of the city, the main economic sectors of Sindh province, Sukkur city and Sukkur district were covered. In order, they areagriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (AFHF), manufacturing, construction, community, social and personal services (CSPS) and wholesale retail, hotels and restaurants (WRHR) sectors. This approach helped in suggesting the strategic planning framework which could boost the city's economy in a sustainable manner.

1.6   Research Methodology

The research employed the mixed-methods approach by using both qualitative and quantitative techniques with a case study approach. The qualitative techniques helped in the evaluation of the planning strategies proposed in five-year or three-year development plans and master plans developed at the levels of Pakistan and Sukkur city during 1988–2015. The research covered the agro-based, inland fisheries, tourism, and wholesale retail markets (local level) sectors. The reason for the selection of these economic sectors was that they are the main formal local economic resources of the case study area and its respective district.

The study adopted the SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis technique to analyse the development plans. For data collection, both primary and secondary collection techniques were used. The data collection techniques of document review and key informant interviews were used to gather the views of stakeholders about these plans. The collected information was then synthesized using NVivo software through the deductive content analysis technique to find out the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of the national five-year or three-year development plans and Sukkur master plans.

For the quantitative part, to study the impact of the five-year or three-year development plans and master plans on agro-based, fisheries and tourism industries and on the wholesale retail local economic sectors of the case study area, both primary and secondary data collection techniques were used. Secondary data collection techniques were used to gather the employment and other related data. To study the prevailing conditions of the tourism and wholesale retail markets, physical observation was used to gather the necessary information. For the economic-based analysis, shift-share, location quotient and multiplier techniques were used.

1.7   Significance of the Study

The roots of urban success are partly a consequence of national and local planning strategies as key drivers of economic performance. With the development of countries, their small regional settlements and towns also expand into secondary cities and megacities. Though metropolitan cities lead in trade and investment, but secondary cities play a vital role in a sub-national regional development by providing knowledge, industries, market, logistics, transport and cultural hubs. This creates attractive employment opportunities and enhances the consumption, trade, import and export services. However, very limited work has been done to develop sub-national secondary cities and achieve regional economic development in Global South context (Song, 2013; Roberts, 2014; Marais et al., 2016).

The aim of the research was to suggest planning strategies for the economic regeneration of secondary cities and their respective regions in the Sindh province. It is hoped that the suggested planning strategies would help the local economic development of Sukkur and other secondary cities and their surrounding rural areas in the Sindh province.

It is discussed in the problem statement that there is a research gap on planning strategies for local economic development of secondary cities in Sindh province and Pakistan context. However, through the current research, this gap can be filled, leading to the carrying out of further research. It may also be worthwhile to call attention to certain analytical issues that might be regarded as basic areas of interest for local and regional economics in the next few years.

The impact of this research will be multi-dimensional. On one hand, the suggested planning strategies will help local and regional governments in reducing imbalances between metropolitan and secondary cities. On the other hand, with the implementation of the proposed local economic development strategies in Sukkur and other secondary cities, more employment and, investment opportunities can be created for inhabitants of local and surrounding areas. This will ultimately result in poverty alleviation and the reduction of migration to major cities.

Taking these factors into consideration, this research could serve as a pioneering study conducted in the Sindh province that deals with local economic development issues of secondary cities. This research is also among few other studies conducted in Pakistan and around the world which suggests planning strategies for local economic development not only for agro-based industrial development but also for tourism and fisheries industries. This study provides important Pakistani perspectives on secondary cities and local economic development. However, it is important that more such studies be undertaken by researchers from the Global South on this subject matter.

Therefore, it is hoped that the study can serve as a guide for policymakers and planners in strengthening the local economic development of secondary cities in the Sindh province, Pakistan as well as other less developed and under developed countries

of the third world. As a result, balanced economic development can be achieved at local, regional, provincial, national and global levels.

1.8 Organization of the Research

The research work constitutes six chapters which are divided into topics and sub-topics. Chapter 1 defines the introduction and the research problem statement, objectives, questions and scope, as well as the organization of the research.

Chapter 2 describes the system of secondary cities, the strategy for the development of secondary cities, planning strategies adopted at national and local levels in different countries to achieve local economic development for secondary cities, and the outcomes of other secondary cities developed on these same parameters. This chapter concludes by presenting the conceptual framework of the research based on the research questions, research objectives and the review of the literature.

Chapter 3 is divided into three parts. The first part provides a briefing on Pakistan, its planning system and the list of development plans prepared after Pakistan's independence. The second part describes the system of cities in the Sindh province and the employment trends of its major sectors and its rural and urban areas during 1988–2015. The third part firstly describes the spatial distribution of Sukkur city and Sukkur district. It then discusses the employment trends of the Sukkur city and Sukkur district economic sectors during 1988–2015 and the prevailing conditions of agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism industries in Sukkur city.

Chapter 4 describes the methodological approach used for data collection and analysis to achieve the research objectives. Chapters 2, 3 and 5 have a direct relationship with Chapter 4 which describes the ways and means through which the information about the case study area and other world sites was collected. The

organizations, departments and institutions consulted in this regard are also mentioned in this chapter.

Chapter 5 is the major chapter of the research. This chapter presents the results and discussion produced after diagnostic analysis. Also described in this chapter are the gaps in the national five-year or three-year development plans and master plans prepared at the Sukkur city level during 1988–2015 using the SWOT method and the economic impact of this gap on employment. Shift-share, location quotient and economic-based multiplier methods are used in this analysis, with tables and charts used for their description and the following discussion.

Chapter 6 consists of three sections: discussions on the key findings, the conclusion and recommendations. The key findings of the research summarize the problems, comparing the situation in Sukkur city with planning strategies carried out in other countries for secondary cities' development. The conclusion presents the overall summary and directions for the strategic planning framework. The recommendations section suggests remedies to tackle the problems found at the research site as well as the actions required at governmental level.

CHAPTER 2: SECONDARY CITIES AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Introduction

This chapter of the research covers the work done by other researchers in the development of secondary cities. The scope of the research is limited to the strategies used for local economic development of secondary cities in other countries. The chapter is distributed into six sections. The first section defines the importance and classification of secondary cities. The second part presents strategy behind the development of secondary cities. The third and fourth sections cover national and local level planning strategies adopted in different countries in different eras. The fifth part describes the conceptual framework of research. The final part presents the conclusion based on above parts.

2.2 System of Secondary Cities

Urbanization is an unstoppable force as we move towards a situation where the planet's urban areas cover more than 3 per cent of its land mass (Angel, 2012). The world urban population is distributed into metropolitan, secondary, and small cities. Unfortunately, most of the research so far had been conducted on the trends and patterns of world's biggest, most competitive, cities (Roberts, 2014). Secondary cities is a topic that had been given little attention in past in comparison to megacities and metropolitan regions. However, in recent years, the governments and international agencies are taking renewed interest for the development of secondary cities (Bolayand Rabinovich, 2004; Klaufus, 2010; Torres, 2011; John, 2012; OECD, 2012; Song, 2013). These cities range in size from a few hundred thousand to several millions and there are more than

4,000 secondary cities in the world with populations exceeding 100,000 people (Roberts and Hohmann, 2014).

Song (2013) claimed that there is no universally agreed definition for the term secondary city. Most scholars also agree that secondary cities play a very important functional role, depending on whether they are considered as part of a country or global level system of cities. Thus, Secondary cities are not like primary cities, nor are they likely to be small cities with populations of less than 100,000, but they are everything in between. Many of them are growing very rapidly and are facing enormous urban development and growth management problems (John, 2012; Robert, 2014). The secondary cities are classified in terms of population, and functions. The details about the all these classifications are given below:

2.2.1 Population Based Classification of Secondary Cities

In terms of population, a secondary city can be stated as "*an urban area generally having a population of between 100,000 and 500,000*" (UN-Habitat, 1996:13). However, that definition was based on a classification of cities developed in the 1950s (Davis, 1955; Roberts and Hohmann, 2014). Presently, a secondary city can have a population of several million people. In China some secondary cities have populations of over five million – a long way from being comparable in size to secondary cities in Ethiopia, which have urban populations of less than 200,000 (Robert, 2014). According to Cities Alliance, the population of secondary cities ranges between 10-50% of a country's largest city, although some can be smaller than this (Roberts and Hohmann, 2014). The urban settlements having population between 100,000 to 3 million inhabitants are generally considered as secondary cities (Song, 2013).

2.2.2 Functional Based Classification of Secondary Cities

From functional point of view, the term secondary cities are described as geographically defined urban jurisdictions or centres performing vital governance, logistical, and production functions at a sub-national or sub-metropolitan region level within a system of cities in a country (UN-Habitat, 2012; Roberts and Hohmann, 2014). European Commission and European Institute of Urban Affairs (2012) described secondary cities as "*those cities outside the capital cities, whose economic and social performance is sufficiently important to affect the potential performance of the national economy*" (p.4). Other authors (Christaller, 1933; Christaller, 1966; Abdel-Rahman and Anas, 2002; Hall, 2005; Angel et al., 2012; Song, 2013; Roberts, 2014) also suggested that secondary cities are not defined by hierarchy but as part of an integrated functional system of a national or global economic system.

2.2.3 Typology of Secondary Cities

Roberts (2014) claimed that in reworking the definition for the term 'secondary city', although the population size has a significant influence on the importance and classification of cities. However, the functions like logistics, trade importance and competitiveness are other determinants of a secondary city's status. Therefore, it is also a need to recognize that from functional point of view, there are two distinctive types of secondary cities. One associated with sub-national regional development, and the other associated with sub-metropolitan regional development. Considering these factors, the Cities Alliance has proposed a new hybrid definition for a secondary city, which integrates size, function and role within a network of national, regional and global system of cities (Roberts, 2014; Roberts and Homann, 2014). The Table 2.1 presents the functional typology of secondary cities (Un-Habitat 1996; Bolay and Rabinovich, 2004; Song, 2013).

Table 2.1: Typology of Urban Functions of Secondary Cities

Type of urban function	Description
Regional market	The city is a driving force for the production and exchange of goods and services at the level of the local and immediate regional economy
Service center	The city offers a number of public services—health care, secondary and tertiary educational institutions—as well as private services—banks, businesses, leisure and information centers—for both the urban community and the surrounding population
Regional capital	The city hosts various provincial and/or national political and administrative institutions for the territory in which it lies
Tourist center	The city makes use of its comparative advantages—location, natural resources, historic legacy, culture, etc.—to promote activities linked directly to domestic and/or international tourism
Communication hub	Owing to its strategic location and the development of relevant infrastructure, the city acts as a platform for the exchange of persons, goods and information
Economic location	The city's geographic location (border zone, coast, city-state) and its development strategy (duty free zone, international tourism) endow it with a strategic role in the national, regional, and global economy and related exchange mechanisms

Source: UN-Habitat, 1996, Bolay and Rabinovich, 2004; Song, 2013

The study has considered the economic types of urban function from this list to set the analytical criteria for research case study secondary city. According to the typology, a secondary city generally falls into one of following three types:

(i)   Sub-national Secondary Cities

The sub-national secondary city is the oldest form of secondary cities. Some, such as Homs and Aleppo (Syria), are thousands of years old. Others, developed as empires, grew as part of the need for more decentralized local government and administration. During the industrial eras, sub-national secondary cities were planned and developed as administrative resources centers, industrial cities, specialized education and tourism cities. Normally they have a population more than 200,000 inhabitants.

Historically, most of the sub-national secondary cities were developed as regional administration centres under a nationally devolved system of government. Some cities also became major industrial, resource and logistic centres, because of competitive and unique locational advantage. The remaining cities were developed because of cultural and historical advantages. The examples are Kumasi in Ghana, Varanasi, India and Mecca in Saudi Arabia (Roberts, 2014).

(ii)   Metropolitan Secondary Cities Cluster

Secondary city cluster development is a phenomenon associated with the development of metropolitan regions and the new towns movement. These secondary cities were developed at the periphery, when decentralization and deindustrialization strategies were initiated in metropolitan areas to reduce congestion. Most cities with population in excess of 5 million show evidence of metropolitan secondary city clustering. Many of these cities are located less than 50 kilometers from an historic city center.

These cities are integral to the functioning of the core city that provides the catalyst for them to grow and develop. Metropolitan clustered secondary city development presents particular development problems for city managers. With weak local governments and a general failure of metropolitan management, many of these secondary cities of developing countries lack basic infrastructure, housing and community services for the poor (Newton, 2000; Verhoef and Nijkamp, 2002; Bertolini, 2005; Klaufus, 2010) .

(iii)   Corridor Secondary Cities

The growing levels of trade and travel between cities have resulted in the emergence of a new type of secondary city developing along trade or economic growth

corridors. The improvement to national road and rail networks (in the case of China) between cities provides opportunities for the establishment of new growth poles. Many of these cities start as small sub-national government administrative centres or market towns. With improvements to the national transport infrastructure, national and international firms are seeking opportunities to develop new manufacturing and processing factories close to the sources of raw materials and cheap labour. In many cases, there are opportunities to develop new infrastructure without the constraints associated with metropolitan clustered and sub-national secondary city development (Song, 2013).

2.3   Strategy Behind Secondary Cities and Local Economic Development

Although, most developing countries will remain substantially rural, however, the rate of urbanization will be higher than in the past. Even many of the problems faced by cities cannot be solved within cities alone. The population living in rural areas must also be taken into account (Commission on Urban Strategic Planning, 2009). The role of rural areas in local, regional and global economies is of utmost importance since productive and natural rural areas are necessary for achieving sustainable development. What is emerging out of these concerns is a need for new ways of thinking about the interrelation between rural and urban areas, especially with respect to planning issues (Rondinelli, 1983; Al-Naser, 1989). From a planning perspective, the urban centres are not only focal points for their own economic growth but also service centres for surrounding areas. Therefore, in order to create an interconnected, unified territory, planners must take into account the interdependence of rural areas and urban hubs (McCatty, 2004; Song, 2013). Therefore, a secondary city development strategy is emerging in the literature aimed at the acceleration of rural development through

regional urbanization. The following parts discuss the strategy behind secondary cities and local economic development.

2.3.1   Strategy for the Development of Secondary Cities

The secondary city development strategy seeks to create the territorial basis for a new balanced regional growth incorporating industries and agriculture development through the linkage of urban and rural economies (Roberts, 2014). Richardson (1977) argues that secondary cities are often higher order service centres for their surrounding rural and lagging hinterlands. He suggested that:

> *"The strategy of secondary city development attempts to strengthen urban-rural linkages via the development of agro-based industries and expansion in the production of agricultural inputs with respects to infrastructure. The secondary city planning strategy gives equal attention to social and industrial infrastructure, rather than being biased in favor of the latter" (*Al-Naser, 1989, p.29*).*

The researchers argue that the planners and policymakers of developing countries may wish to promote secondary cities for a variety of reasons (Rondinelli, 1983; Al-Naser, 1989; John, 2012; Roberts, 2014).

First, it seeks to provide alternative urban centres for people to live and work to relieve pressure and create a balanced distribution of urban population in metropolitan cities. This was especially important in countries where urbanization process had resulted in very skewed development, with almost all demographic and economic activity occurring in just one city (John, 2012; Song, 2013; Roberts, 2014). In this regard, in late 1950s many countries had introduced policies and strategies to address the problem of overcrowding and congestion in large cities (Roberts, 2014).

Second, it seek to promote local economic growth in a way that reduces income, wealth and social disparities among different regions, strengthen the development of

lagging rural hinterland and bring geographically even development at the national scale (Rondinelli ,1983; Al-Naser, 1989; Williams, 2004; John, 2012; MacDonald, 2012; Song, 2013; Roberts, 2014).

Third, it seeks to promote regional economic development by agglomerating and nurturing small and medium-scale industries, and tertiary sectors (Al-Naser, 1989; MacDonald, 2012; Song, 2013). The secondary cities create strong internal economies by acting as central hub for encouraging agricultural, trade and tourism sectors. These cities facilitate industrial growth of rural areas by serving as local market centres for sale and distribution of agricultural goods from surrounding areas, acting as agro-processing and agricultural supply centres for fertilizers, seeds, farming implements, and other agricultural inputs for nearby farmers and providing non-farm employment for people living in surrounding areas.

Fourth, secondary cities integrated into the national and regional economies tend to flourish and stimulate more economic growth and create jobs (Williams, 2004). The secondary cities have the potential to provide attractive alternate destinations options for the city bound rural migrants. Therefore, they not only serve as market intermediaries, but also create employment opportunities. This all will lessen the stress on the primary cities and will help to alleviate urban poverty (McCatty, 2004; MacDonald, 2012; Song, 2013).

Fifth, the decentralized pattern of urbanization, with emphasis on secondary cities can probably cost less in infrastructural investment than allowing the largest cities to continue to grow (Rondinelli, 1978; Biswas, 2013).

Finally, this strategy seeks to promote a widespread capacity for economic development and to meet the basic needs of the population directly rather than

depending on 'trickle-down' or spread effects of highly concentrated investment in a single sector or location (Al-Naser, 1989).

Thus, it is clear from this discussion that the strategy behind the development of secondary cities is to strengthen the local economic development. Actually, secondary cities have an advantage over metropolitan cities in flourishing local economy that have impacts far beyond their boundaries. The reason is that they play a crucial role in achieving economic development at local, regional and provincial level. The next part discusses the strategy for local economic development.

2.3.2   Strategy for Local Economic Development

According to United Nations Human Settlement Programme (2005) "*local economic development (LED) is a participatory process in which local people from all sectors work together to stimulate local commercial activity, resulting in a resilient and sustainable economy. It is a way to help create decent jobs and improve quality of life for everyone, including the poor and marginalized*" (p.2).

The researchers argue that the planners and policymakers of developing countries may wish to promote local economic development for a variety of reasons (Maharaj and Rambali, 1998; Pundy, 2008; Rogerson, 2009; Leigh and Blakely, 2017).

Firstly, it seeks to identify and use the economic development potential of an area and to stimulate the progressive adjustment of the local economic system according to changing conditions of economy (Rodriguez-Pose, 2001; UN-Habitat, 2005; Rogerson, 2009). Traditional policies have tended to adopt a sectoral approach. The promotion of specific industrial sectors that contribute to generate economic dynamism has been one of

the main objectives of these policies. By contrast, LED uses a territorial approach as a means of achieving economic development. The diagnosis of the economic, social, and institutional conditions of every territory and the identification of the local economic potential are the foundations upon which a local development strategy is constructed (UN-Habitat, 2005; Rogerson, 2009; Leigh and Blakely, 2017).

Secondly, instead of only allied to traditional sectoral approach, which supports only large industrial projects, the LED strongly support and encourage micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (especially in developing or transition countries) take the lead in urban areas. The reason is that the small and medium-sized enterprises are the key players in creating new local employment, wealth and tax generation (UN-Habitat, 2005; Pundy, 2008; Rogerson, 2009).

Thirdly, because of where and how the decisions should be taken, the traditional strategies and policies have been generally designed, managed, and implemented by ministries or central government agencies. However, the LED in contrast, encourages vertical and horizontal coordination of all the actors involved. Vertical coordination entails the synchronization of local, regional, national and supranational or international institutions. Horizontal coordination comprises local public and private actors concerned with development issues (Maharaj and Rambali, 1998; Rogerson, 2009).

Finally, LED is about sustainable development in the long-term. Instead of only relying on central government financial support, the LED tends to concentrates on the improvement of the basic conditions in the locality for the development and attraction of further economic activity (Rodriguez-Pose, 2001; UN-Habitat, 2005; Rogerson, 2009; Leigh and Blakely, 2017).

It is clear from this discussion that local economic development strategy leads towards local and regional development by proposing planning strategies in line with the economic potential of an area. However, facilitating local economic development activities requires cities to create enabling environments that are attractive to investment and to create development opportunities (Pundy, 2008; Abadzic et al, 2012; John, 2012; Roberts, 2014). Therefore, the preparation of development plans provides a framework for guiding public and private sector investment in cities. Thus, an important good practice is to link planning strategies of development plans with corporate, strategic land use and economic development plans (World Bank Development Report, 2012; Roberts, 2014). The next part discusses the role of planning strategies in achieving local economic development for secondary cities.

2.4   Role of Planning Strategies in Achieving Local Economic Development for Secondary Cities

Many researchers argue that one very difficult challenge associated with urbanization in secondary cities is how to create opportunities for investment and jobs. The researchers also argue that the political and governance structure of countries has a significant impact on the development of secondary cities (Rondinelli, 1983; Al-Naser, 1989; John, 2012; Roberts, 2014). Most countries have at least three levels of administration government, the powers or responsibilities of which are usually set out in the constitution and/or local government laws. Central governments have a strong influence over decentralization policies and initiatives, particularly in the allocation of resources to economic and urban development (Rondinelli, 1983; Roberts, 2014). In some countries, there has been a high level of delegation of these responsibilities to regional government. However, for large infrastructure projects to support economic or

new towns development, the greatest proportion of funding normally comes from central government (Roberts, 2014).

Therefore, considering these factors, Rondinelli was the pioneer, who had not only popularized the term 'secondary cities', but also suggested the planning strategies and policies for secondary cities development in 1980s (John, 2012; Roberts, 2014). His research work was intended to help develop policies to stimulate the economies of secondary cities and surrounding rural areas, which ultimately results into regional development (Rondinelli, 1983; Roberts, 2014).

However, still the development potential of many secondary cities of the developing countries have been curtailed by weak national policies on decentralization, devolution, reform of local governments and civic entrepreneurship. Many of these cities rely entirely on central government funds, and have been reluctant to engage in governance reforms, build essential strategic infrastructure, and competencies to support local economic development (Roberts, 2014).

Consequently, those secondary cities have small, more localized economies and markets. Most of them have high levels of informal sector employment and a weak local government tax base. Many are held back by high levels of urban poverty and informal settlement. Therefore, a new hybrid economic development model is needed for these lagging secondary cities to reduce the development gap between them and national primate cities (Roberts, 2014). The following part discusses the planning strategies adopted by other developing countries to achieve local economic development for their secondary cities.

2.5   Planning Strategies Adopted in Other Countries for Local Economic Development of Secondary Cities

This part of the chapter discusses the planning strategies evolved at national/provincial and local levels in other countries of the world for the development of secondary cities. Even though in the developed countries like United States, Australia and United Kingdom, the idea of developing secondary cities is not new, however, most of the Asian countries have just started realizing the importance of the development of secondary cities and their role in the overall economic development at local, regional and national levels.

There are different countries in the world, who had taken planning initiatives to develop their secondary cities. However, the study had only focused and discussed secondary cities of different countries of Asia continent and developing world. The planning strategies carried-out at national and local level for the local economic development of secondary cities in those countries are described below:

2.5.1   South Korea

Mogaha (2009) stated that the Republic of Korea had recognized the need to encourage decentralization and secondary city development to achieve more balanced economic growth and development of the country. Therefore, the central government had actively pursued a range of economic, social and physical planning and development policies, and plans in pursuit of that goal, which had been effective in slowing down the growth of Seoul. That had a positive effect in enabling the city to focus on a number of redevelopment projects to revitalize inner-city areas, attract new industries and develop new eco and technology parks in response to structural changes to the capital city's economy. The development of a series of satellite cities that

surrounded Seoul had enabled the specialization and agglomeration of industry to occur in many of them. At the same time, government, through a range of policies, had promoted and diversified the expansion of secondary cities in other districts.

As a result, South Korea has one of the most diverse urban systems structure in Asia and has been able to maintain one of the lowest unemployment rates in the region. The focus on planning strategies and policies to diversify urban industry systems and development has enabled South Korea to undertake a much more flexible approach to plan and develop its cities, unlike many other countries in Asia, which allowed almost all major industry development to occur in the capital city region.

2.5.2   Indonesia

Pepinsky and Wihardja (2011) stated that Indonesia had advanced implementation of decentralized reforms at national level verses most other Asian countries that had benefited the development of secondary cities. Those were good examples of best practices that had contributed to greater competition between cities. The economic geography of the secondary cities in Indonesia was strongly driven during the 1970s and 1980s by central government intervention and control of economic development policies and a series of national development plans.

The plan focused largely on sector-industry development to made the country more self-sufficient and stimulate regional development activities. Industrialization was focused strongly on constructing large industrial areas for heavy industries in selected cities. The national plan policies tended to favor the development of cities in Java. As a result, during the 1990s significant disparities began to occur in the regional development patterns of the country. That leaded to social unrest in some poorer but

mineral-rich provinces, which pressured for greater political autonomy and access to profits from natural resources industries.

In 1999, the central government introduced decentralization laws, which delegated many central government functions to the provinces or to local governments. The decentralization programme, which began in 2000, gave greater autonomy to the 33 governments and more than 100 city governments in the country. In 2010, the central government prepared an urbanization strategy that sought to further support devolution and the development of secondary cities in the country. As a result, municipalities handle most local governance issues with their own budget and additional funds from central government. The results of decentralization had fostered limited competition among Indonesian cities, which was a factor influencing the recent economic performance of the country during the Global Financial Crisis.

In the end, the study suggested that there are still many reforms necessary for the planning of urban and regional economic development systems in Indonesia to address the needs of secondary cities. There is still a need for further devolution of financial, administrative and development responsibilities to secondary cities to make them more competitive and dynamic. This will enable them to have greater autonomy to use their initiative and diversify their revenue base so that they can raise capital to build strategic infrastructure that attracts investment and promotes development.

2.5.3 India

According to Ferguson (2011) in 2005, the Indian federal government introduced one of the most ambitious programs to improve the infrastructure of cities to support local economic development. The larger cities, such as Mumbai, Delhi and Chennai, had prepared plans for the development of secondary cities on the periphery of

these cities. Many of those cities were expanded towns. Most of them were developed by urban development authorities, which also had responsibilities for the provision of infrastructure, roads, industrial estates, and community facilities. There were also an increasing number of large development projects, which brought sizeable areas of land and developed them into new towns, as a part of master plan. Gurgaon in south-east Delhi is an example. It is one of the fastest growing and most attractive places for business investment and development in India. In 2006, the urban revitalization projects had been used in Indian secondary cities to rejuvenate and stimulate redevelopment and investment in infrastructure and real estate projects in secondary cities. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (GOI, 2006) targeted 63 cities in India to improve basic infrastructure services. Those were good examples of secondary city revitalization projects that had successfully stimulated the development of local economies and created new employment opportunities.

Biswas (2013) informed that when India's largest cities were grappling with congestion, overcrowding, and ballooning property values. Whereas, secondary cities like Nagpur were poised to capture a greater share of the country's growth. By investing and improving the rail and road system of the city, Nagpur had attracted many industrial firms to invest in that city. With the improvement in the infrastructure facilities, the city was successful in attracting many national and international tourists for tourism activities in the cities. As a resultant, the city succeeded in improving the economic conditions of city and created diversified job opportunities for city and neighboring areas.

In the end, Biswas suggested that the secondary cities must leverage their competitive advantage and proximity to the regional markets, and build upon their uniqueness. However, still, a certain amount of inherent coordination among India's

secondary cities, whether facilitated at the central level or achieved through city-to-city interaction needs balanced economic portfolio to capitalize on local developments.

2.5.4 Vietnam

Kumar (2012) illustrated that during 1990s and 2000, Vietnam central government began working closely with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) on a range of projects to support urbanization and secondary cities development. Cities Alliance had also assisted several secondary cities to prepare city development strategies, for example Haiphong and Can Tho. In 2005, government produced Vietnam's Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2006-2010. That plan emphasized the need for developing urban areas as growth centers; the modernizing of urban infrastructure to attract investment, improved living standards, reduction of urban-rural disparities and sustainable development. One of the first initiatives under the plan was a strategy to develop Buon Ma Thuot (DakLak Province), Ha Tinh (Ha Tinh Province) and Tam Ky (Quang Nam Province) as regional economic hubs to foster balanced regional development. The initiative was intended to divert rural-urban migration from large metropolitan cities and to strengthen ties between the project cities and their rural hinterlands. However, till date, little progress has been made on these and other Official Development Assistance (ODA) initiatives to support secondary city development.

The research further added that there were important lessons to be gained from Vietnam's experience to support balanced urban and regional development and its system of cities. The planning system is still heavily centralized and political, with very few cities having the capacity to initiate and implement development plans. The focus of economic development in the secondary system of cities is on industrial development, with government supported development of industrial areas in most major

cities. These policies have failed to attract developers and investors since very little attention was given to, and funds made available to, develop the strategic infrastructure to support industry development. Finally, economic governance reforms are slow and politically driven opposite to being demand or market oriented. This has greatly weakened the capacity of governments to work with the businesses to create conducive environments, resulting in the undermining of the city competitiveness especially at the secondary city level.

2.5.5 Kenya

Roberts (2014) discussed that throughout the country's history, the development of secondary cities in Kenya had always been a struggle. During colonization, urban settlement focused on Nairobi because of its favourable climate and rich agricultural hinterland. The Kenya-Uganda railway was built essentially to service two very rich agricultural regions and colonial capital cities, Nairobi and Kampala. A number of secondary towns established along the route in agriculturally rich areas, but there was no attempt to expand these into industrial settlements.

Roberts further stated that the poorly coordinated and implemented top-down policies introduced in 1970s tried to orchestrate an outcome rather than invest in the areas growing naturally. As such, the opportunity to develop a secondary city base was missed. The adaptation of bottom-up approaches in the 1980s, intended to balance top-down failings, further compounded existing missed opportunities as the policies stepped over secondary cities in favor of smaller villages. The newer, decentralized administration system offers greater opportunities for secondary city development but remains relatively untested and in the case of local authority fund transfers has drawn accusations of corruption. Therefore, the development of secondary cities is still hampered by policy and administration challenges.

2.5.6 Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abadzic et al. (2012) claimed that by applying the centralized administrative model for the urban and rural societies and their economy, Bosnia and Herzegovina was not capable of handling the development process efficiently at national, regional and local levels. Therefore, there was a need to change the model for socio-economic development, taking into consideration the existing repercussions of the erroneously applied planning strategies and policies, which had reached unexpected limits. The purpose of the research was to have the local authorities a better understanding of the role and importance of planning processes for local economic development, help them clearly define the critical roles, responsibilities and key decisions to make and to perform their duties in due time and quality manner.

The research focused on the presentation of the models for strategic planning practiced worldwide in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness of urban communities. Significant number of urban communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina had actively approached strategic planning of local economic development. The authorities as well as communities adopted the 'bottom-up' approach rather than 'top-down'. The study suggested that the national government should not impose the plans and projects, rather local government should be empowered to decide about those matters.

2.5.7 Armenia

Asian Development Bank in its report on Urban Development (2013) reported that Armenia's economic development was being tied with the construction of trans-border infrastructure linking its economy to export markets along with strengthening the main pillars of the economy in order to generate positive spin-offs for its surrounding territories. Unbalanced economic growth among its regions posed serious development

challenges for planners and policymakers in Armenia. Some cities were growing fast, but others were not. Some house only one industry at best while others struggle to attract one.

Therefore, the Government of Armenia requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide policy and advisory technical assistance (TA) to prepare city development/investment plans (CDPs) in the four secondary cities: Gyumri, Vanadzor, Dilijan, and Jermuk. The government and ADB approved the Sustainable Urban Development Investment Program in 2011 to finance the prioritized infrastructure projects in the urban areas. The CDPs focused on key development and policy challenges related to the urban sectors including urban transport, water supply and sanitation, solid waste management, heating, housing, economic development, logistics, tourism, and lighting. The CDPs will spend a 10-year period. The plan will specify and prioritize a list of urban investment projects and improvements in the selected cities within the city development/investment plan.

2.5.8   Lessons Learned from Other Countries Planning Strategies

This part discusses the lessons the study had learned from the planning strategies evolved at national/provincial and local levels in other countries of the world for the development of secondary cities. It is concluded that the Indonesian, Kenyan, Korean, Indian and Vietnam governments had prepared planning strategies in their national development plans for the local economic development of their secondary cities. The Indonesian government had introduced decentralization reforms in 1999s (Pepinsky and Wihardja, 2011). Those reforms had given the autonomy to the provinces and local governments. Those reforms had also diversified the planning strategies of 1970s and 1980s, which were focused towards agro-based industrial development in metropolitan cities. With the implementation of 1999 decentralization law, the local authorities

develop their plans and many industrial units were established in secondary cities. Thus, the decentralization reforms helped the Indonesian government in achieving local economic development at secondary cities level and balanced regional development.

In case of Kenya, although, the government had developed the bottom-up approaches for secondary cities to strengthen the local and regional economic development as stated by Roberts (2014). However, due to centralized planning system, the local and provincial governments of Kenya are depended on central government for the transfer of funds. Therefore, the development of secondary cities is still hampered by policy and administration challenges in Kenya.

In case of Vietnam, the government in 2005 had prepared development plans for local economic development of secondary cities. Although, the focus of the plan was to develop secondary cities as growth centers; modernize urban infrastructure to attract investment, reduce rural-urban disparities, make an improvement in living standards, and promote sustainable development as described by Kumar (2012). However, as Vietnam has a heavily centralized planning system. The central government of Vietnam had focused only on industrial economic development and gave very little attention to develop the strategic infrastructure to support industry development. Therefore, there was lack of interest from the investors and developers to establish industries in the secondary cities of Vietnam.

In case of Korea, its government had taken a good initiative to develop a series of satellite cities around Seoul to enable the specialization and agglomeration of industry to occur in those cities and reduce congestion from Seoul as stated by Mogaha (2009). However, development of a series of cluster secondary cities around Seoul city is a planning strategy favorable for metropolitan areas. This can be suitable for a country like Korea, whose more than 80% population is settled in urban areas. Whereas,

this strategy is not suitable in a country like Pakistan which comprise of 67.5% rural population and Sindh province with 51% rural population (Population Census Statistics). The Sindh and other provinces of Pakistan require adopting planning strategies for the local economic development of sub-national secondary cities to promote regional development.

Indian government had also developed a chain of cluster secondary cities around Mumbai and Delhi. The Indian government had provided strategic infrastructure facilities in those secondary cities to strength their local economic base. However, like Korean government planning strategies, Indian government had also initiated these programmes to develop cluster secondary cities in order to reduce congestion from their metropolitan cities.

At the local level, the Indian, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Armenian government had realized the short comings of master plans. Therefore, the local authorities of all three countries had prepared the strategic urban plans for their secondary cities. The local economic development strategies were the integral part of those strategic urban plans along with physical development components. Specially in Nagpur secondary cities of India, the local government had provided strategic infrastructure. That helped in attracting many industrial firms to invest in Nagpur city on one hand. On other hand, the city was successful in attracting many national and international tourists for tourism activities in the cities.

2.6   Planning Strategies for Local Economic Development of Secondary Cities

It is clear from the discussion in section 2.2 that the secondary cities are also the economic stimulator of a country like metropolitan cities. They have a stronger linkage with rural areas. It is also summarized from 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 sections that strategy behind

the development of secondary cities and local economic development is to bring local and regional development. It is also extracted from the section 2.4 and 2.5 that the planning strategies initiated at various governmental levels have an influential impact on the local economic development of secondary cities. Therefore, the governmental system of countries must give a much stronger focus to the economic planning and development of secondary cities if national systems of cities are to develop and grow more sustainably (John, 2012; Roberts, 2014). This called for new strategies and approaches, which need to be taken at different levels of governments to support secondary cities development. Roberts (2014) claimed that there is no universal model, which can be applied to develop efficient systems of secondary cities. However, he has suggested possible framework for levels and streams of activities that could be applied by scope and scale to support the development of secondary cities. The scope of activities for secondary cities development includes:

Governance Policy and Strategy: This would involve support for activities designed to improve regional and national governance, urban development and other policies and reforms to support the development of secondary cities.

Investment and Resource Management: These would include mainly programmatic activities to support the preparation of local city financing, land-development plans, infrastructure, area-improvement programmes and environmental-management plans especially for peri-urban areas. Programmatic activities would be defined through the country programme strategy agreed with the government. At city level, this could involve developing a bundled package of assistance to encourage secondary cities to collaborate and support integrated approaches to project planning, design, implementation, funding, operations and maintenance.

Strategic Infrastructure: This would be single or bundled project-type activities, targeted at specific areas or needs of government, business, community services and people living in poverty. It may be possible to support programmatic prototype projects for the poor, involving standard housing or infrastructure for multiple sites in secondary cities. A single countrywide project could be developed as an exhibition to demonstrate low-cost solutions or approaches to shelter; to improve household energy or demonstrate localized construction techniques.

Capacity Building: This may involve programmes of assistance to develop institutions, professional organizations, tradesmen and communities in developing knowledge and expertise, in order to develop and manage secondary cities in a more efficient and effective manner.

Systems Management: This would focus on activities to improve transport and logistics systems for rural-urban linkages, supply chains, freight logistics, integration, and distribution of data, knowledge and management information systems, knowledge management, ecosystems, human resource and administrative systems. Systems management is likely to form an integral part of all programme activities.

The scale of activities includes:

Country Level: At the national level, strategies should focus on targeting the development and linkages in national systems of cities, by improving their economic connectivity, competitiveness, encouraging local innovations and knowledge sharing to support adaptation and replication.

Regional Level: Strategies, policies, and programmes should be initiated at regional and sub-regional level to enable effective utilization of resources to meet the needs of secondary cities. The focus of those strategies, policies, and programmes should be

towards building linkages (physical, economic, political and knowledge networks), provision of strategic infrastructure, reducing transaction costs and developing competitive advantage in support of trade and other forms of exchange between cities.

Secondary City Level: At the secondary city level, the planning strategies are required to support sub-national, city clusters, and corridor secondary cities. Such strategies need to focus on: city-wide impacts to expand trade and endogenous economic development; improving the local government's capacity to raise taxes and revenues; partnerships with the private sector to stimulate job creation; provision and improvement of strategic infrastructure facilities; city wide inclusion strategies that target a city's most vulnerable communities.

Therefore, it is concluded from the above discussion that the secondary cities, their planning strategies and local economic development are strongly related with one another if the sustainable city and regional development has to be achieved. The following part describes the conceptual framework of the research, based on above discussions of literature review.

2.7   Conceptual Framework of Research

The conceptual framework is systematic way to organize ideas to achieve the purpose of research study (Miles and Huberman, 1994; Robson, 2002; Hunt et. al, 2012). Miles and Huberman (1994) defined a conceptual framework a visual or written product, one that explains, either graphically or in narrative form, the main things to be studied, the key factors, concepts, or variables and the presumed relationships among them.

The review of the literature has contributed to the development of the research conceptual framework. The discussion in above sections of this chapter has created the

theoretical foundation for this research. The section 2.3 discusses the interlinkages between secondary cities and local economic development. The section 2.4 describes the role of planning strategies of government in achieving local economic development of secondary cities. The section 2.5 states the planning strategies carried out in other countries at different government levels for the local economic development. On the basis of lessons learned from the examples of other countries in section 2.5.8 and the suggestions given by Roberts (2014) in section 2.6 help the study to design the conceptual framework of research. The Figure 2.1 presents the conceptual framework of the research.
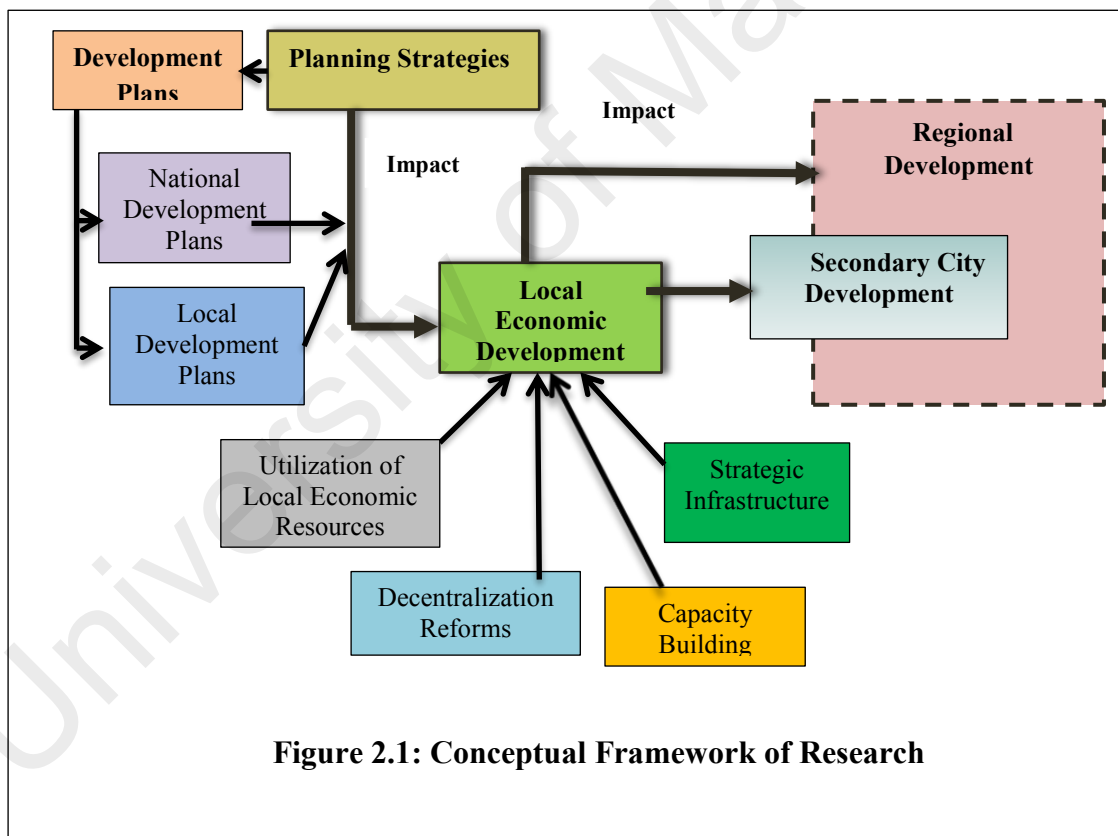
Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of Research

In accordance with Miles and Huberman (1994) guides, this study, adopted a conceptual framework geared towards explaining the main factors, and constructs to be studied. The framework of the study focuses on shaping the research process, informing the methodological design and data collection instruments. Thus, it provided the basis for the iteration of a coding scheme (Bloomberg and Volpe, 2012). The research

questions guided the categories of the conceptual framework. This research was divided into four main themes:

The first RQ seek to discover the advantages of planning strategies offered by national five-year or three-year development plans to strengthen the local economic development of secondary cities. This category of research was also assigned to diagnose the planning strategies weaknesses and threats in the national development plans for local economic development of secondary cities along with the reasons and influencing forces behind all that phenomena. Whether those weaknesses and threats are internal or external and political or technical. From the chapter 3, it is already clear that the agriculture, forestry hunting and fishing (AFHF), manufacturing and wholesale retail, hotels and restaurants (WRHR) are the major employment sectors of Sindh province. Therefore, the study had covered these sectors in national five-year or three-year development plans.

The verification of first RQ of research was only possible through triangulation of sources and methods. The study required the researcher to first review the national development plans and then take opinions of the key informants working in major employment sectors of case study city and other surrounding secondary cities of Sindh province. Therefore, this segment of research required to employ both document review and key informant interviews from the stakeholders of agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism (WRHR) sectors to dig out the planning strategies gaps in national development plans for local economic sectors of secondary cities and the root causes behind those gaps.

The nature and purpose of the second RQ was same like first RQ. The only difference was that this segment seeks to determine the planning strengths and opportunities offered by the local development plans (master plans). The second RQ

also seeks to diagnose the weaknesses and threats in the local development plans for strengthening of local economy of secondary cities. To do in-depth analysis and determine planning strategies gaps at gross-root level, the research required to combine triangulation research approach with case study approach. Thus, this segment of research required a document review and key informant interviews conducted from agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism industries experts of case study secondary city and its surrounding secondary cities to unfold the planning gaps present in case study development plans and the influencing forces behind those gaps. Whether internal or external; political or technical.

The purpose of third RQ was to study the impact of the planning strategies developed in national five/three year and local master plans for the major employment sectors of the case study area. Therefore, the third RQ seeks to determine the past and present trends of local economic sectors and their participation in employing the local inhabitants of secondary cities and their surrounding localities. Thus, to answer this research question, the archival research and physical observation were combined with the case study approach to critically examine the impact of national and local development plan's planning strategies on existing local employment structure of Sukkur city and Sukkur district.

The fourth RQ was a follow-up question, which seeks to suggest the planning strategies needed at the provincial and local level to achieve local economic development in secondary cities of Sindh province. Thus, the study need to take general consensus of the key informant and lessons learned from other examples along with her own suggestions for the remedial steps required to be taken at different plans and planning levels to overcome those problems and avoid the biasedness in her recommendation.

2.6   Conclusion

It is clear from the available literature that secondary cities like the megacities are an integral part urban system of any country. If developed and managed properly, they can benefit both communities by uplifting and improving the quality of life of local as well as surrounding rural areas inhabitants. This can be done through improving the prevailing physio-socio-economic structure of the city. Different researchers and organizations had tried to describe and categorized it differently, but till today all were unable to find a proper definition of secondary cities. The reason is that different countries have different thresholds for the population size of secondary cities. It is basically not the matter of definition and categorization of secondary cities but the function these settlements perform at local (city and region), state and national level.

There were different planning approaches used at national/provincial and local levels for the development of secondary cities at different eras in different countries. Firstly, the new urban settlements approach like new town and satellite towns were initiated in India. Those have a success story in India, because the plans are implemented and managed at local level. Then the urban revitalization and decentralization and devolution plans were introduced in many secondary cities of Indonesia, India, Korea and Vietnam. Those plans produced better results in Indonesia, Korea and India and failed in Vietnam.

From 1990, the countries had started to develop strategic urban plans to fostering local economic development and achieve sustainable development. This planning approach is sustainable because this approach does not require new places for the establishment of new settlements, nor it is required the help of nucleus city in the provision of jobs. Instead, it suggests ways and means through which the local unique resources can be sustainably utilized. India, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Armenia had

developed their plans for the development of secondary cities by adopting these plans. This has also helped the study to design the conceptual framework of the research.

The next chapter of the research presents the prevailing system of plans and planning of Pakistan, implemented after the independence of the country, spatial fabrication of Sindh province and major local economic resources of Sindh province.

CHAPTER 3: PLANNING SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN AND SECONDARY CITIES OF SINDH PROVINCE

3.1 Introduction

The chapter is distributed into three main parts. The first part discussed the plan periods and planning system followed in Pakistan after the independence of country in 1947. The second part presented the spatial fabrication of Sindh province, population trends of Sindh province and its secondary cities and employment pattern in key employing industries at Sindh level. The third part described the spatial distribution of Sukkur district and Sukkur city, their population trends and employment pattern in key employing industries. Finally the conclusion of the chapter is given.

3.2 Pakistan and its Planning System

Pakistan is situated in South East Asia. Its neighboring countries are India, Iran, and Afghanistan. The country is listed in the third world countries. Pakistan consists of four provinces namely Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhuwa (KPK).

Pakistan got independence on August 14, 1947. At that time Pakistan had two parts: East Pakistan (East Bengal) and West Pakistan (Present Pakistan). It also contained princely states of Baluchistan, Bahawalpur, Khairpur Mirs and Swat.

After independence, in October 1956, the first constitution of Pakistan was declared. During 1947-1958, ministries were made and broken in quick succession; even some governments were dissolved before completing one year. All were in the hands of selfish army and corrupt bureaucrats and politicians. As a resultant in October,

1958, General Mohammad Ayyub Khan carried out a military coup with confounding ease (Callard, 1957; Jalal, 1995; Talbot, 1998). However, Ayyub Khan handed over government to General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan, the second military regime from 1969-1971 (Figure 3.1). At that time the country was under military rule for eleven of its twenty two years after independence (Asia Society, 2016; Encyclopedia of Asian History, 1988).

The East Pakistan was liberated as Bangladesh and it became a separate country from the Pakistan in 1971, after a war between India and Pakistan. Pakistan suffered heavily, lost some land and about one hundred thousand soldiers surrendered. The conditions in remaining Pakistan became as low as at the time of partition. However, fortunately Yahya Khan transferred power to the Zulfiqar Ali (ZA) Bhutto, head of the elected party in West Pakistan. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and his assembly were successful in presenting a new constitution of Pakistan 'the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan' in 1973. He assembled all the available professionals and assigned them to prepare development plans in all fields including Nuclear power. Bhutto also provided an elaborate framework for national, provincial, regional and local development, but he failed to implement his vision (Encyclopedia of Asian History, 1988; Waseem, 1994).

In July 1977, Pakistan was placed under military rule of General Zia-ul-Haq again for 11 years and the 1973 constitution was suspended (Figure 3.1) (Rizvi 1974; Siddiqui 1992). However, after the death of General Zia-ul-Haq in August 1988, Pakistan again had democratic government from 1988-1999. Eight different governments (four interim appointed, four elected) ruled Pakistan during 1988-1999.

Once again, in October 1999 martial law was imposed on Pakistan under the rule of General Pervez Musharraf (Figure 3.1) (Asia Society, 2016). President Musharraf cooperated with the American government and western world in the coalition against

terrorism and played an active role in the Afghanistan war. That leaded towards the migration of millions of afghan refugees to Pakistan and agitated terrorism, law and order problems specially in Northern areas. Consequently, the federal government of Pakistan had curtailed the development budget and diverted it for defence activities and accommodation of Afghani immigrants. The resultant was socio-economic crisis, unemployment, increased poverty for Pakistani people and antagonism for Pakistan army (Asia Society, 2016).

The national and provincial elections were held in March, 2008 and PPP established the central and Sindh provincial governments. However, unfortunately Musharraf policies and strategies of supporting American government in the war with Afghanistan for creating peace were continued (CSS Forum, 2016).

In April, 2013 Nawaz Sharif and his party PML-N had won the elections and established central and Punjab government again. Although in 2010, the PPP government had declared through 18th amendment in the constitution and promised to transfer the powers of health, education, culture and tourism sectors to the provincial governments. However, that is still the promise as Nawaz government is not ready to handover the powers to the provinces (Asia Society, 2016; CSS Forum, 2016).

It is clear from Figure 3.1 that out of 70 years of independence, more than 34 years, Pakistan has been ruled by its powerful military. Democratically elected governments had always struggled to complete their terms. Otherwise being alternately dismissed by presidents or removed from power by army chiefs. The interference of the bureaucrats and military in the civilian government issues are the uninterrupted difficulties faced by all the democratic governments of Pakistan. Therefore, the governments were forced to make compromises on army's terms and conditions

Figure 3.1: Governmental Setup in Pakistan, 1947-2018
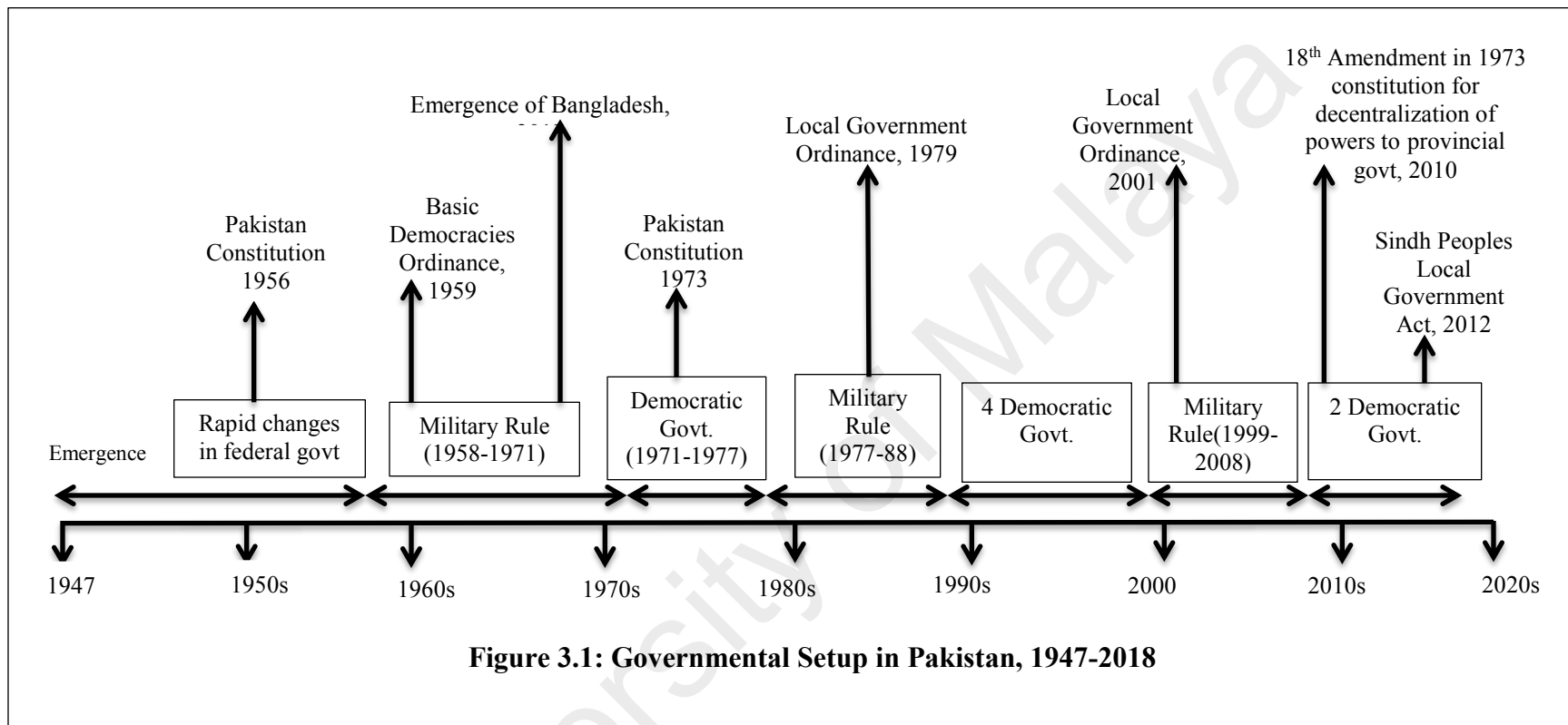
(CSS Forum, 2016). The following part discusses the planning system of Pakistan after independence to the year 2015.

3.2.1 Planning System of Pakistan (1947-2015)

The issue of planning system is a little bit complex as there is no book available on this issue till date. Although different authors/researchers of urban planning in Pakistan had wrote research papers which are not directly related but at least give some related information about this matter (Kumar, 2011). According to Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, there are three levels of planning system followed in Pakistan:

1. National Level

2. Provincial Level

3. Local Level
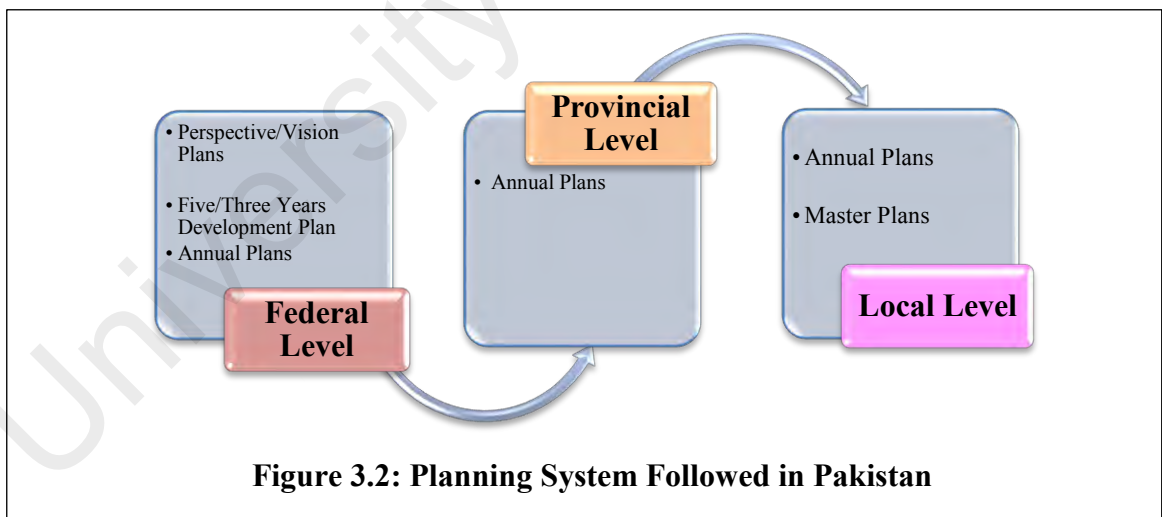
Figure 3.2: Planning System Followed in Pakistan

Source: Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning Development and Reforms, Government of Pakistan, 2016

3.2.1.1 National Level

After independence, in 1948 a Development Board was established in the Economic Affair Division (EAD) for rapid economic development of the country. The

49

board was renamed as Planning Board in 1953 to prepare national comprehensive plans. Again in 1958, it was renamed again as National Planning Board in 1957 and Planning Commission in 1959 under the chairmanship of the President of Pakistan (Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, 2015).

The Planning Commission (PC) is a development institution of Government of Pakistan. The PC comes under Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms. The PC is the country's knowledge platform for setting long term development visions, formulation of development plans, plays a lead integrative role in sectoral policies. The Planning Commission carries research studies and planning strategies initiatives to boost the national economic growth. It also develops strategies for the expansion of public and private infrastructure of the country in tandem with the Ministry of Finance (MoF), Government of Pakistan (Kumar, 2011; Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, 2015).

Since 1952, the commission has had a major influence and role in formulating the highly centralized and planned five years plans, 10 years perspective plans, vision plans and annual plans for the national economy. Although in 2005, the five years development plans were replaced by Medium Term Development Framework and the Prime Minister had also taken over the chairmanship of the commission during the same years, but the commission still played a central and influential role in the development of plans and programmes. The Public Sector Development Programmes (PSDP) also comes under the domain of planning commission (Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, 2015).

3.2.1.2 Provincial Level

The Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh was established in 1970. The Department plays a vital role in the process of socioeconomic development of the Province. The main function of the department is that it in collaboration with the local authorities prepares the annual development plans in accordance with targets of growth as envisioned in the five year development plan (Figure 3.2). The department then sends the annual plan to Ministry of Economic Affairs to get approval and sanctioning of budget for implementation (Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh, 2015).

3.2.1.3 Local Level

The local government is a form of public administration, which exists as lowest tier of administration within a province/state. The local government include district (region), taluka (sub-region), city (metropolitan/city, towns), and rural level administrations. The nomenclature of administrative bodies are district Councils (region), Taluka Councils (sun-region), city level (Metropolitan Corporations, Municipal Corporations, Municipal Committees and town committees) and union councils (rural). The functions of local government for urban local councils include the development and management of physical infrastructure. Whereas major functions of rural councils include provision, maintenance and improvement of physical and social infrastructure services (Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, 2015). Like provincial level, these authorities have the power to prepare annual development plans of their respective areas (Figure 3.2). After the independence to till date, four local government systems have been introduced in Pakistan. The first three local government systems i.e Basic Democracies Ordinance 1959 (BDO), Local Government Ordinance 1979 (LGO) and Local Government Ordinance 2001 (LGO) were in military rule in

different eras. Whereas, the Peoples Local Government Act (ILO) was presented in 2012 under the democratic government (PPP) (Figure 3.1).

The basic democracies ordinance was introduced in General Ayub Khan rule. This local government system assigned several regulatory and development functions to the local governments specially the development of master plans for cities. However, few functions could be performed due to a severely curtailed fiscal capacity (Siddiqui 1992). The most controversial aspect of the local government system was that it came to be used by General Ayub to legitimize his essentially unitary Presidential Constitution (1962). That gave effective state power to the armed forces through the office of the President (Rizvi, 1974; Ahmed and Amjad, 1984).

The local government ordinance, 1979 was presented in General Zia-ul-Haq period. The comparison of LGO (1979) with BDO (1959) showed that there was little change in the financial powers and functions allocated to local governments during the General Zia-ul-Haq and General Ayub periods. Therefore, the increased importance of local governments as a means of political legitimacy did not translate into their substantive empowerment during either the Ayub or Zia periods. In fact, local governments continued to lack constitutional protection and their creation and maintenance remained at the whim of the provinces, which retained suspension powers (Wilder 1999; Cheema and Muhammad, 2003).

The local government ordinance 2001 was introduced in General Musharraf period. Musharraf's local government reforms represent a continuity of central historical tendency. The LGO failed to establish any hierarchical relationship between the provincial and local governments. Rather it was connected to National Reconstruction Bureau and the President's office to maintain the centralized system of military regime (Cheema and Muhammad, 2003).

More or less it had the same tiers of local government for district and city district government except one accountability change. The LGO delegated the financial, administrative and development powers to the elected officials (Nazims) in the local councils. All the government departments became accountable to the District Council. The Deputy Commissioners were re-designated as District Coordination Officers and subordinated to the District Nazim for executive approvals, performance evaluations and transfers/postings. Interestingly, the plan did not present any ordinance for the decentralization of central government powers (Manning et. al. 2003).

After the approval of 18th Amendment to the 1973 Constitution, the provincial assemblies were given right to develop their own Local Government (ILO) Act. Therefore, the provincial assembly of Sindh had passed its ILO in 2012. It is a significant milestone for provincial governments as they were first time given an opportunity to draft and adopt their ILO without the interference of the federal government (Directorate of Strategic Planning and Urban Policy, Government of Sindh, 2015).

The shortcoming of the ILO Acts for each province is that they provide limited autonomy to the local government authorities in terms of provision and control over service delivery, revenue, and tax and police department and on fiscal management. For a strong federation to work, the provincial assemblies must recognize that autonomous local governments are essential for improved governance and service delivery. They also need to create laws that better clarify the division of power and functions between the provincial and local governments. This will require provincial governments to recalibrate their approach towards the third tier of government. At present their instincts seem to be to centralize for the purposes of political expediency, rather than acting in

the true spirit of the 18th amendment and empowering local government structures (USAID, 2014).

3.2.2   Types of Development Plans in Pakistan

Pakistan has a centralized system of the development plans for central and provincial government. Pakistan has three levels of development plans at national/ provincial level. The long term plans (perspective plans/vision plans) prepared for 10-25 years, the medium term plans (development plans) developed for 3-5 years and the short term plans (annual plans) prepared for one year. The master plans are developed at local city level for 10-20 years. The master plan develops planning strategies for the development of housing, infrastructure, industries and other sectors at city level (Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, 2015).

3.2.2.1 Perspective/Vision Plans

The vision/perspective plans are economic, social and technological policy framework plans for 10-25 years. After independence to till date the Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning Development and Reforms, Government of Pakistan has developed three perspective plans and two vision plans for long term planning. The first vision plan (Vision 2030) of Pakistan was launched in the year 2006 under the rule of General Musharraf.

However, in 2013, when PML-N came as ruling party for federal government, they discarded the Vision 2030 plan and launched Vision 2025 for Pakistan. The Figure 3.6 presents the plan periods of perspective/vision plan after independence to till date.

3.2.2.2 Five-Year Development Plans

The five-year development plans are developed after every five years. They present planning strategies for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, industries, energy, education, health, tourism, energy, employment, physical planning and housing, science and technology, saving, investment and growth, employment, rural development and transport and communication sectors at national and provincial level. The Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan is the responsible authority for the planning and development of five-year plans.

After the independence in 1947, Pakistan Government first adopted the Colombo Plan for six years. The first five-year development plan of Pakistan was prepared in 1955. Uptill now, ten five-year plans have been formulated and eight have been implemented in the history of Pakistan after regular intervals. Mostly the development decisions in the economic sectors are taken in these five-year plans. The Figure 3.6 reveals that the first four five-year development plans were developed and launched after every five years internal. However, there was a three years interruption in between 4th and 5th five year plans. Again from 1978-1998, the Pakistan Government developed 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th five-year development plans.

In 1999, when General Musharraf took over the federal government, he discarded the 9th five-year development plan. At first, he introduced the 10 year perspective plans and 3-year development programmes. This plan had 10 year's long vision and 3 year medium vision. This was the only one 3-year development plan implemented in the history of Pakistan. Afterwards, he replaced the five-year development plan with Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF). The first MTDF of Pakistan was launched in 2005. When the Pakistan People Party (PPP) took over the central government in 2008, they converted the medium development

framework again into five-year development plan. The 10th five-year development plan was prepared under the tenure of PPP, but the ruling party was unable to launch the plan (Planning and Development Department, Government of Pakistan). The Nawaz government is also planning to develop 11th five-year development plan 2013-2018, but it is still in pipeline (Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan).

3.2.2.3 Annual Plans

The annual plans are the rolling plans and are designed every year. These plans are designed on federal, provincial and local level. The Planning Commission of Pakistan is the responsible authority to develop the national annual plans. The Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh has the authority to design the provincial annual plans. Whereas, the District Council and Municipal Corporations at city level are the local authorities, who has the powers to develop the local annual plans. In the absence of five year development plans, the annual plans present the development strategies for all the sectors. The types of plans with plan periods are described in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: List of Development Plan of Pakistan

PERSPECTIVE PLAN/ VISION PLAN	FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN / MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	ANNUAL PLAN
◉ 3rd Five Year Plan and Perspective Plan (1965-85) ◉ 7th Five Year Plan and Perspective Plan (1988-2003) ◉ 10 Year Perspective Development Plan and Three Years Development Programme (2001-11) ◉ Vision 2030 (2007-2030) ◉ Vision 2025 (2013-2025)	◉ 1st Five Year Plan (1955-60) ◉ 2nd Five Year Plan (1960-65) ◉ 3rd Five Year Plan and Perspective Plan (1965-70) ◉ 4th Five Year Plan (1970-75) ◉ 5th Five Year Plan (1978-83) ◉ 6th Five Year Plan (1983-88) ◉ 7th Five Year Plan and Perspective Plan (1988-93) ◉ 8th Five Year Plan (1993-98) ◉ 9th Five Year Plan (not launched) (1998-2003) ◉ 10 Year Perspective Development Plan and Three Years Development Programme (2001-2004) ◉ Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) (2005-10) ◉ 10th year Plan (drafted twice but not launched) (2010-15)	◉ Rolling Annual Plans 1947-48 to 2015-16

Source: Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning Development and Reforms, Government of Pakistan, 2016

3.2.2.4 Master Plans

The provincial governments of Pakistan in collaboration with the local governments prepare the master plans for different cities. Pakistan does not have a Town and Country Planning Law at National level. In the beginning the only legislation for the design of master plan by the local councils was the Municipal Administration Act (MAO), 1960 developed during basic democracies era. However, the MAO failed to describe about the plan sanctioning and implementing authorities. Nor did the ordinance provide legislation about the revision of the master plan as and when needed (Kumar, 2011).

Recognizing the ugliness and haphazard growth of the cities and to guide the future development in a planned way, the Pakistan Government envisaged the need of master plan. The 2nd five-year development plan (1960-65) proposed the development of master plan for 11 major cities of West Pakistan (Present Pakistan) (Kumar, 2011).

The first master plan of Sukkur Town (1966-80) was also designed in 1967 by Republic Engineering Corporation. As there is no legislation regarding the revision of master plan, therefore the second master plan of Sukkur city was developed in 1991 with a leap of 18 years. The Sukkur Master Plan (1988-2003) was designed by Aftab and Associates. Afterword's the city has no master plan (Sukkur Town Planning Department, 2014).

The master plans are developed at city level and there is an absence of development plan at district and taluka levels. Hence, the rural areas of the country remain unattended. The concept of regional development was also not properly flourished after independence to till date. The scope of the study is to review the five-year or three-year development plans and case study area mater plans developed during 1988-2015 for major employment sectors. Therefore, the study has focused and evaluated the five-year plan during that time framework.

The next part describes Sindh Province, the system of cities in Sindh province and employment pattern of the province in key employing industries during 1988-2015.

3.3   Brief Introduction of Sindh Province

3.3.1   Geographical Location of Sindh Province

Sindh, generally known as lower valley of Indus River, is the third largest province of Pakistan in terms of area. It is located on the western corner of South East Asia. Indian state of Gujarat is bordering Sindh on east and Balochistan Province in the west, while Arabian Sea is in the South of Sindh province (Figure 3.3). Some poorest and deprived districts of Punjab province (Siraiki belt) and Baluchistan province are at the north and west side of Sindh province respectively.

Sindh is spread over an area of 140,915 sq. km of Pakistan territory. It is stretched about 579 km from north to south and 442 km from east to west. Geographically Sindh comprises of Lower Indus Basin. It is distributed into four distinct parts. It has Khirthar mountain range in the west, Tharparkar desert belt in the east, a bisected central alluvial plain in the middle and Indus Delta in the South. The province also has widespread desert areas at the east and north-west.

Figure 3.3: Map of Sindh Province
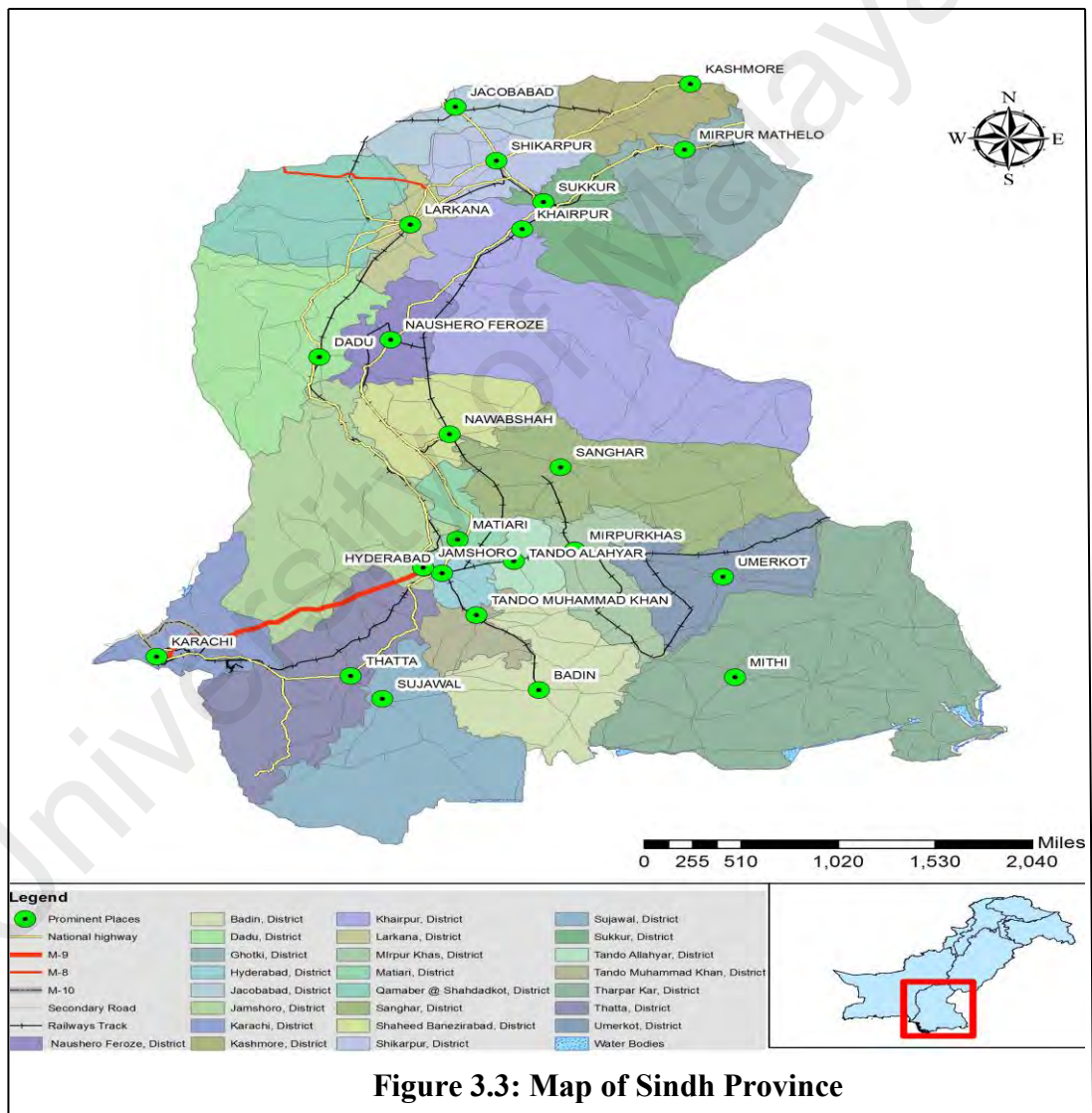
Source: Pakistan Survey Department, Government of Pakistan, 2012

Sindh province is comprised of 23 districts, two are city districts i.e. Karachi and Hyderabad cities. The remaining are districts. These districts are distributed into urban

and rural areas. If we distribute the Sindh province functionally, than it has three parts. The Northern Sindh, Southern Sindh and Central Sindh parts. For Southern Sindh, Hyderabad city is the main hub of socio-economic activities for Hyderabad district and surrounding Badin, Sanghar, Thatta, Matiari and Jamshoro districts. Sukkur city is the Northern central hub of socio-economic activities for Sukkur, Khairpur, Shikarpur, Dadu, Gotki, Kashmore, Larkana, Jacobabad, NausheroFeroze and Nawabshah districts. Whereas Mirpurkhas city is the central hub for Central Sindh. It is the center socio-economic activities for Mirpurkhas, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Tando Muhammad Khan and Tando Allahyar districts.

3.3.2 System of Cities in Sindh Province

The cities of Sindh are classified into three levels:

- ■ Metropolitan Cities (First-tier cities)
- ■ Secondary Cities (Second-tier cities)
- ■ Small Cities and Towns (Third-tier cities)

There is no legislation or population standard to guide the classification of the cities as metropolitan, secondary and small cities. The Local Government Ordinance (LGO), 2001 of local government declare an urban area as metropolitan district or city district if its population exceed one million. Whereas, the Sindh Peoples Local Government Act (ILO), 2012 had declared that if an urban area has a population of 3 million or plus, then it is a metropolitan area. Karachi was and is the largest metropolitan cities of Pakistan. Whereas, Hyderabad city got the status of city district in 2011, after exceeding one million population according to LGO 2001 and its municipality was declared as Metropolitan Corporation. However, Hyderabad city

status as a metropolitan city is confusing if considered in term of ILO, 2012. None of other city in Sindh has exceeded those prescribed population limits.

With these statistics, presently there are two metropolitan cities (first-tier) in Sindh province: Karachi and Hyderabad. The province has more than 20 secondary cities (second-tier) like Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah, Kashmore, Jacobabad, etc. Out of these 20 cities, 18 are the sub-regional secondary cities, as they are the district headquarter cities. The remaining 128 cities are small cities and towns termed as third-tier cities (Sindh Secondary Cities Urban Sector Assessment Report, 2007).

According to population census 1998 (the last census conducted in Pakistan), Sindh province shares 23% of country's population and 17.7% of land area. Sindh is the most urbanized province of Pakistan. The province has 48.9% urban population against 32.5% of Pakistan's urban population. The reason behind this is that the province not only bears the burden of immigrants from other provinces of Pakistan but also accommodate the migrants from other countries like Bangladesh, Burma and Afghanistan. Those migrants come here in search of social and economic opportunities. Interestingly most of those immigrants settle down in Karachi city, which standalone share 62.93% urban population of Sindh province and 21.7% urban population of Pakistan (Population Census, 1981, 1998; Development statistics of Sindh, 2012).

According to population census organization, the population of the province was recorded as 30.4 million in 1998 census. According to estimate done by the study, the urban population of the province was 22.54 million in 2010 with an annual growth rate of 2.8 percent. The urban population of the province was 26,825,301 in 2015 and it will be 31,922,109 in 2020 with an annual growth rate of 3.52, which was highest than the national urban growth rate of 3.47. The Appendix E presents the urban population statistics of Sindh province and its cities during 1981-2020.

Figure 3.4: Urban Population Share of Major Cities of Sindh Province, 2015
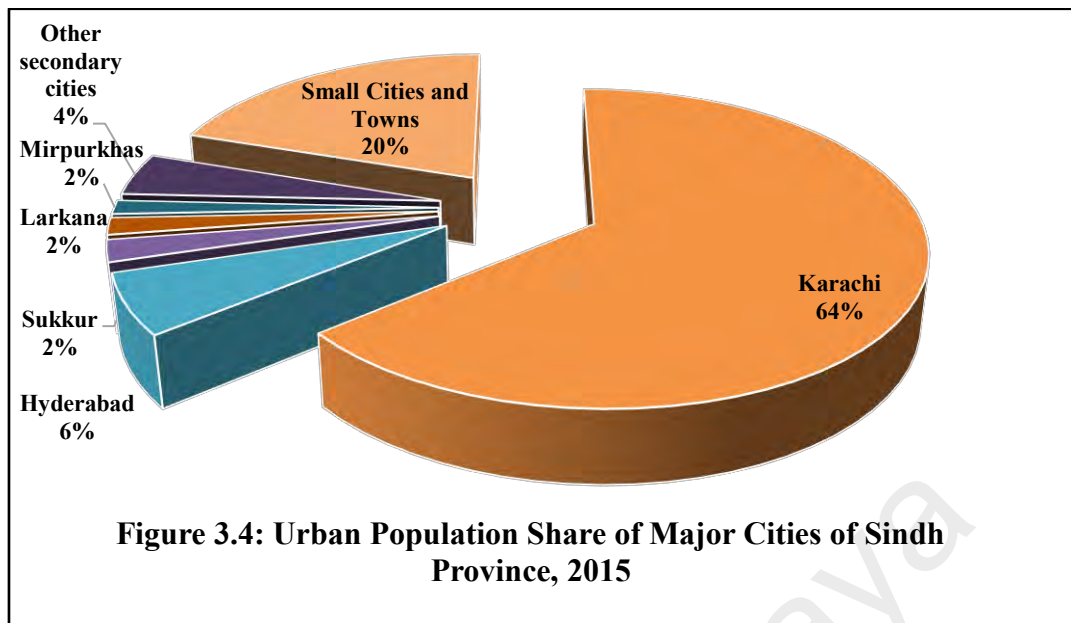
Source: Population Census, 1998 and Population Estimation Done by Researcher, 2015

It is clear from Appendix E and Figure 3.4 that Karachi city is sharing more than 60% urban population of the province since after 1981. The city's population had increased 7,542,385 million during 17 years with an increase of 180.76% of 1998 population. It is estimated that the city will have a population of 20,088,875 million in 2020 with an estimated increase of 443,670 annually. Whereas Hyderabad city, which is not only the second largest city of the province, but is also a divisional and provincial central city, shares only 6.67% urban population. The population of Hyderabad city had increased from 889,011 in 1988 to 1,166,894 in 1998 with an increase of 131.26 percent. According to estimate done by the researcher, the population of the city has increased 471,911 during 1998-2015 with a percentage of 140.44 from 1998 population.

Sukkur city, the third largest city and the central hub for Northern Sindh (Upper Sindh) only has a share of 2.18% population. The population of the city which was 238,189 in 1988 was recorded 335,551 in 1998 with an increase of 140.86 percent of 1988 population. According to estimate, the population of Sukkur city was 255,040 during 1998-2015 with an increase of 176% of 1998 population (see Appendix E).

Larkana and Mirpurkhas cities, which are the fourth and fifth largest cities in terms of population, share 1.68% and 1.33% of urban population of Sindh province respectively. The population of Larkana city had increased 183.2% in 1998 (270,283) from its 1988 (147,538) population. Whereas, the population of Larkana had gown with a increased percentage of 169.72 during 1998-2015 with 458,730 in 2015. In case of Mirpurkhas, the city had shown a population growth of 159.29% in 1998 (255,835) from 1988(169,103) year. According to estimated population, the city's population was 373,089 in 2015 with an increase of 145.83% of 1998 population (see Appendix E).

The share of other 15 secondary cities is even below in the pace of urbanization in the province. According to the statistics provided in population census 1998, those secondary cities only share 4.3% of the total urban population of the province. The remaining 128 small cities and towns have a total share of 19.5% of the urban population of the province. The Table in Appendix E presents the population distribution of other populous cities of Sindh province during 1981-2020.

This presents a clear picture of unbalanced urbanization in the province. Although Sukkur had shown a promising increase of 176% population during 17 years (1998-2015) and can be said compatible with Karachi's share of 180.76% increase during the same period. However, the city may require 50 or more years to reach today's population of Karachi city. It is extracted from the discussion that: the population of Sukkur and other secondary cities of the province have very low share; they are unable to grow themselves like Karachi and Hyderabad cities. The other point which comes in mind is that are the governmental bodies not taking initiatives at local and provincial level for the local economic development of these secondary and small cities. Everyone is aware of the fact that the people from rural and small areas move to metropolitan cities for the search of employment opportunities. Obviously Karachi city

is rich in generating skilled and unskilled employment to cater the needs of its local inhabitant and migrated population. However why the same is not happening in secondary cities? The next part will discuss the employment pattern of Sindh province in key industrial divisions.

3.3.3 Employed Population of Sindh Province in Key Industry Division

The data provided by Ministry of Labor and Manpower Division (MLMD) reveals that agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries (AFHF) sector has maintained to be the major employment industry for Sindh province during 1988-2015. More than 50% population of the province was engaged in AFHF industry in 1988, which although declined to 46.25% in 1998 and 42.59% in 2001. However, it was still offering jobs to 44.79% employed population of the province in 2015. The wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (WRTRH), manufacturing and Community, social and personal services (CSPS) sectors are the next major source of employment in the province by employing 16.96%, 13.79% and 11.5% respectively in 2015. The Figure 3.5 and Appendix F present the share of employed population by key industry divisions (sectors) in at Sindh province during 1988-2015.
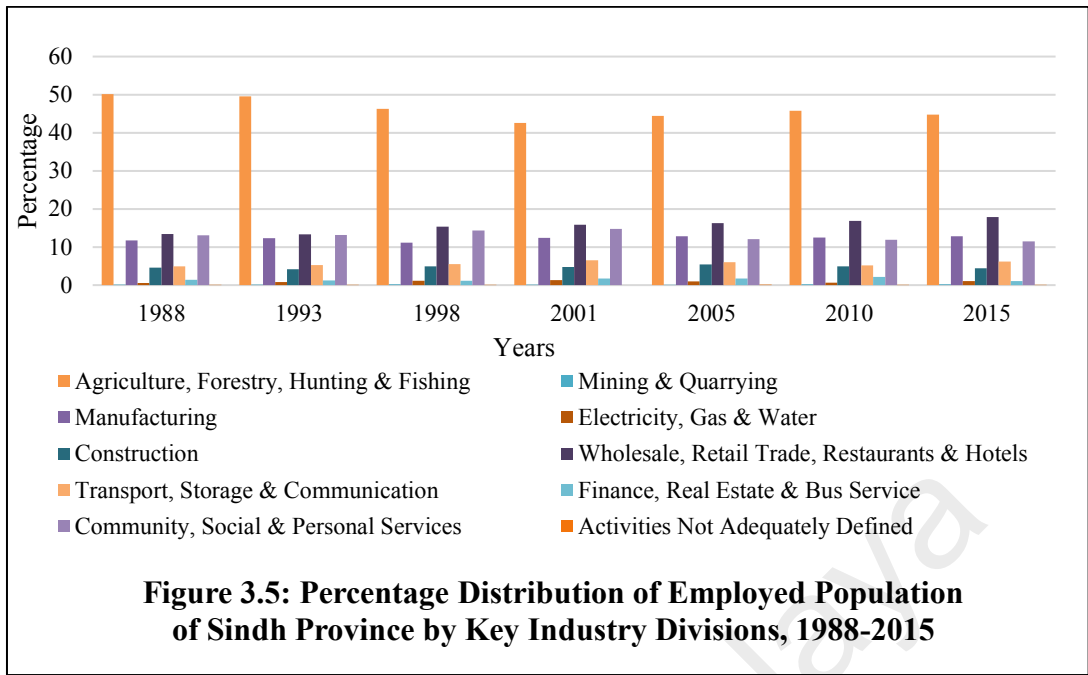
**Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population
of Sindh Province by Key Industry Divisions, 1988-2015**

Source: Ministry of Labor and Manpower Division, Government of Pakistan, 2015

**Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population
of Sindh Province Rural Areas by Key Industry Divisions,
1988-2015**
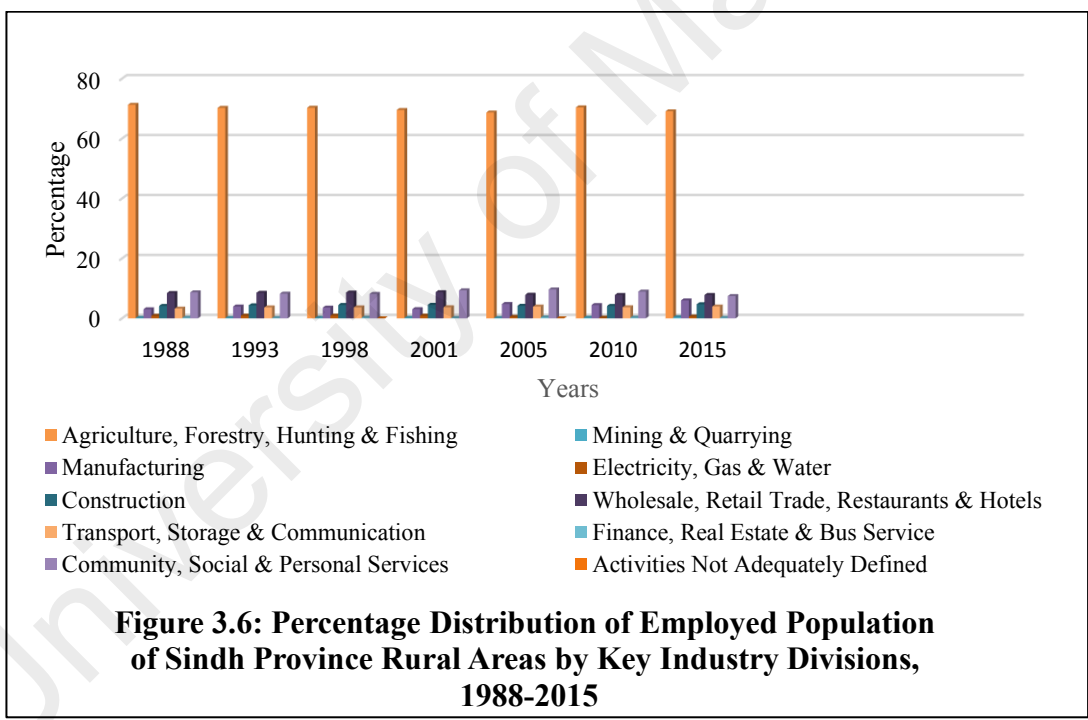
Source: Ministry of Labor and Manpower Division, Government of Pakistan, 2015

The Figure 3.6 and Appendix F present the employment share of Sindh Rural areas population in key industry division. The AFHF industry had engaged more than 70% employed population of the rural areas of Sindh province before the start of millennium. After 2000, it had shown a little bit declines, but still it has engage more than 68% of rural employed population of the province. The next major source of

employment in Sindh rural areas has been the WRTRH and CSPS industries. The WRRH industry had provided employment to more than 8% employed population during 1988 to 2001. After that its share had slightly declined to 6.81% in 2010, but had again increased to 7.79% in 2015.

Manufacturing, WRTRH and CSPS had maintained to be major source of employment in urban areas of Sindh province. The WRTRH industry engaged more than 27% of urban employed population during 1988-2005. After that its share had inclined to 30 plus in 2010 and 2015. The manufacturing industry had an employment share of 22.62% in 1988, which had increased to 24.94%, 24.59%, 24.25% and 24.65% in 1993, 1998, 2001 and 2005 respectively. In 2010, the share increased to 25.36%, which declined to 23.75% in 2015. The CSPS, which is an informal sector, had a share of more than 24% of employed population during 1988-2001. However, it declined to 22.71% in 2005, 19% in 2010 and 17.80% in 2015 years. The Figure 3.7 and Table in Appendix F present the percentage share of employed population of Sindh urban areas in key industrial divisions during 1988-2015.

Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Sindh Province Urban Areas by Key Industry Division, 1988-2015
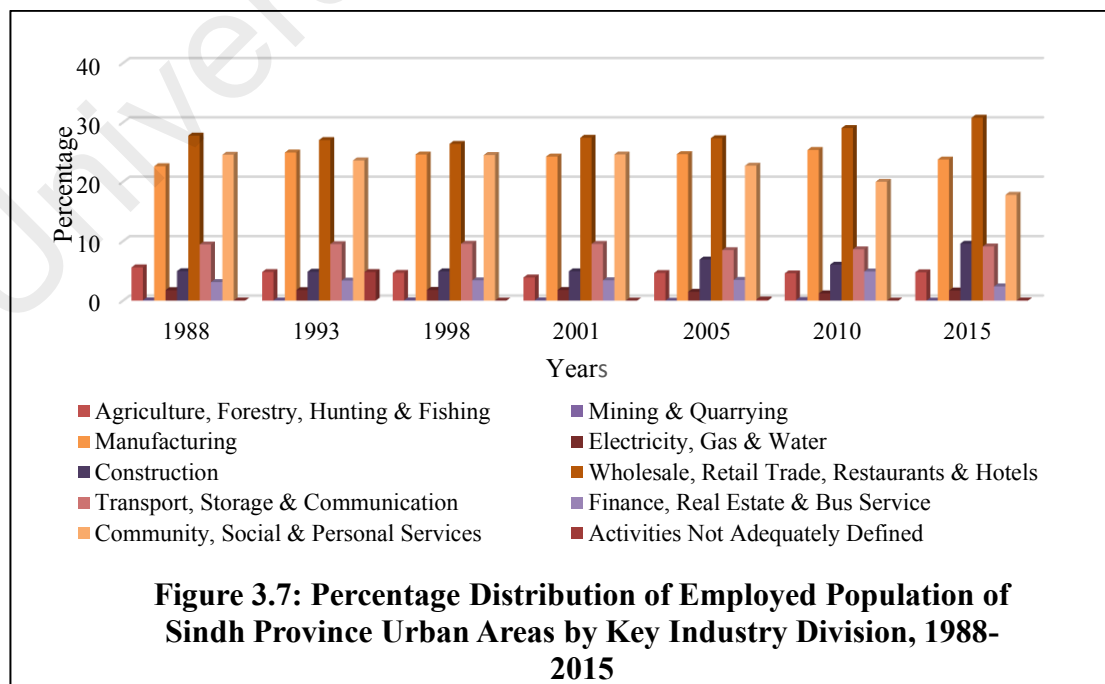
Source: Ministry of Labor and Manpower Division, Government of Pakistan, 2015

Pakistan's main industry relies on the production of agricultural outputs such as wheat, rice and cotton. Agriculture is the mainstay of Pakistan's economy. More than 20% of the country's GDP comes from AFHF sector, which employs about 41% of the national labor force; sustain almost 67% of the national population (Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan, 2015).

The AFHF industry share 21.05% of Pakistan's GDP in 2014. The country earned 6,051,015 million from this industry in 2014 against 923,609 in 1998 with an increase of 5,127,406 million. Whereas, the manufacturing and WRTRH industries have a share of 13.51% and 18.57% respectively in national GDP in 2014. Collectively these industries share 53.13% of the total GDP of Pakistan (Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan, 2015).

Sindh province is a major contributor for national economic and development growth. According to the Sindh Board of Investment (SBI), the province produces about 33 percent of the national GDP. The province houses 54% of Pakistan's textile units, 45% of sugar mills and overall, a third national capacity in large scale manufacturing. Accordingly, it amasses 70% of country's income tax and 62 % of sales tax (Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh, 2015).

Agricultural and mineral resources are the backbone of the formal industrial sector in Sindh. According to SBI estimates, 14% of Pakistan's wheat production, 43 % of rice, 25% of cotton, 30% sugarcane, 30 to 50 % vegetable crops and 12 to 50% fruit crops are produced in Sindh. In addition, livestock and fisheries are major outputs. The resources are being exploited through a vast network of small-scale industries such as rice, flour, oil mills, ginning factories, farm products processing units, brick kilns, sugar mills and cement factories (Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh, 2015).

There are 4 industrial zones, one export processing zone, 17 Sindh Industrial Trading Estate (SITE) and 14 Small Industrial Estates (SIE) in Sindh province. However, unfortunately more than 70% industrial units are functioning at and near Karachi and Hyderabad cities. One export processing zone, 4 industrial zones and 8 SITE areas are located in and near Karachi. Those areas cater the employment needs of Karachi and Hyderabad cities. Only 1 SITE area and 1 SIE are provided in Sukkur and Larkana cities and 1 SIE in Shikarpur and Kandhkot cities (Sindh Industrial Development Corporation, 2015). Forty percent of industrial units in those SITE and SIE are functioning, which are very meager to fulfill the employment needs of these cities.

Sindh province holds a primary position in Pakistan in fisheries sector. Of Pakistan's 1,050 km coastline, including the Indus Delta, 350 km is in Sindh. In addition, almost 100 percent of the brackish, 65 percent of the freshwater and 71 percent marine fish resources of Pakistan are in Sindh. However, the sector faces a number of constraints. The fisheries had a share of 15,163 million in national GDP in 1998, which increased to 43,165 million in 2005 and 79,185 million in 2014 (Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan, 2015). Fisheries sector provide livelihood to 360,000 families out of which 62.5% are engaged in inland fisheries (Sindh Strategy for Sustainable Development, 2007; Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Sindh, 2015).

However, unfortunately there is an acute shortage of landing facilities along the river sides for inland fisheries. All this points to a major planning, implementation and management problem accompanied by a lack of political will. In addition, the absence of water in the Indus delta has adversely affected the fishing communities. More than 50% inland fishermen families had migrated to Karachi cities in search of jobs. Due to these reason, majority of fishing communities are very poor. Therefore, a change in the

contracting system is required to benefit the ruthlessly exploited inland fishing communities (Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Sindh, 2015).The tourism industry is the major part of WRTRH industry. Pakistan is among the 25% of world's most beautiful countries (Sindh Tourism Development Corporation, 2015). It includes employment by hotels, travel agents, airlines, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). The total contribution of travel and tourism to GDP (including wider effect from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts) was Rs. 1,749.5 billion (Pak rupees) in 2014 (6.9% of GDP) and was Rs. 1,840.3 billion in 2015 (6.9% of GDP). It generated 1,428,000 jobs in 2015 (2.4% of total employment). By 2025, travel and tourism will account for 1,760,000 jobs directly, with an increase of 2.1% per annum over the next ten years (World Travel and Tourism Council, 2015; Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan, 2015). Sindh is very rich in natural landscape sites, historical and cultural sites. However, unfortunately tourism potential of the province has not been realized and harnessed properly during the past years. The province has been facing problems regarding improvement of spatial strategies as well as implementation of plans and policies to explore the inherent recreational potential of the province.

Industrial development is not just limited to the manufacturing and service industry. Agriculture, fisheries, tourism and natural and mineral resources are also key components of industry in any developing economy. With more than 44% population of the province and 70% plus employed population of rural areas of Sindh are in AFHF industry, the province need to initiate planning strategies in their development plans and programmes for the development of agro-based industrial estates, fisheries development complex and tourism activities especially in the secondary cities. The reason is that secondary cities are still in developing phase so can easily absorb this change. These

cities are capable of providing livelihood to local and surrounding population and can utilize the agriculture and fisheries raw material in optimum way by saving the transportation cost in addition with generation of wider employment opportunities and reduction of migration to metropolitan cities. The next part describes the case study area (Sukkur city) and its region (Sukkur district).

3.4   Brief Introduction of Sukkur District

Sukkur district is situated in the Northern Sindh. Sukkur is termed Sukhur in Sindhi language, which means "superior". Sukkur is also nicknamed as 'Darya Dino' (the Gift of River), as without the River Indus the city would not be established at the present location and a famous port before and in British period. In 711 AD, Arabs invaded Sindh, led by Muhammad Bin Qasim from Aror (between Sukkur and Rohri cities) to bring Islam in this state. Sukkur (whole Sindh including Multan now in lower Punjab) became part of Umayyad Caliphate. Therefore, it is also called Babul-Islam (door of Islam). In recent history, the British (General Charles James Napier) defeated the Talpurs at the battle of Miani and Dubbo near Hyderabad and ruled Sukkur (including Sindh) until creation of Pakistan.

Sukkur district lies in 68° 35' to 69° 48' East longitudes and 27° 04' to 28° 02' North latitudes. The district is surrounded by Kashmore district on the north and Ghotki district and India on the east. On the north-west and west-south of Sukkur district, the districts of Shikarpur and Khairpur are located. The Indus River flows on the southern side of Sukkur district. The district of Sukkur was established in 1901 in British rule. Formally it was part of Shikarpur District. The district saw a significant socio-economic uplift after the 1930s, when the British built the world's largest barrage here on the Indus River. The Figure 3.8 shows Sukkur District and its surrounding areas.

The district is divided into five Talukas (Sub-Regions). Those talukas are Sukkur, New Sukkur, Rohri, Pano Akil and Salehpat. The old and new Sukkur talukas are urban centres and constitute Sukkur city. The Pano Akil taluka is having the largest cantonment area of the Pakistan. Rohri is although a small taluka of Sukkur district, but it has third largest railway junction of the country. Whereas, the Salehpat taluka is constitute of rural area.

Figure 3.8: Map of Sukkur District
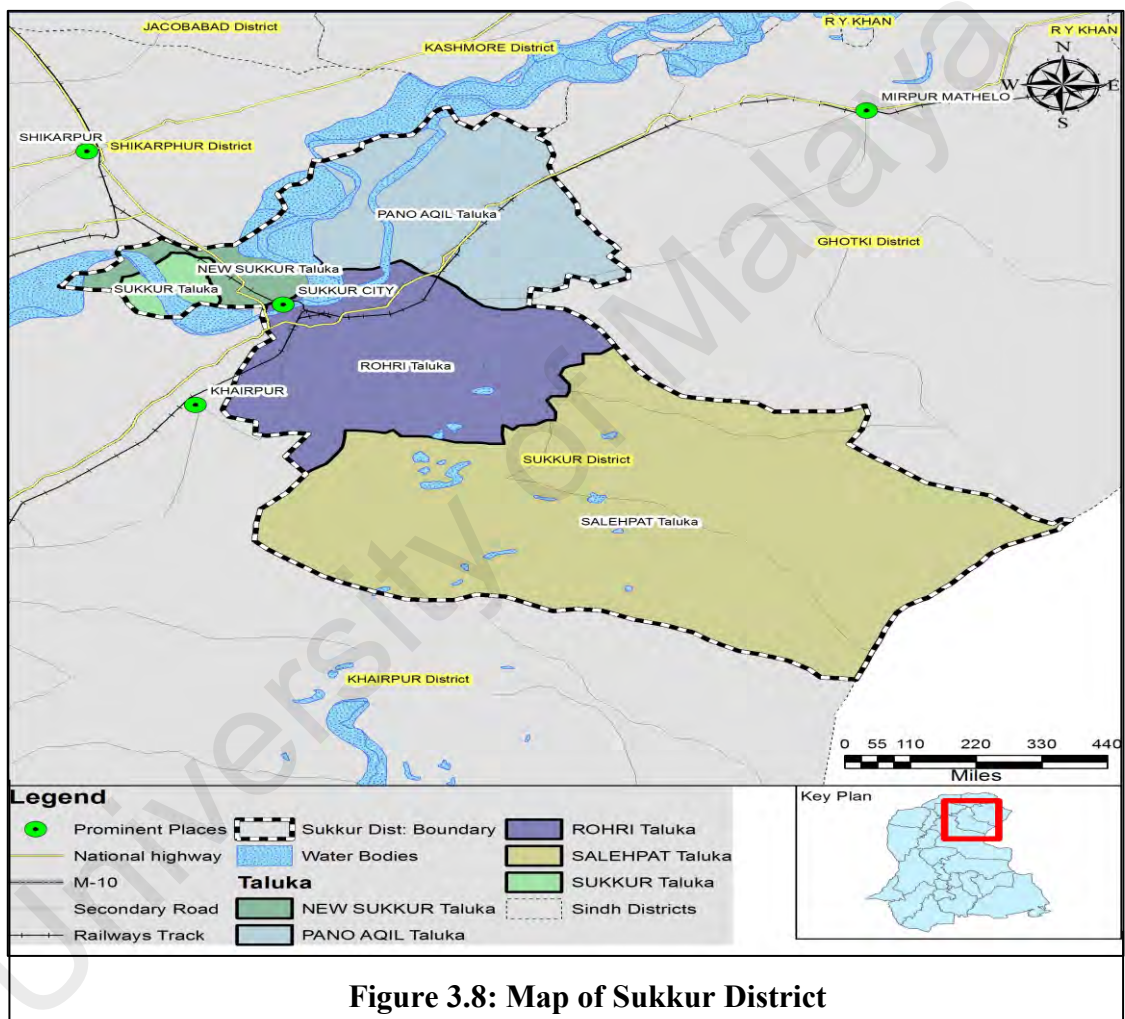
Source: Pakistan Survey Department, Government of Pakistan, 2014

According to 1998 population census, the district had 901,473 population with an annual growth rate of 2.88% per annum. The estimated population of the district was 1,460,760 in 2015 (Projections from 1998 census) with an increase of 559,287 from 1998 census records. The Table 3.1 presents the population statistics of Sukkur district

and its talukas in 1998 and 2015. Apart from other districts of Northern Sindh, where the rural population is greater than the urban population, 50.55% population Sukkur district is urban. If it is compared with the records of 1981 census then only 29.05% of the population was living in urban areas during that time period (District Census Report of Sukkur, 1998; Development Statistics of Sindh, 2012). It clearly shows that the district is experiencing rapid urban growth.

Table 3.2: Demographic Characteristics of Talukas of Sukkur District, 1998-2015

S. No	Talukas/ District	Population 1998*	Population 2015	Rural	Urban	Population Density	Average Household Size
1	Sukkur	335,551*	543,733	46,544	497,189	2,294	7.5
2	Pano Akil	224,362*	397,305	296,763	100,542	404	6.0
3	Rohri	245,187*	363,558	269,833	93,725	315	6.2
4	Salehpat	64,646*	104,753	104,753	--	329	5.8
5	New Sukkur	31,727*	51,411	4,401	47,010	485	7.5
	Sukkur District	901,473*	1,460,760	722,294	738,466		6.6

Source: Development Statistics of Sindh, 2012 and Population Estimation Done By Researcher, 2015

Sukkur Taluka is the densely populated taluka of Sukkur district. It constitutes 37.22% population of the district. Out of total population of Sukkur taluka, 91.44% reside in urban areas (see Table 3.1). The Sukkur City is also situated in Sukkur Taluka of Sukkur district. Pano Akil, Rohri and Salehpat talukas accommodate 27.2%, 24.89% and 7.17% population of the district respectively (see Figure 3.9). The New Sukkur is the newly constituted Taluka of Sukkur district and had only 51,411 inhabitants in 2015 (Development Statistics of Sindh, 2012).
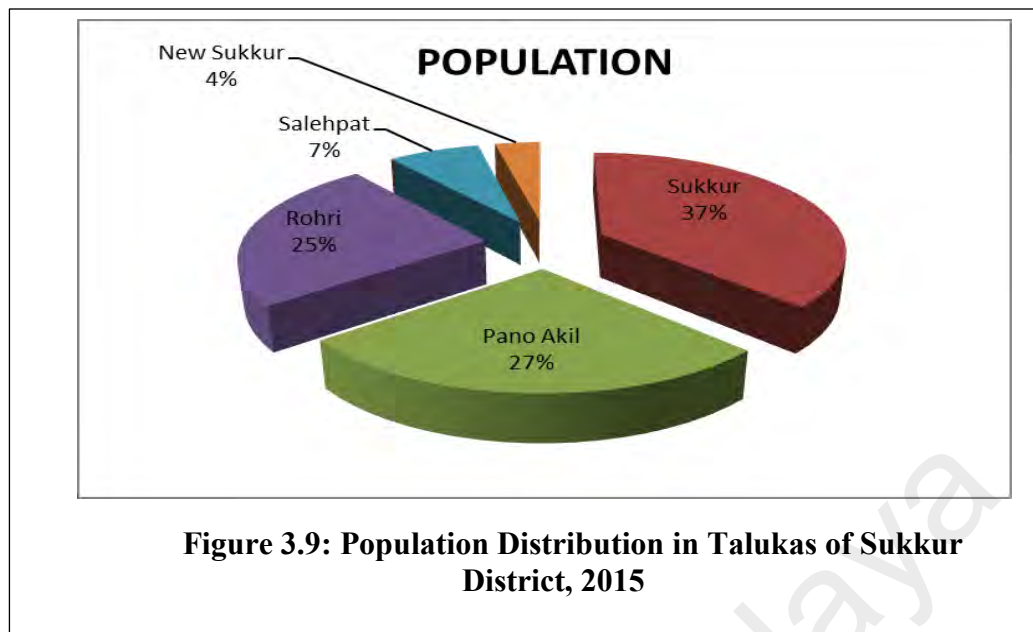
Figure 3.9: Population Distribution in Talukas of Sukkur District, 2015

3.5 Brief Introduction of Sukkur City

Sukkur is the headquarter city of district Sukkur. It is the third largest urban settlement and first largest secondary city of Sindh Province. It is situated on the west bank of River Indus with 27° 42' North latitude and 60° 51' East longitude. Sukkur city is built on luster of low hills which are a continuation of the chain that runs from Rohri, on the opposite bank of the Indus, southward for nearly 80 kilometers. The island fortress of Bukkur in midstream between Sukkur and Rohri is a link of that chain.

Sukkur city is spread over an area of 32.186 sq. kilometer. The importance of Sukkur city is well known to all. It is not only the third largest city of Sindh province, but situated at the junction of Punjab and Baluchistan. It is on old historical traditional, commercial land and navigation route, transporting goods to both provinces. Sukkur city has been an important strategic center and trading route from time immemorial (Pakistan Survey Department, 2014). The Figure 3.10 presents map of Sukkur city with its surrounding areas.
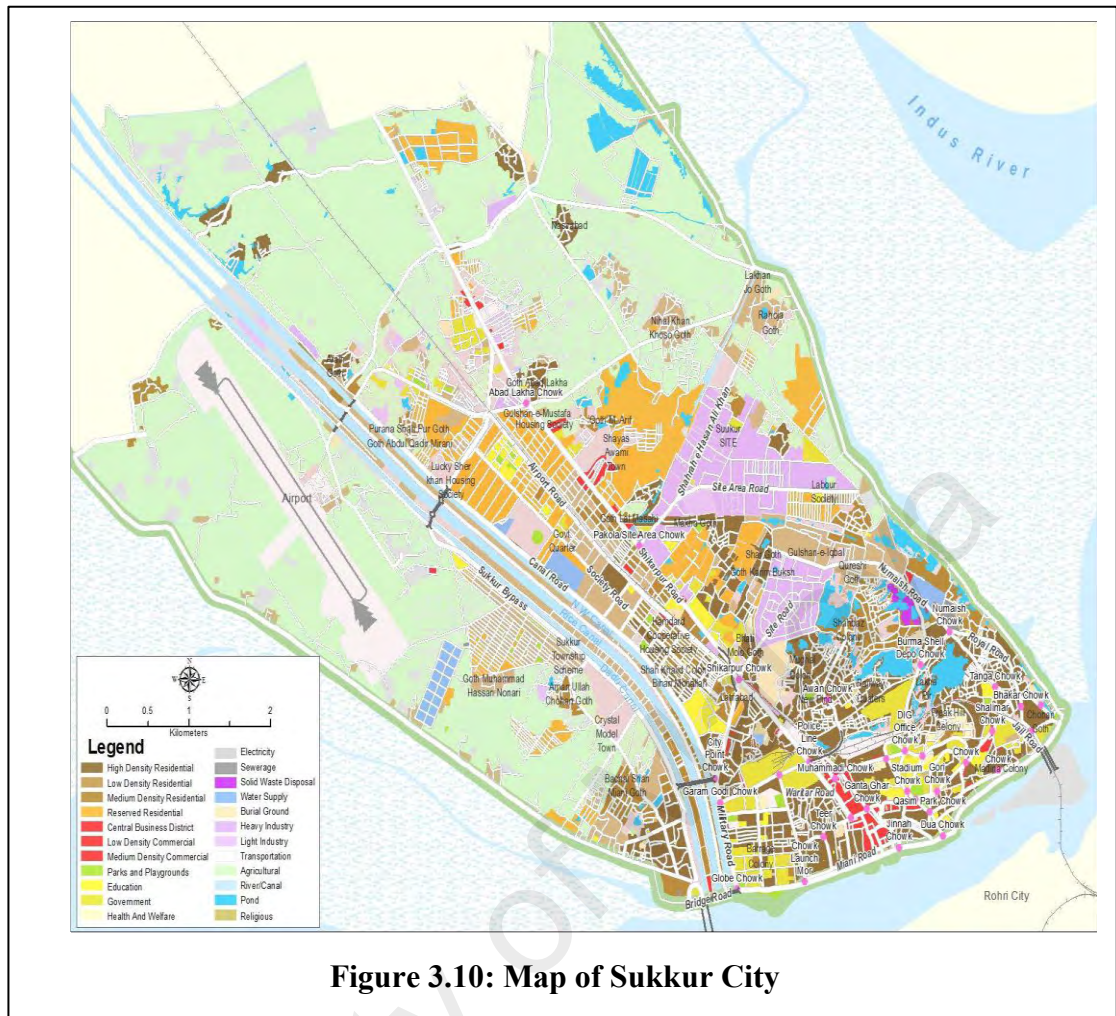
Figure 3.10: Map of Sukkur City

Source: Directorate of Urban Policy and Strategic Planning, Government of Sindh, Pakistan, 2014

The National Highway connects Sukkur with other major cities of the Province. The district headquarter of Sukkur is linked with its taluka headquarters of Rohri, Pano Akil and Salehpat through metaled roads. Other important road links with Sukkur district are:

► Road from Sukkur to Southern Punjab (Rahimyar Khan, Multan) via Pano Akil and Ghotki

► Road from Sukkur to Baluchistan via Shikarpur and Jacobabad

► Road from Sukkur to Khairpur via National Highway, Therhi

► Road from Sukkur to Larkana via Madeji, Naudero

► Road from Sukkur to Hyderabad, Karachi

3.5.1 Demographic Features of Sukkur City

According to Population Census Organization, Sukkur city had 190,551 inhabitants in 1981. The results of the last census conducted in 1998 showed that the incremental population growth of the city was recorded at 145,000 during 17 years (1981-1998). This growth rate is very slow in comparison with Karachi and Hyderabad city. The reason is that the pace of economic development activities in Sukkur and other secondary cities are negligible. The investors are not interested to invest in the industries; the provincial government gives less priority to the development projects in these areas. The condition of housing and infrastructure is not satisfactory.

These reasons lead towards the migration of skilled and unskilled inhabitants to Karachi and Hyderabad cities for better earning and living opportunities. According to the projection done by researcher the city population will exceed one million in 2035. It is obvious that Sukkur city should strengthen its depleting local economic structure to cater to the needs of the present and future population. The estimated population of Sukkur city up to year 2035 is given in the Table 3.2. The Figure 3.11 presents the existing and projected population trends of Sukkur city from the year 1981 to 2035 year.

Table 3.3: Population Trends of Sukkur City, 1981-2035

Year	Population	Incremental Population
1981	190,551*	
1988	238189	47,638
1993	302977	64,788
1998	335,551*	32,574
2001	370784	35,233
2005	423,462	52,678
2010	500,024	76,562
2015	590,428	90,404
2020	697,178	106,750
2025	823,228	126,050
2030	972,068	148,840
2035	1,147,817	998,977

Source: Estimated by Researcher Based on Sukkur District Census Report 1998

Figure 3.11: Population Trends of Sukkur City, 1981-2035
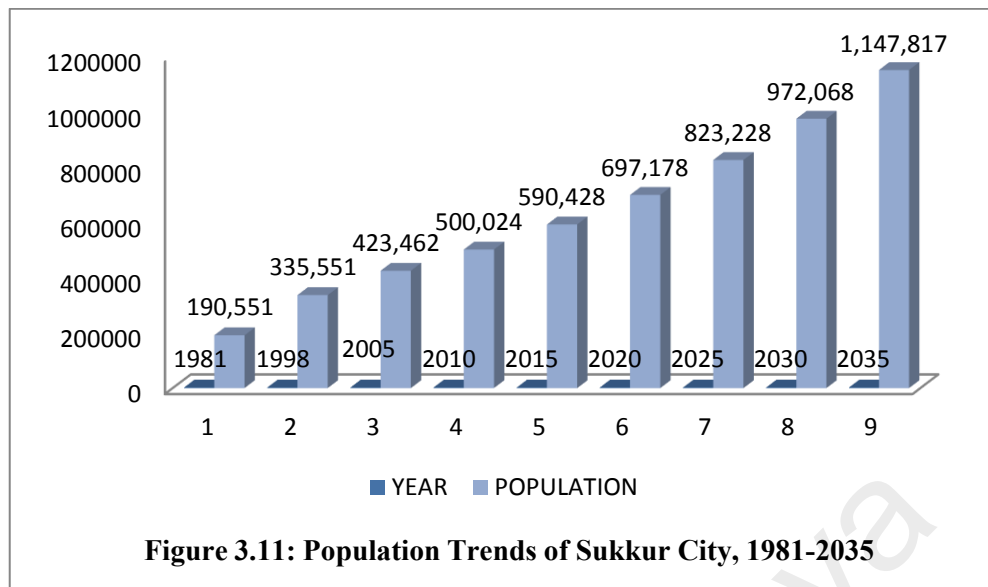
Source: Estimated by Researcher Based on Sukkur District Census Report 1998

3.5.2 Labor Force Participation, Employment and Unemployment Rates of Sukkur District and Sukkur City

According to the statistics provided by the Ministry of Labor and Manpower division (MLMD), Government of Pakistan, the research observed that only 28.11% percent of population 10 years and above of Sukkur district were employed in 1988. That percentage had increased to 30.28% in 1993 for Sukkur district. The data presented in Figure 3.12 reveals that the highest participation rate was in 1993 during research time period. However, it reduced to 27.94% in 1998 with a decrease of 2.34% in 5 years. Afterwards fluctuations were recorded in the percentage of employed person during 1998-2015. In 2015, 26.02% of population 10 years and above were employed in Sukkur District.

The unemployment rate which was 4.25% recorded in 1988 reduced to 3.93% the lowest in the research time period) in 1993. The unemployment rate slightly increased to 0.07% (4.01%) in 1998, but then jumped to 6.07% in 2001 with an increase of 2.06% in 3 years. The highest unemployment rate in the district was during 2005-

2010 i.e. 6.14%. Whereas, the employed to unemployed ratio, which was 7:1 in 1988, had increased to 5:1 in 2015 for Sukkur district. The ratio of employed to unemployed population was highest during 2001 to 2010 (4:1) in Sukkur district. The lowest ratio was 7:1 in 1988 and 1998 (see Table in Appendix G.1).

Figure 3.12: Population Trends, labor Force Participation, Employment and Unemployment Rates of Sukkur District, 1988-2015
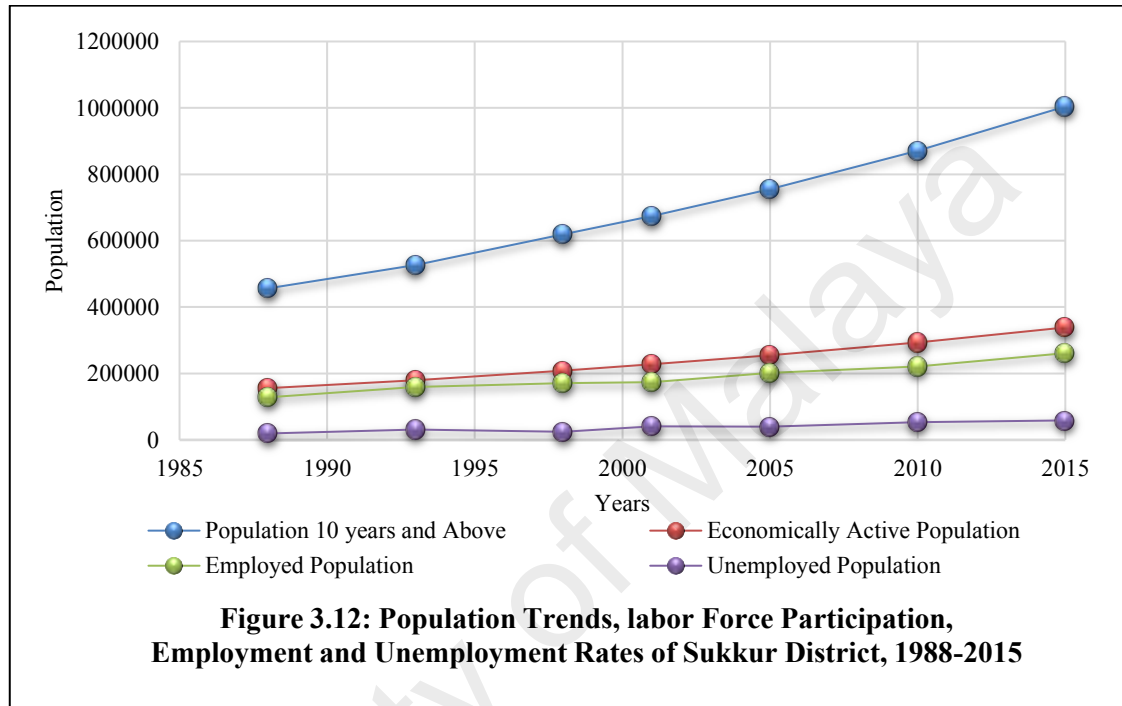
Source: Estimated by Researcher Based on Sukkur District Census Report, 1998

In case of Sukkur city, the statistics given by the Ministry of Labor and Manpower Division, showed that only 26.92% of population 10 years and above were employed in 1988. That percentage was increased to 28.26% in 1993 for the city. Then variation was recorded in percentage of employed population during 1998-2015. The percentage of employed population decreased to 27.1% in 1998 and further decreased to 25.62% in 2001. This reveals that a reduction of 2.64% employed population of city was recorded during 8 years. The Figure 3.13 reveals that the percentage of employed population again increased to 27.08% in 2005 with an increase of 1.46% in 4 years. In the year 2015, 28.88% of population 10 years and above of Sukkur city were employed. Actually the city had highest employment rate in the year 2015 and lowest rate in the year 2001 (see Table in Appendix G.1).

The unemployed percentage of the population was recorded 6.03% in 1988, which was decreased to 5.1% in 1993 but again increased to 5.7% in 1998 and 7.6% in 2001 with an increase of 0.06% and 1.9% during the said years respectively. The city experienced its highest unemployment rate of 9.85% in the year 2010 and lowest rate of 5.1% in the year 1993. In 2015, the unemployment percentage of the city was 7.35 percent. According to the provided statistics of the ministry, the city had its highest employed to unemployed population ratio of 3:1 in the years of 2001 and 2010 and a ratio of 4:1 in the years 1988, 2005 and 2015. The Sukkur city had its lowest ratio of employed to unemployed population of 6:1 in the year 1993 (see Table in Appendix E.3).

Figure 3.13: Population Trends, labor Force Participation, Employment and Unemployment Rates of Sukkur City, 1988-2015
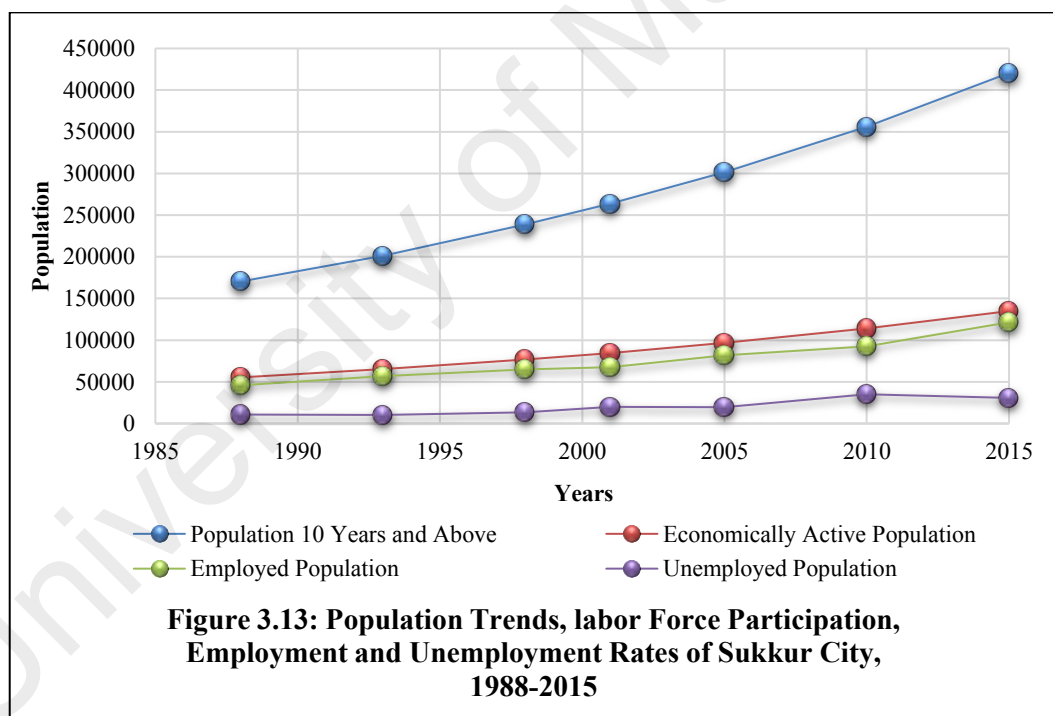
Source: Estimated by Researcher Based on Sukkur District Census Report 1998

The Table in Appendix G.1 also reveals that the percentage of employed population in the Sukkur district is better than Sukkur city. In 1988 when 28.11% of 10 years and above population of the district was employed, 26.92% population of Sukkur city was employed with a difference of 1.19 percent. The same trend was continued

during the remaining period too. The difference was 2.02% in 1993, 0.84 in 1998 and 0.14 in 2001. Afterwards the percentage of employed population of Sukkur city was higher in 2005 (0.34%), 2010 (0.62%) and 2015 (2.86%) than Sukkur district.

The rate of unemployment in Sukkur city is also higher than Sukkur district. The unemployment difference between Sukkur district and Sukkur city was 1.78% in 1988, 1.16% in 1993, 1.69% in 1998, 1.53% in 2001, 1.21% in 2005, 3.71% in 2010 and 1.51% in 2015 (see Appendix G.1). The reason behind this higher rate of unemployment is that the rural inhabitants of Sukkur district has farming and fishing opportunities for sustenance, whereas the industrial development in the city is not sufficient to cater the employment needs of the Sukkur city inhabitants.

3.5.3 Employed Population of Sukkur City and Sukkur District in Key Industry Divisions

The data provided by MLMD reveals that AFHF, CSPS and construction have maintained to be the major employment sectors of Sukkur district during 1988-2015. The statistics presented in Table (Appendix G.2) and Figure 3.14 show that AFHF sector was providing employment to 32.57% population of Sukkur districts in 1988, which decreased to 31.15% in 1993 and further decreased to 29.84% in 1998 and 28.89% in 2001. This shows a reduction of 1.42%, 1.31% and 0.95% jobs in the sector during 1993-88, 1998-93 and 2001-1998 time phases respectively. After that the share of AFHF sector increased to 2.46% during 2005-01 with a share of 31.35% in employment. This trend was continued in 2010 and the share further increased to 31.73% (2010), but slightly decreased to 32.3% in 2015. The next two major sectors are the CSPS and construction sectors, which provide daily wages employment opportunity to the inhabitants of Sukkur district. The CSPS sector had employed 31.17%, 31.61%,

32.21%, 33.45%, 30.26%, 29.85% and 28.4% population of the district in 1988, 1993, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2010 and 2015 years.
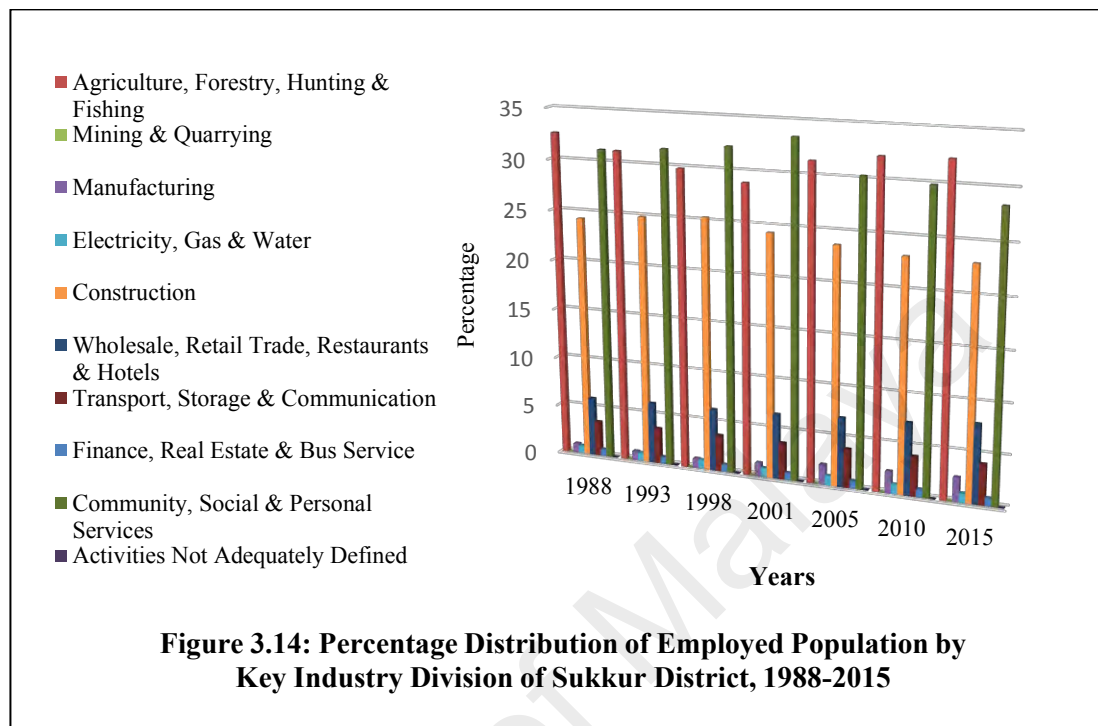
Figure 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Key Industry Division of Sukkur District, 1988-2015

Source: Ministry of Labor and Manpower Division, Government of Pakistan, 2015

The next major employing industries are the WRTHR and transport, storage and communication (TSC) industries. The statistics for the share of these industries are given in Table 3.4. The WRTHR industry has maintained a positive increase in these 27 years. The WRTHR industry has shown an increase of 1.98% during 1988 (5.96%) and 2015 (7.94%). The same was with the TSC industry. The TSC industry had a share of 3.56% in 1988, which elevated to 4.09% in 2015.

In case of rural areas of Sukkur district, the statistics of the MIMD shown in Appendix G.2 and Figure 3.16 reveals that AFHF industry had hold the position of major employment industry in rural areas of Sukkur district by employing more than 54% of the toe employed population throughout 27 years (1988-2015). Although the industry had reduced its share from 57.26% in 1993 to 55.93% in 1998 and 54.76% in 2001, but it never goes down from 54% share. The next major employment industry in

the Sukkur rural is construction industry. It share was 27.98% in 1988, which increased to 28.76% in 1993 and 29.15% in 1998 years. Afterwards a decline was observed in this industry. Its employment share, which was 28.54% in 2001 gradually reduced to 23.07% in the year 2015 with a decline of 5.47% employment share during 14 years (2001-2015). The next major employment industry in Sukkur rural areas is CSPS industry. Its share has shown a continuous increase from 6.76% in 1988 to 10.45% in 2010, but in 2015 its employment share 9.5% in Sukkur rural.

Figure 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Key Industry Division of Sukkur District Rural, 1988-2015
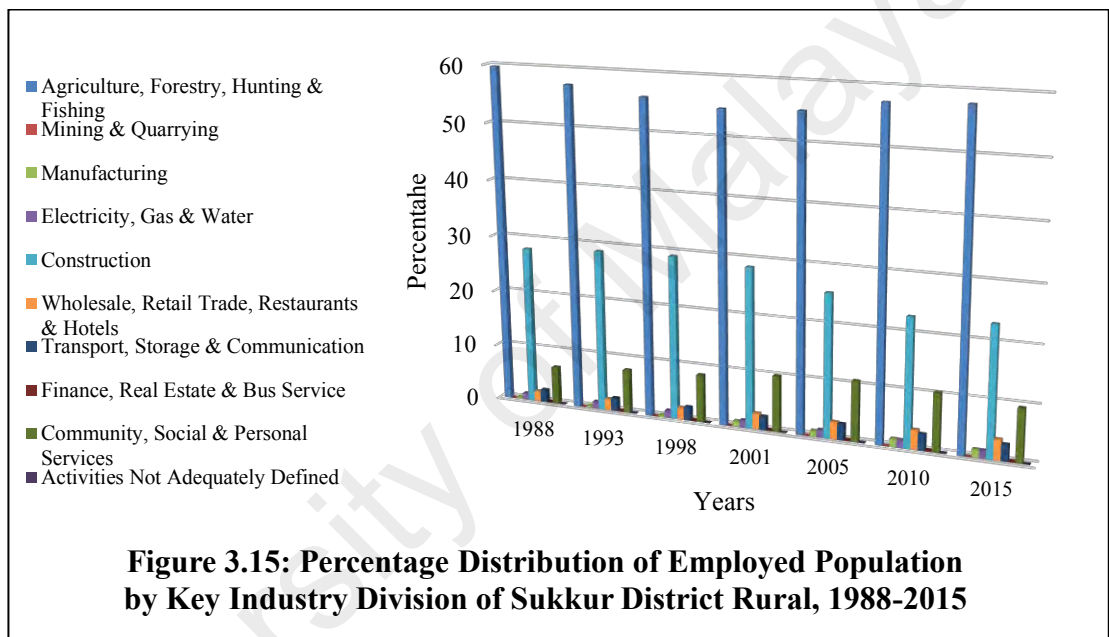
Source: Ministry of Labor and Manpower Division, Government of Pakistan, 2015

In case of Sukkur city, it is observed from the available data that CSPS industry has maintained to employ more than 50% employed population of the city (see Table in Appendix G.2 and Figure 3.16). Only in 2015, its share had slightly declined to 49.63 percent. The next major employing industry was construction industry by employing more than 21% of employed population in 1988. The construction industry was able to constantly have this share upto 2010. In 2015, the employment share of construction industry declined to 20.91% with a minor decrease of 0.52% from the share of 21.43% in 2010 year. Whereas, the WRTRH industry had shown growth potential during 1988-

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2015 time phase. This industry was holding an employment share of 9.98% in 1988, which gradually increased to 10.08% in 1998, 10.26% in 2001, 11.70% in 2005, 11.90% in 2010 and 12.14% in 2015. These statistics reveals that this industry is dynamically growing and still has the potential to grow.

The manufacturing industry has a small share of employment. The share of manufacturing industry which was 1.45% in 1988 had increased 3.88% in 2015 showing a growth of only 2.43% in 27 years. If the employment share of manufacturing industry of Sukkur city compared with urban Sindh, then the difference of employment was 26.33% in 1988, which still was 19.87% in 2015. From this difference it can be observed that the manufacturing industry of Sukkur city was unable to compete with urban Sindh. It is clear from the data that more than 74% of the employed population of Sukkur city was working in informal sectors (construction + CSPS) in 1988. This trend was continued throughout 27 years and the employment share of these two industries was 70.54% in 2015.

**Figure 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population
by Key Industry Division of Sukkur City, 1988-2015**
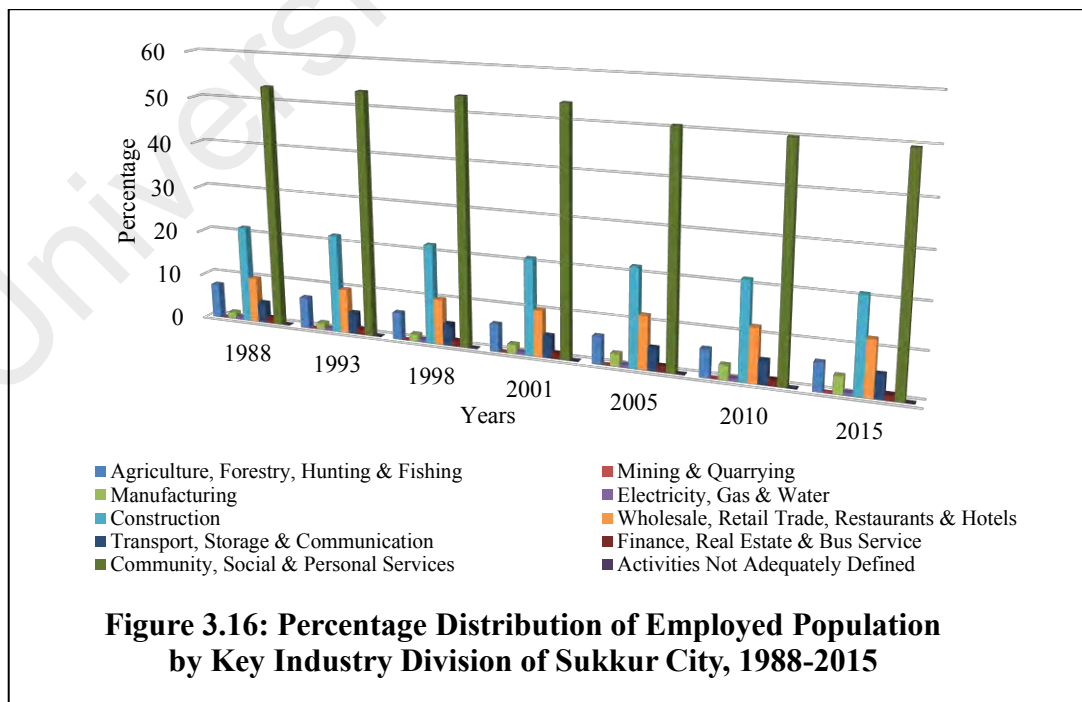
Source: Ministry of Labor and Manpower Division, Government of Pakistan, 2015

The research has concluded that Sukkur city and Sukkur district have a weak local economy in comparison to Sindh province and its urban areas. It is observed from the Figures 3.14, 3.15 and 3.16 that whenever the employment share of AFHF had decreased the share of employment in CSPS and construction industries had increased and vice versa. The reason can be that if the people do not have employment opportunities available in the formal sectors, they will work in the informal sector for their sustenance. It can be judged from the prevailing economic condition of the city and district that: : the Sukkur city has laggard economy than Sindh province; the Sukkur is unable to cater the economic needs of its local inhabitants and surrounding localities; therefore, the inhabitants of these cities and their surrounding rural localities migrate to Karachi and Hyderabad cities for the search of employment; the provincial and local governments are not taking initiatives to strengthen the local economic development of Sukkur city and Sukkur district. The next part describes the prevailing condition of agro-based, inland fisheries and wholesale retail trade restaurant and hotel industries in Sukkur city.

3.5.4   Prevailing Situation of Local Economic Sectors of Sukkur City

3.5.4.1 Agro-Based Industrial Development

There are two industrial estates in Sukkur city i.e. Sindh Industrial Trading Estate (SITE) and Small Industries Estate (SIE). The SITE Sukkur was established in 1963 over an area of about 1060 Acres. The Table 3.3 presents the types of industrial units in SITE.

Table 3.4: Types of Industrial Units in Production at Sukkur SITE Area, 2015

Name of Industry	Number of Units	Total Investment Capital	Number of Employees
Flour	6	3,05,00,000	192
Ice and Cold Storage	4	97,00,000	54
Beverages	2	1,30,00,000	95
Pulses	2	60,00,000	45
Vegetable Ghee and Cooking Oil	3	3,70,00,000	1580
Chemical	2	80,00,000	60
Re-Rolling	1	25,00,000	20
Food Processing	1	40,00,000	50
Cotton Seed Oil	5	1,90,00,000	111
Straw Paper Board	3	55,00,000	42
Cold Storage	2	97,00,000	52
Ice Cream	1	20,00,000	15
Food Industry	1	40,00,000	35
Biscuits	3	1,95,00,000	285
Rice	3	1,10,00,000	78
Poultry Farm	1	50,00,000	10
Soap Factory	3	28,00,000	31
Gata Factory	1	10,00,000	20
Saw Machine	3	20,00,000	15

Source: Sukkur Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2015

Various manufacturing units including ghee, oil, biscuits, soap, beverages, flour, straw paper board, poultry farm, dates, sulphuric acid, ice and cold storage has been established since then. According to Chamber of Commerce Sukkur, there are 49 units in production, 38 sick units and 36 vacant units. The SITE is providing employment to 3190 inhabitants.

The Small Industries Estate of Sukkur was established in 1964-65. The Small Industries Estate (SIE) Sukkur was set up over an area of 110 acres. The Estate is being managed by the Sindh Small Industries Corporation. The established and working industrial units in this Estate include; cotton seed crushing units, RCC pipes, paints and varnishes, biscuits, flour, rice husking, printing press, ceramic wares and light engineering. The Table 3.4 presents number of units in production in SIE.

Table 3.5: Types of Industrial Units in Production at Sukkur SIE Area, 2015

Name of Industry	Number of Units	Total Investment Capital (Million)	Number of Employees
Paints and Color	1	0.320	8
Cotton Waste	11	4.802	135
Agriculture Implements	2	0.768	36
RCC Pipe	4	1.640	68
Flour Mills	8	8.261	115
Furniture	1	0.566	22
Pulses	7	4.390	123
Rice Mills	3	4.418	56
Oil Mills	7	3.028	92
Spices Grinding	10	5.134	104
Plastic Bags	1	0.200	8
Printing Press	2	0.200	7
Iron Chain Manufacturers	1	0.162	6
Confectionery	2	1.784	20
Biscuits and Bakery	3	2.269	28
Soap Manufacturers	2	0.988	22
Tin Manufacturers	1	0.251	11
Salt Grinding	1	0.288	11
Poultry Farm	2	0.945	20
Poultry Feed	3	1.817	13
Herbal Laboratory	1	0.500	10
Saw Mill	1	0.800	8
Cotton Thread	1	0.168	13
Wood Work	1	0.575	10
Food Products	2	1.035	11
Air Coolers	3	1.284	33
Marble and Tiles	3	2.610	28
Ice Factory	2	0.816	22
Auto Rubber	1	0.481	8
Steel Furniture (Almari)	1	0.685	4
Auto Parts	1	1.348	10
Tin Container Manufacturers	1	0.870	5
Metal Container Manufacturers	1	0.590	10
Chemical Manufacturers	1	0.257	6
Plastic Manufacturing	1	0.345	6
Liquor Works	1	1.168	8
Vegetable Ghee and Oil	1	1.665	14

Source: Sukkur Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2014

Although wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, pulses and dates are the major crops of Sukkur district and its catchment areas. But dates processing industries are missing in SITE and SIE Sukkur. For rice processing there are only 3 rice mills in SITE and SIE

each. These two products are exported to other countries. Out of total 47 units in production only 18 are agro-based units in SITE. Whereas in SIE only 38 agro-based units are in production out of total 99 units. The thing which is needed is that more agro-based industrial units specialy for wheat, rice, dates and other food processing units should be established in SITE and SIE areas to cater the local and export demands. Both the industrial estates still have provision for extension.

3.5.4.2 Inland Fisheries

According to the Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Sindh, Sukkur is the main inland fisheries trading hub for Northern Sindh. The fish catch from Ghotki, Khairpur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Mirpur Mathelo and even some districts of Punjab province are brought in the whole sale markets of Sukkur city. The fish catch is then exported to Hyderabad, Karachi, Quetta cities and metropolitan cities of Punjab province. The Sukkur city and its catchment districts share more than 54% of total inland fish catch of Sindh province (Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Sindh, 2015). The Bachal Shah Ji Miyarhi, Imdad Miyarhi Achhyoon Kubyoon and Shariffabad are the main fish catching sites in Sukkur city (Sukkur Municipal Corporation, 2014). Through personal visits to these sites and questions asked from the fisherman communities, the research find out that up till now the post harvesting facilities are still missing at these fish catching sites. The farmers are using the traditional ways to catch the fish. Due to the absence of post harvesting facilities and negligence of local and provincial government, many fishermen were forced to change their traditional profession.

3.5.4.3 Important Tourist Sites in Sukkur City

Sukkur is the land of Sufi and saints. According to Sindh Tourism Development Corporation, there are around 2,000 shines, forts and other historical places in Sukkur district for Muslims and Hindus. Even the industrial area of Sukkur city has an archaeological site of Lakhueen-jo-Daro. The site was excavated in 1994. The existence of the site in Sukkur has revealed that Sukkur city is one of the oldest living city in the world. The Lakhueen-jo-Daro has the origin of 2400 BC or may be even further back in time. This site is contemporary to Mohenjo-Daro, which is one of the most ancient civilizations of the world.

There are many shrines scattered in different parts of the city and on small island of River Indus. Many believers visit frequently specially on Fridays. The most famous among them are tomb of Khowaja Khizr (Zinda Pir), Adam Shah Ji Takri, Syed Khairuddin Shah (Jeay Shah), tomb of Pir Saddardin Shah Badshah and tomb of Shaikh Sheehun Badshah are most famous among them. The tonb of Khowaja Khizr is visited by both Muslims and Hindus for religious purposes. The remaining shrines are the holy places for Muslim communities. However, the Archeological Department has not taken any conservational measures for this site. The Figure 3.17 presents some of the important cultural and tourist sites in Sukkur city.

Due to mismanagement, lack of landscape and other infrastructure facilities and detiorated condition of these sites very few people visit these sites. Otherwise, Sukkur city as being a regional hub for social and economic activities of Sukkur region should have greater number of visitors on these tourist sites. It's time for Archeological Department, Sindh Tourism Development Corporation and Sukkur Municipal Corporation to take notice of these deficiencies. The provincial and local governments

should also initiate spatial development strategies in their plans and programmes for the sustainable utilization of this rich cultural and economic resource.

Muhammad Bin Qasim Mosque	Top View of Satiyan-jo-Asthan	Minaret of Mir Masoom Shah
Sadh Belo	Bukkur Fort	Tomb of Khowaja Khizr (Zinda Pir)
Adam Shah Ji Takri Shrine	Sukkur Barrage	Lab-e-Mehran Park Sukkur City

Figure 3.17: Important Historical and Tourist Sites in Sukkur City

3.5.4.4 Wholesale and Retail Markets in Sukkur City

Sukkur city is the main trading hub in Northern Sindh for the purchase and sale of fish, dates, grain and other agro-based products. There are five wholesale and retail markets for agriculture and fish produce. These markets employ 3,000 employed

population of Sukkur city (Sukkur Municipal Corporation, 2015). The Table 3.5 presents the details about the wholesale and retail markets and their number of shops.

Table 3.6: Number of Dates and Fish Shops in Sukkur City

S. No	Types of Retail Markets	Types of shops		No of shops
1.	Aga Qadir Dad Retail Market	Total		200
		i.	Dates shops (Dates Season)	200
		ii.	Dates Off Season	200
		a.	Coriander Seeds Shops	90
		b.	Peanuts Shops	75
		c.	Sunf Shops	35
2.	Qasim Fish Wholesale Market	Fish Shops		8
		Others		4
3.	Sabzi Mandi Retail Market	Meat and Vegetable shops		152
4.	Victoria Retail Market	Fish		65
		Meat		32
		Fruits and Vegetable		168
		Total		265
5.	Grain Market	Total shops		130
		Storage areas		100

Source: Sukkur Municipal Corporation, 2015

The Aga Qadir Dad retail market of Sukkur city is the largest dates market of Asia (SMEDA, 2014). Northern Sindh and neighboring Baluchistan province of Pakistan have climate suitable for the cultivation of dates. Therefore, the good quality dates from all over Sukkur district, its neighboring districts like Khairpur, Sikarpur, Ghotki, Kashmore and Larkana and Baluchistan province are brought to Aga Qadir Dad market for sell. The dates are than exported to Karachi, Southern Districts of Sindh, Punjab and KPK provinces of Pakistan. These dates are also exported to Australia, Malaysia, America, Canada and other countries of the world. In the dates season (June-October), only the dates business takes place in those shops. In dates off season (November-May) the business of peanuts, coriander seeds and sunf is undertaken in this market (SMEDA, 2014; Field Survey by Researcher, 2015).

Sukkur district and its surrounding districts climate is also very suitable for the cultivation of rice, wheat, pulses and vegetables which is exported to other parts of Sindh province and countries of the world. The Qasim fish wholesale market, Victoria retail market and Sabzi Mandi markets are the fish, vegetable, fruits and meat markets of Sukkur city. The Grain market is for the trade of wheat, rice, pulses, cotton and other agriculture produce (SMEDA, 2014). The markets are the trading hub all are these varieties.

3.6   Conclusion

It is concluded from the first part of the chapter that after independence, Pakistan was mostly ruled by the military regimes. Even the political governments were changed rapidly on the willingness of the army and bureaucrats. That had badly affected the planning system of Pakistan. Eleven five years development plans have been developed after independence, but due to political reasons only eight were lunched and implemented. There is absence of town planning legislation at national level, due to which the development and implementation of master plans are still a confusing task.

The second part had given an overview about Sindh province, discussed the spatial distribution of cities and key employment industries of Sindh province. The province has more than 20 secondary cities like Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah, Kashmore, Jacobabad, etc. Sukkur city, which is the largest secondary city of Sindh province, share only 2.18% urban population of Sindh province. Although it is the main trading hub for Northern Sindh, however the city is still unable to economically flourish itself. The AFHF, manufacturing and WRTRH are the major employment industries of Sindh province and its urban areas, but have a weak local economic structure in Sukkur city. Considering those factors, the research had decided to conduct this study. The next chapter discusses the research methodology employed for the current study.

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1.   Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the methodology selected to answer the research question and to achieve the research objectives, and of the conceptual framework developed in Chapters 1 and 2. The chapter outlines the research paradigm that defines the theory of knowledge embedded in the theoretical perspective; the philosophical assumptions that lie behind the research methodology; the research strategy that defines the nature of the relationship between the research and theory; and the methods used for data collection.

4.2   Research Design

A research design is a detailed plan that includes guidelines for all the research-related activities of the researcher. Therefore, the central aspect of any research design is to provide the specification of the data to be gathered and to describe how the data will be processed and analysed (Saunders et al., 2009; 2012; Denzin and Lincoln, 2011; Creswell, 2014). The research design also justifies the selection of the research philosophy, research approaches, methods of data collection, sources of information, sampling techniques and time horizons (Easterby-Smith et al., 2008; Robson, 2011; Saunders et al., 2009; Creswell and Plano Clark, 2011).

The type of research design can be divided based on the methods of data collection, the time dimension, the researcher's participation and the purpose of the study (Bloomberg and Volpe, 2012). However, the most widely used type of research design is based on the purpose of the study (Saunders et al., 2009). Three types of research design namely, exploratory, descriptive and explanatory, are based on the study's purpose (Chisnall, 2001; Saunders et al., 2009). The exploratory study is a

valuable way to reveal more insights and ideas to discover the real nature of the issue (Robson, 2011; Saunders et al., 2009). The descriptive study provides accurate knowledge about the persons, events and situations under study. The explanatory study develops a causal relationship between the variables (Saunders et al., 2009). The researcher can combine two or more designs according to the needs of the study.

The current study had combined exploratory and descriptive designs to diagnose the local economic development strategy gaps in national and local-level plans, their impact on secondary cities' economic sectors and employment, and, finally, the planning strategies required to overcome these gaps. For this study, the mixed-methods approach, involving quantitative and qualitative research methods and case study design, was employed. The following section describes the research philosophy and approach used for this study.

4.2.1 Research Philosophy

Some researchers argue that the question of research methods is of secondary importance to the question of which paradigm is applicable for research (Guba and Lincoln, 1994; Saunders et al., 2009). Therefore, the selection of the appropriate research paradigm is an important part of research methodology. There are three reasons for selecting a research philosophy, as claimed by Creswell (1998; 2003) and Grix (2001) are as follows. Firstly, the philosophy explains the methods and general guidelines for the conduct of the research. Secondly, it helps to determine the appropriate research design to explore the answers to the research questions. Thirdly, it helps the researcher to critically study the general and fundamental problems in a system and to determine how to improve them.

Four philosophical approaches are used in the social sciences, namely, post-positivism, transformative, social constructivism and pragmatism (Creswell, 2014). However, the important issue is not which philosophy is better than the others. Rather, the choice depends on the research questions that the study seeks to answer (Johnson and Clark, 2006; Saunders et al., 2009).

The current research is intended to determine the planning strategy gaps in the national five-year or three-year development plans and local master plans for the local economic development of the secondary cities of the Sindh province and their impact on local economic sectors and employment. The research is about development plans; therefore, the three approaches above are beyond the scope of this study. In pragmatism, knowledge arises out of actions, situations and consequences rather than antecedent conditions. Instead of focusing on methods, researchers emphasize the research problem. Therefore, a researcher applies all approaches integrating different perspectives to help collect and interpret the data (Tashakkori and Teddlie, 2010; Saunders et al., 2009; Creswell, 2014). Thus, pragmatism is the most suitable approach for this study.

4.2.2   Mixed-Methods Research

The use of mixed methods is a relatively new approach in the social sciences involving collecting both quantitative and qualitative data, integrating the two forms of data, and using distinct designs that may involve philosophical assumptions and conceptual frameworks (Tashakkori and Teddlie, 2010; Creswell, 2014). The core assumption of this form of inquiry is that the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches provides a more complete understanding of a research problem than either approach alone (Saunders et al., 2009; 2012).

The purpose of this study was to explore the planning gaps in national five-year or three-year development plans and master plans and their impact on local economic sectors of the secondary cities of the Sindh province. Therefore, the study employed the mixed-methods approach and followed its exploratory sequential steps. However, in this study, the mixed-methods approach used has a generic qualitative approach rather than a specific approach like ethnography or grounded theory (Lichtman, 2011). Table 4.1 presents the research objectives, research questions and suitable qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques. Figure 4.1 presents the research flow of this study. The research was distributed across pre-analysa, technical analysis and post-analysis phases (see Figure 4.1). The pre-analysis phase illustrates the methods used for data collection. The technical-analysis phase describes the list of methods employed for data analysis. The post-analysis phase presents the results, discussions and recommendations based on the analysis. Figure 4.2 presents the mental map used for the collection of data. This Figure illustrates the nature of the data collected, the type of methods used and the sources from which the information was gathered. The details about the methods employed for data collection and analysis are discussed in Sections 4.3 and 4.4 of this chapter.

Table 4.1: Research Design

Research Objectives	Research Questions	Data Collection		Data Analysis Methods
		Type of Data	**Methods of Data Collection**	
To analyse the planning strategy gaps in national development plans proposed for the economic sectors of secondary cities.	What were the strengths and weaknesses of planning strategies proposed in the national development plans for the economic sectors of secondary cities?	Qualitative (Secondary)	Document Review (Five-Year Development Plans 1988–2015)	SWOT Method (NVivo Software: Content Analysis)
		Qualitative (Primary)	Key informant interviews from stakeholders through Structured Interviews	
To analyse the gaps in master plans planning strategies suggested for local economic development of the secondary cities of the Sindh province.	How effectively have the planning strategies of master plans contributed to the local economic development of the secondary cities of the Sindh province?	Qualitative (Secondary)	Document Review (Sukkur Master Plans 1990–2015)	SWOT Method (NVivo Software: Content Analysis)
		Qualitative (Primary)	Key informant interviews from stakeholders through Structured Interviews	
To identify the problems of the main economic sectors of the secondary cities of the Sindh province and their impacts on local economic development.	What are the problems of the main economic sectors of the secondary cities of the Sindh province and their impacts on local economic development?	Quantitative (secondary)	Data collection through secondary resources and physical observation	Shift-share, location quotient and economic base multiplier analysis
To suggest a planning strategies linked to the local economic development of the secondary cities of the Sindh province.	What kind of a planning strategies should be proposed to achieve local economic development in Sukkur city and other secondary cities of the Sindh province?	Based on the conclusions from the literature review, analysis of the above objectives and suggestions of key informant interviewees.		

Source: Designed by researcher, 2014-15
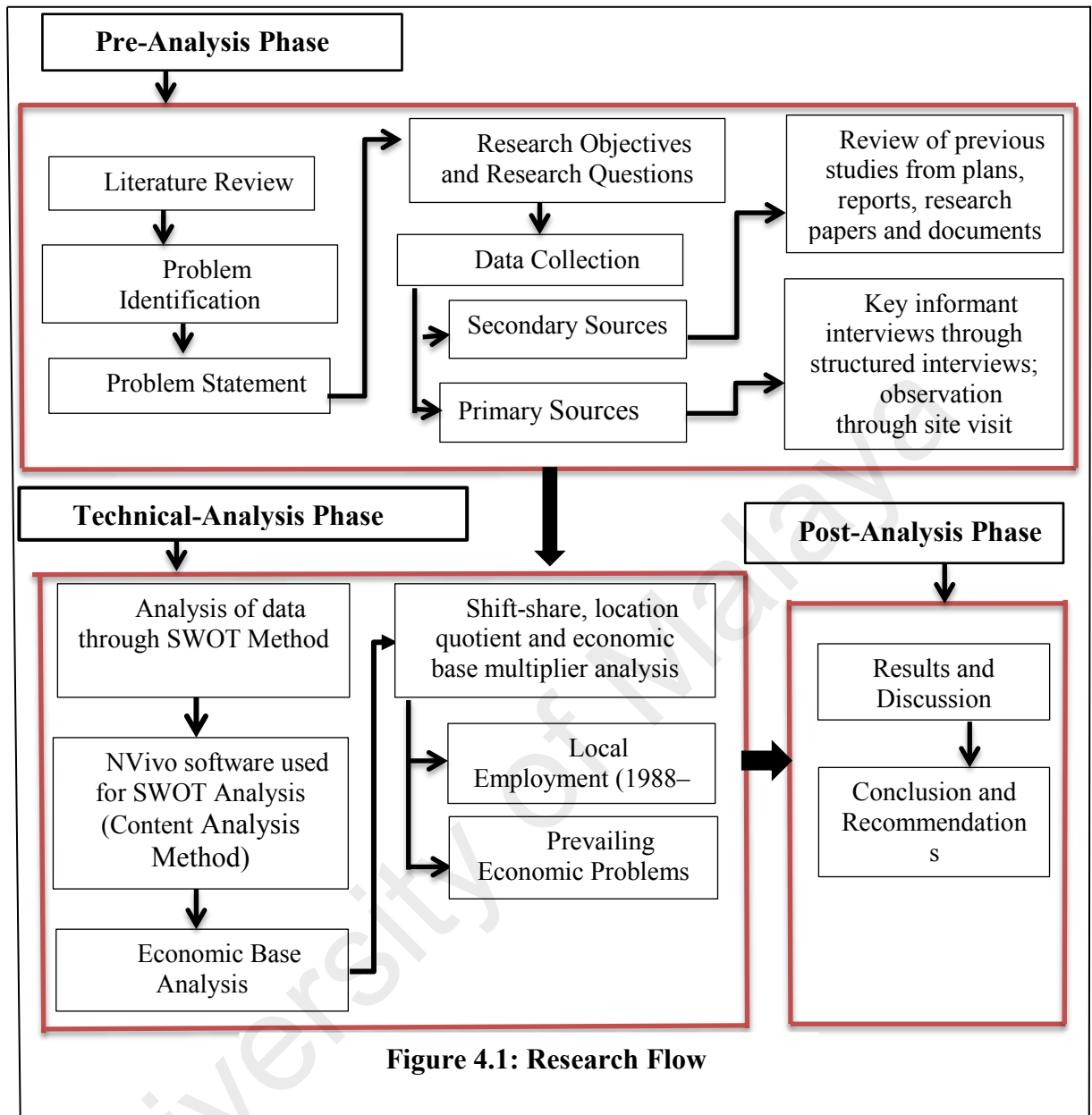
Figure 4.1: Research Flow

Source: Designed by Researcher, 2015
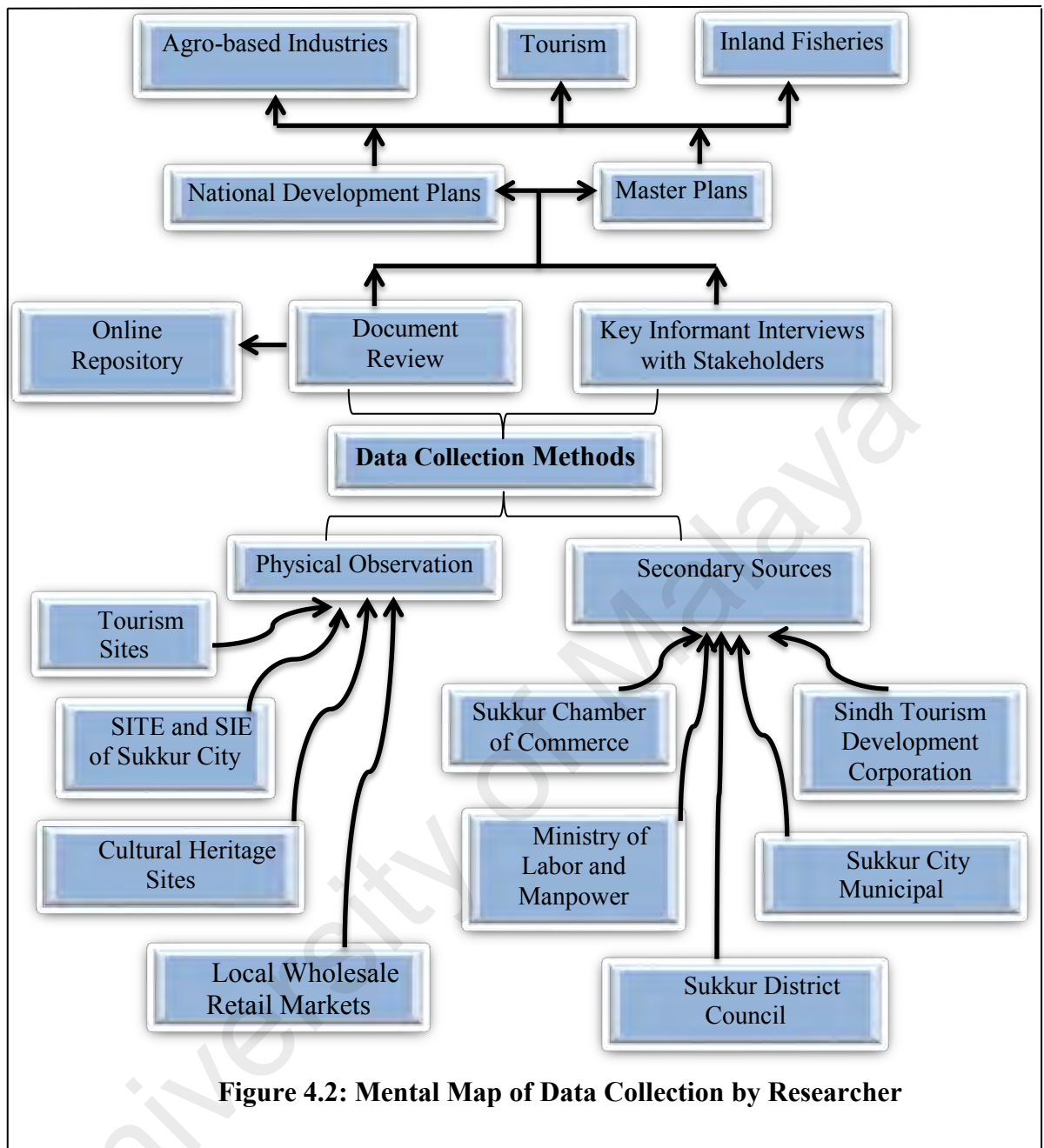
Figure 4.2: Mental Map of Data Collection by Researcher

Note: SIE=Small Industrial Estate; SITE=Sindh Industrial Trading Estate

4.2.3 Case Study Research

A case study is an empirical investigation of a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context using multiple sources of evidence (Gillham, 2000; Robson, 2002; Gray, 2013; Saunders et al., 2009; Yin, 2014). Cases are bounded by time and activity, with researchers collecting detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures over a sustained period (Stake, 1995; Yin, 2009; 2011). Pasto (2009)

claimed that case studies provide important insights for planning practice in the context of rapid economic, social and institutional change.

The main focus of the current study was to explore planning strategy gaps in the national and local development plans for local economic development of secondary cities. In this study, the secondary city is captured in real-life situations, based on the analysis of multiple empirical sources which are rich in this context (Robson, 2002; 2011; Yin, 2003; 2009; Saunders et al., 2009; Creswell, 2014). Therefore, the study adopted a case study strategy and Sukkur city, the largest secondary city of the Sindh province, was selected as the case study area.

4.3 Qualitative Research Method

This study, as a qualitative study, was envisioned to critically review the planning strategies proposed in national and local development plans prepared during 1988–2015. Therefore, the qualitative part of the study used the following methods for data collection and analysis.

4.3.1 Methodology for Data Collection

Qualitative research is expected to draw upon multiple sources of evidence to seek convergence and corroboration through using different data sources and methods (Bowen, 2009). Therefore, in the qualitative part, the study used the document review and key informant interview techniques of data collection.

4.3.1.1 Document Review

Document review is often used in combination with other qualitative research methods as a means of triangulation (Bowen, 2009). This method helps in gaining understanding, extracting and eliciting meaning, and developing empirical evidence. In

the document review method, the five-year or three-year development plans of Pakistan and the master plans of the case study area prepared during 1988–2015, were reviewed. Figure 3.2 (Chapter 3) presents the list of plans developed to date since independence at national and provincial levels.

The objectives of the research were to study the planning strategies gaps in the five-year or three-year development plans and master plans developed during 1988–2015. Therefore, the researcher reviewed the 7th Five-Year Plan, 8th Five-Year Plan, 10-Year Perspective Plan and 3-Year Development Programme (the only three-year development plan), the Medium-Term Development Framework (MTDF) and the Sukkur Master Plan (the only plan developed during the selected time period) to obtain in-depth information about these plans. The document review helped in designing the format of the interviews to be conducted with stakeholders from the selected economic sectors, and provided insight into the plans to develop the researcher's clear perception.

4.3.1.2 Key Informant Interviews

An interview is defined as a two-way conversation with the objective of collecting information (Chua, 2012). Researchers state that living practice is something more complex and ambiguous than technical skills and competence. Therefore, researching such practice can be beneficial in creatively representing research results and findings (Willis, 2000; Higgs et al., 2011). Higgs et al. (2011) claim that the community of practice is a vital means of providing in-depth information of what individuals do as practitioners. Key informant interviews are qualitative interviews conducted with members, leaders or professionals of specific communities, disciplines or groups. These community experts and professionals can provide firsthand knowledge and insight about the nature of the problems along with suggestions for remedies (USAID 1996; Pact, 2014). Taking these points into consideration, the researcher

selected the key informant interview technique to gather the opinions of experts about the planning gaps in the national five-year or three-year plans and the master plans for the case study area for agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism economic sectors.

4.3.1.3 Method and Size of Sampling for Interviews

The quality of a piece of research not only stands or falls by the appropriateness of the methodology and instrumentation but also by the suitability of the sampling strategy (Cohen and Morrison, 2011; Chua, 2012). Sampling strategies are divided into two main groups: probability and non-probability sampling. Probability sampling is the most appropriate for quantitative research while, for qualitative research, non-probability sampling is the most appropriate (Walliman, 2011).

The nature of the current research was to discover the planning strategy gaps in the national development plans and local master plans for agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism economic sectors. Therefore, for this purpose, the study employed the non-probability sampling technique (Chua, 2012). In this method, the researcher selected a group of respondents based on specific characteristics; subjects without those characteristics cannot be selected from the population. According to Chua (2012), the sampling size for this type of technique is 30 respondents whereas, according to USAID (1996), the key informant interviews should be conducted with 15–35 experts, selected for their knowledge and experience of the research topic/field. Therefore, taking these points into consideration, the study conducted a total of 90 structured interviews, with 30 respondents from each sector.

4.3.1.4 Interview Schedule

The structured interview technique was adopted for the key informant interviews. A structured interview technique emphasizes reliability by comparing the

accuracy of answers given by the respondents (USAID, 1996; Lichtman, 2011). Each respondent was asked the same questions. The purpose was to offer every respondent the same understanding of the research questions. These interviews also offer a more comprehensive view of an issue (Chua, 2012).

One interview format was used for the three different sectors (see Appendix B). The interview format was organized into six questions. In the first five questions, answers were sought on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the four provincial development plans and the master plan of the case study area. In the last interview question, the study invited input from these experts about remedial approaches which could help in tackling planning strategy gaps in the selected plans. The open-ended question format was used to invite detailed responses from the key informants about the plans. The open-ended question format permits respondents to answer freely and to provide in-depth information about the subject (Chua, 2012; Pact, 2014).

4.3.1.5 Key Informant Interviewees

A face-to-face interviewing method was used for conducting the interviews. This interviewing technique enables the facts, attitudes, priorities and other information to be obtained during the discussion with the respondent (USAID, 1996; Chua, 2012). Thus, the face-to-face interview method increases the validity and reliability of the data by ensuring the quality of the information obtained. The response rate is also high in this survey technique as the interviewer is present and can explain the nature and purpose of the questions (USAID, 1996; Chua, 2012; Pact, 2014).

The interviews were conducted with officials at a technical level (working from Basic Pay Scale [BPS]-17 to BPS-21) in the agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism

industries. Adopting the purposive sampling method, interviews were conducted with key informants working within the Sukkur city (the case study area) and other secondary cities of the Sindh province (see Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: List of Key Informant Interviewees

Economic Sectors	Designation	No of Interviewees
Agro-based	Director General, Agriculture, Sindh	2
	Director, Agriculture	5
	Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Sukkur	1
	Chairman, SITE, Sindh	1
	Chairman, SIE, Sindh	1
	Deputy Director	11
	Assistant Director, Agriculture	7
	Site Officer, SITE, Sukkur	1
	Site Officer, SIE, Sukkur	1
	Total	**30**
Inland fisheries	Director General. Fisheries	2
	Director, Inland Fisheries	1
	Deputy Director, Inland Fisheries	10
	Assistant Director, Inland Fisheries	2
	Operation Officer, Inland Fisheries	15
	Total	**30**
Tourism Sector	Director General, Sindh Tourism Department	1
	Director, Tourism Department	1
	Director, Archaeology Department	1
	Secretary, Sindh Tourism Development Corporation	2
	Managing Directors, Sindh Tourism Development Corporation	3
	Deputy Director, Sindh Tourism Department	2
	Assistant Director, NA Baloch Institute	1
	Managers, Sindh Tourism Development Corporation	10
	Managers, Archaeology Department	9
	Total	**30**
Total		**90**

Source: Work done by researcher, 2015
Note: SIE=Small Industrial Estate; SITE=Sindh Industrial Trading Estate

The list of officials for the agro-based sector was taken from the head office of the Government of Sindh's Agriculture Department, and Industries and Commerce Department, and Sukkur's Chamber of Commerce. For the inland fisheries sector, the

list of officials was taken from the Government of Sindh's Fisheries and Livestock Department. In the case of the tourism and heritage sector, the list from the Government of Sindh's Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Department comprised officials working in the Sindh Tourism Development Corporation, Sukkur's Archaeology Department and other secondary cities of the Sindh province (see Table 4.2).

The interviews were conducted with Assistant Directors, Deputy Directors, Directors and Director Generals (DGs) who worked at taluka (the administrative sub-division of a district), district, divisional and provincial heads. The purpose of involving differently designated technical officials working at different levels in different secondary cities was to obtain comprehensive evidence about planning strategy gaps in the development plans for local economic development and to avoid bias. The interview procedure was divided into three phases. In the first phase, the Assistant Directors were interviewed. In the second phase, the Deputy Directors were interviewed while, in the third phase, the Directors and Director Generals were interviewed. Figure 4.3 presents the key informant interview procedure of the study. Before each interview could commence, interviewees were asked to review and sign a consent form, with a copy attached in Appendix A. The list of interviewees with their designation and posting areas is provided in Appendices C.1, C.2 and C.3 for agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism sectors, respectively.

Figure 4.3: Key Informant Interview Procedure

Taluka Heads	District Heads	Divisional/Provincial Heads
Assistant Directors/Operation Officers/Site Officers posted in Talukas of Sukkur District	Deputy Directors/Operation Officers/Managers posted in Sukkur district and its surrounding districts	Director Generals/Directors/Chairmen
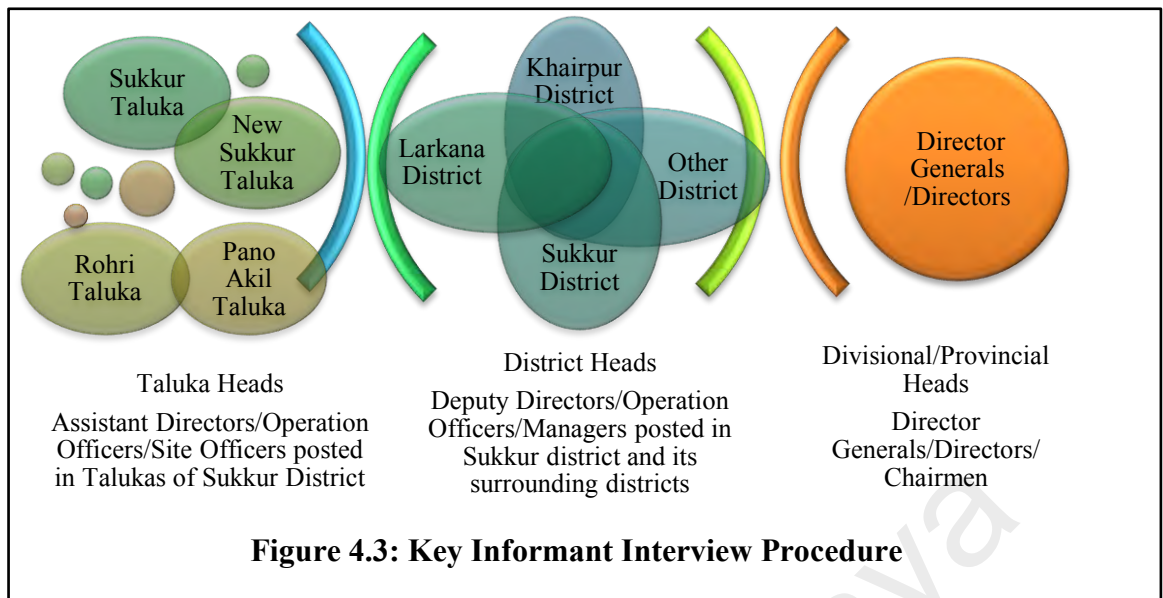
4.3.2   Analysis of Qualitative Data

For the analysis of the data collected through key informant interviews and the document review, the study used SWOT and content analysis methods. The views of key informants, as gathered in interviews, about the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the four development plans and the Sukkur master plan were analysed through the SWOT analysis. To avoid biased research results, NVivo 8 software was employed to process the data. NVivo is capable of managing, accessing and keeping a perspective on the entire data set without losing focus in relation to its richness, with this being the essence of qualitative research (Bazeley, 2007). In NVivo, the software content analysis method was employed to obtain the SWOT analysis of the plans.

4.3.2.1 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis is a useful analytical tool used in multi-disciplinary studies. The method has been used in community development, regional planning, soil management strategies, planning studies for metropolitan and secondary cities, education and even personal growth (Karppi et al., 2001; Tsenkova, 2011).

In the current study, the SWOT analysis sought to address the question of strategy formation from a twofold perspective: an external appraisal (of threats and opportunities in a plan) and an internal appraisal (of strengths and weaknesses in the plan). These two perspectives can be differentiated by the different degree of control attainable within each one (Karppi et al., 2001).

The study needed to interpret the views of respondents on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) about the agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism sectors of the national five-year or three-year development plans and Sukkur city master plan. NVivo 8 software was employed to process the data collected from the 90 key informant interviews, with 30 officials from each sector. Therefore, by using this technique, the research was able to successfully identify the threats and weaknesses in the prevailing planning structure and to suggest strategies to overcome them.

4.3.2.2 Content Analysis

Content analysis has long been used as an approach for analysing qualitative data (Gilgun, 2015). It involves the use of a wide range of analytical techniques to generate findings and put them into context (Miles and Huberman, 1984; Mayring, 2000; White and Marsh, 2006; Crowther and Lancaster, 2008; Stuckey, 2016).

The purpose of the study was to diagnose the planning strategy gap in the national and local development plans. The main categories and themes of the research were already clear to the researcher. Therefore, the deductive content analysis method was used for the interpretation of data in NVivo software. Deductive content analysis is a systematic and rigorous research technique to analyse data generated by a research study (Mayring, 2000; White and Marsh, 2006). Researchers (Kracauer, 1952; Weber,

1990; Gilgun, 2008) indicated that, in deductive content analysis, the researcher essentially decides in advance what is being sought and measured through qualitative research techniques, and then develops frameworks of classifications to assess the content of the data against these measures. Basically, the technique works on the principle that the clearer the topic, the greater the consideration of its importance (Crowther and Lancaster, 2008; Krippendorff, 2012). The current research adopted Mayring's (2000) steps model for the analysis of the qualitative data presented in Figure 4.4. Details about the analytical phases and coding structure of the study are provided in Appendix D.

Figure 4.4: Step Model of Deductive Category Application by Mayring, 2000
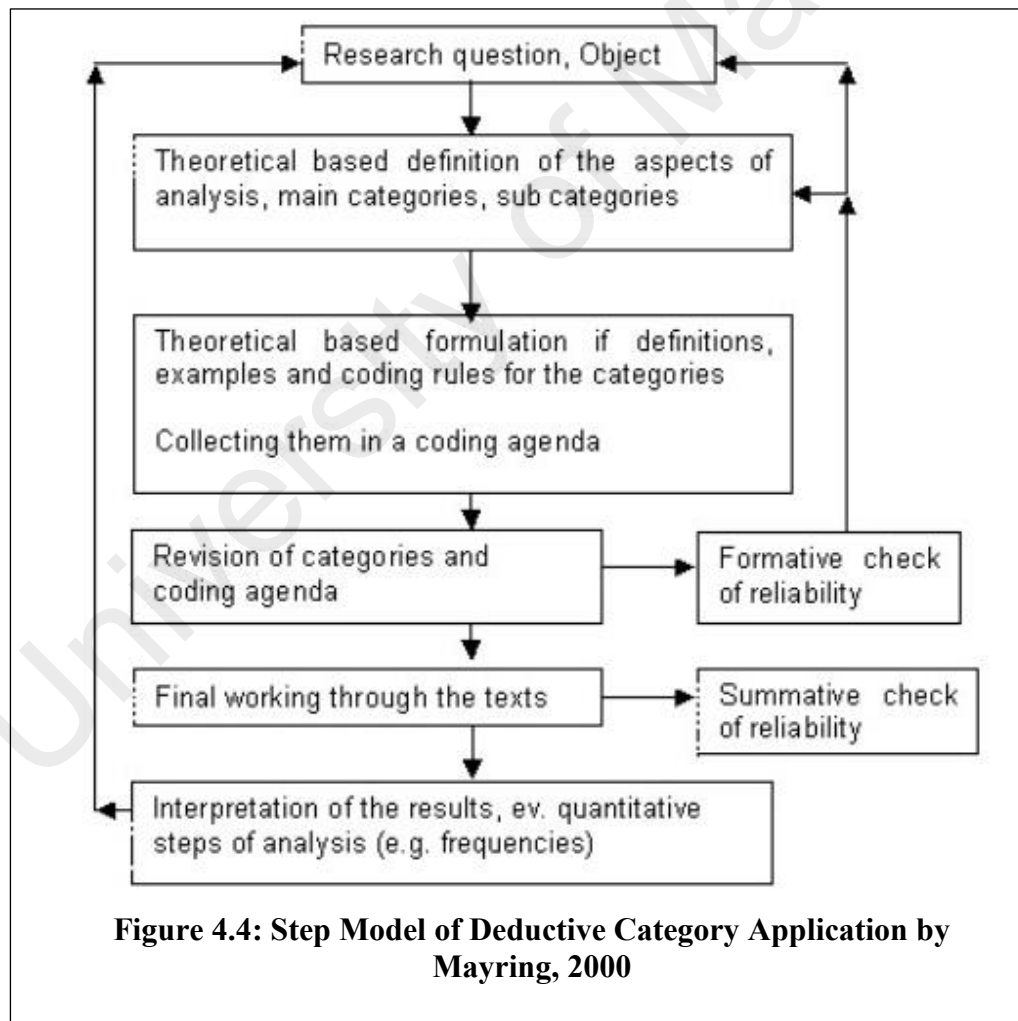
This study used quantitative research methods to investigate the impact of the national five-year or three-year development plans and master plan planning strategies

on the local economic sectors and employment structure of the case study secondary city (Sukkur city). To do this, the study employed economic base analysis.

According to Wang and Hofe (2007), economic base analysis is applicable for dealing with the evaluation of economic impacts and the decomposition of economic changes in selected key variables, such as employment or income of an area. Quintero (2007) and Thulin (2014) argue that economic base techniques are mainly used to explain and predict the overall growth effects of the local economy.

The state and local policymakers turn to economic base analysis to obtain better ideas for programs, strategies and policies to promote long-run local and regional growth (Herath et al., 2013; Thulin, 2014). Therefore, in the current study, economic base analysis helped in presenting the actual picture of the economic patterns and the economic crisis leading towards the weak local economic structure of Sukkur city and its surrounding rural population.

4.4.1 Methodology for Data Collection

In quantitative research, data can be collected through surveys, questionnaires or the utilization of pre-existing statistical data by using mathematical computational techniques (Aliaga and Gunderson, 2000; Babbie, 2010; Muijs, 2010). The current study employed secondary sources and physical observation data collection techniques to gather the required data.

4.4.1.1 Secondary Data Collection

According to Saunders et al. (2009), in comparative and impact research studies, secondary data are a very useful source for answering research questions and addressing research objectives. Researchers (Hakim, 1982; 2000; Dale et al., 1988; Robson, 2002;

Bryman, 2008; Saunders et al., 2009) have generated three classifications for secondary data: document-based secondary data, survey-based secondary data and a combination of these two, termed 'multiple source secondary data'. The current study employed multiple source secondary data collection techniques for this research. This data collection strategy is very useful for research questions which seek to find answers to past trends and the occurrence of changes over time, regardless of whether it is exploratory, descriptive or explanatory research (Kervin, 1999; Hakim, 2000; Saunders et al., 2009)

The data for the literature review were collected from research papers, theses, books and reports. The databases of the University of Malaya (UM) and Google were used to gather information about work done by other researchers and by organizations in other countries on secondary cities' development. Their reviews and conclusions on planning strategies for the local economic development of secondary cities were taken as reference material. This considerably helped the current study to establish a link between planning strategies and local economic development in secondary cities.

The economic sector employment data for Sukkur city, Sukkur district and the Sindh province during 1988–2015 were gathered from the Government of Pakistan's Ministry of Labor and Manpower. The data about the Sindh province's secondary cities; Pakistan's planning system; the number of visitors at cultural and tourist sites in Sukkur city; and the wholesale retail markets of Sukkur city were gathered from the following authorities:

1. Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh

2. Directorate of Urban Policy and Strategic Planning, Government of Sindh

3. Sindh Tourism Department, Government of Sindh

4. Sukkur Chamber of Commerce

5. Sukkur District Council

6. Sukkur City Municipal Corporation

These data helped in answering the fourth question and to achieve the fourth objective of the research.

4.4.1.2 Physical Observation

According to Denzin and Lincoln (2005), researchers study things in their natural settings, with the aim of making sense of or interpreting the phenomenon according to their contextual meaning and the users' understanding. Therefore, for physical observation, the researcher in the current study visited the existing wholesale retail and trade markets; tourism sites; important cultural heritage sites of the case study area; and the Small Industrial Estate (SIE) and the Sindh Industrial Trading Estate (SITE) of Sukkur city, also taking photographs of these sites to have a clear picture of the existing conditions of these local economic sectors.

4.4.2   Analysis of Quantitative Data

The current study used shift-share, location quotient (LQ) and economic base multiplier techniques of economic base analysis to reveal the employment trends in the major economic sectors of the case study areas, their areas of specialization and the ratios of basic and non-basic employment during 1988–2015.

4.4.2.1 Shift-Share Analysis

Shift-share analysis is a widely used economic base approach that assesses the past observed growth or decline of an industry i between two points in time (e.g., $t \rightarrow t$ n) (Thirlwall, 1967; Moore and Rhodes, 1973; Zhao et al., 2004; Spiezia and Wieler,

2007; Wang and Hofe, 2007). Researchers (Fother and Gudgin, 1982; Rondinelli, 1985; Holden et al., 1989; Rones, 2001) indicated that this technique periodically measures the distribution of benefits or the equitable share of an industry and/or area in regional growth by using employment or occupation data.

The purpose of the current study was to measure the equitable share of agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries (AFHF); and manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade hotel and restaurant (WRTHR) industries in the local economic development of Sukkur city. Therefore, the research used this analytical economic base method to obtain a clear picture of trends in local economic structure and employment during 1988–2015. The study obtained the national industrial share, industrial mix share, regional share and the calculation of the total change in employment in Sukkur city during 1988–2015.

4.4.2.2 Location Quotient Analysis

The location quotient (LQ) method is probably the most popular and widely used economic base analysis technique that assesses industrial specialization and clustering (Rondinelli, 1985; Wang and Hofe, 2007; Crawley et al., 2013).

After interpreting the data, if the LQ is greater than 1.0, this indicates that the local economy is self-sufficient and compatible with the benchmark region. On the other hand, if the LQ is less than 1.0, this means that the local economy is weak and requires efforts for it to be strengthened (Rondinelli, 1985, Wang and Hofe, 2007; Crawley et al., 2013). Therefore, the study employed the location quotient (LQ) analysis method to interpret the specialization of Sukkur city's economic sectors.

4.4.2.3 Economic Base Multiplier Analysis

The economic base multiplier is a ratio that measures the stimulus and the cumulative multiplier effect following the initial stimulus. Every economy can be divided into two sectors: a basic sector, which depends largely on conditions external to the study region, and a non-basic sector, which broadly depends on conditions within the region. In the case of employment, the employment multiplier measures the expected total employment change in the region following a change in basic employment. The multiplier thus accounts for two effects: the initial stimulus, or direct effect, and the multiplier, or indirect effect (Wang and Hofe, 2007). The study used this technique to study the basic and non-basic employment trends and the impact of the basic employment of Sukkur city on non-basic employment during 1988–2015.

4.5   Validity and Reliability

Validity and reliability are required in both quantitative and qualitative methods to ensure the trustworthiness of the results (Creswell, 1998). Researchers (Denscombe, 2007; Yin, 2009; Creswell, 2014) propose four tests (criteria) to enhance the research quality, namely, construct validity; internal validity; external validity; and reliability.

4.5.1   Construct Validity

Miles and Huberman (1994) observed that construct validity is the measure of the correctness of the constructs that have been established for the issues being investigated. At the initial stages of the current study, triangulation by theories was attained when conducting the literature review, through the integration of different streams of the literature on secondary cities, local economic development, planning strategies of development plans and planning systems as discussed in Chapters 2 and 3.

Construct validity is also based on the instruments used for data collection, and is used to determine whether they are appropriate for the research study. In the current study, construct validity was met by triangulation of the research methods as multiple sources of data were used. Triangulation by methodology (mixed methods) was achieved by integrating multiple data analysis approaches, such as SWOT, content, shift-share, location quotient (LQ) and economic base multiplier analyses, as discussed in Chapters 4 and 5.

4.5.2   Internal Validity

Internal validity is concerned with the application of different methods of data analysis to the issues being investigated. To link the appropriate data to the theoretical propositions and achieve internal validity, an analytical strategy is vital. Internal validity was achieved in this research in several ways.

Firstly, the careful choice of the research design enabled the choice of an appropriate research strategy and research methods. Secondly, providing research objectives for this study and advancing them through the literature review led to the research direction and focus.

4.5.3   External Validity

The extent to which the research findings can be generalized is termed 'external validity'. To establish external validity, the study undertook interviews with agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism officials working at the taluka and district levels of Sukkur district, with officials working at the same designation level in other secondary cities of the Sindh province, and with higher-level officials working at divisional and provincial levels. In the findings from key informant interviews, similar results were generally

found from officials of the agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism sectors, leading to the generalizability of the findings, within the context of this study.

4.5.4   Reliability

The entire research process was vindicated by the step-by-step justification of the adoption of each of the philosophies, approaches, strategies and methods within the scope of the research. The development of the methodological framework, discussed in the early stages of this chapter provided transparency, thus ensuring reliability. NVivo programming was used for the coding of results generated from the interviews conducted with agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism sectors officials, and the content analysis method was used to obtain the SWOT analysis of the five-year or three-year development plans and master plans in qualitative part of research. In the quantitative part of the study, triangulation occurred through shift-share, location quotient (LQ) and economic base multiplier methods. This demonstrated that the process and procedures of the study could be repeated with the same results, thus complying with the meaning of reliability.

4.5.5   Ethical Considerations for Key Informant Interviewees

Addressing ethical considerations is vital in qualitative research to safeguard and protect participants (Berg and Lune, 2004); thus, respondents in the current study were fully informed that they had the right to participate only if they so wished. In other words, participation was entirely voluntary. The choice to terminate the interview was also clearly spelt out, with this at the discretion of the study participant, without having to provide a reason. Even though no threat was foreseen from revealing respondents' identities, the purpose of the study and the anonymity of respondents were established so they had a clear understanding of how the information they revealed would be

treated. If it should become necessary to identify the respondent's identity, the number of those privy to the information would be restricted to stakeholders of the current research. The respondents were made consciously aware of these rights and were requested to sign an agreement form to that effect.

4.6   Conclusion

This chapter covered the ways and means adopted for data collection and analysis based on the research question and objectives. To achieve its four objectives, the study adopted the mixed-methods research approach by employing qualitative and quantitative techniques, along with a case study approach. The research instruments for the data collection were document review, key informant interviews, physical observation and multi-source secondary data.

For data analysis, the study used SWOT and economic base analysis techniques. The content analysis method was used in NVivo programming to obtain the SWOT of national and local development plans. For economic base analysis, the shift-share, location quotient (LQ) and economic base multiplier methods were employed to investigate periodical changes in the employment pattern in the different sectors/industries. The next chapter presents the results and the discussions generated after the systematic interpretation and analysis of the data.

CHAPTER 5: ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

5.1   Introduction

This chapter presents the results of data obtained from document review, key informant interviews, secondary resources and physical observation sources and analysed through SWOT, shift-share, location quotient analysis and economic base multiplier analysis methods. The Nvivo 8 programme was employed to process key informant interviews data and avoids biased research results. The content analysis method was employed in NVivo programme to get the SWOT of four development plans and Sukkur master plan.

This chapter presents the planning strategies gaps in the national five-year or three-year development plans and Sukkur master plans for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries, tourism sectors. The chapter also discusses the impact of these development plan's planning strategies on the local economic and employment structure, wholesale retail markets and tourist activities of Sukkur city. In the final part, the chapter describes the remedial approaches suggested by key informants to overcome those gaps in national five/three year and local master plans are described. The analysed results are further described in this chapter.

5.2 SWOT Analysis Results of National Five/Three Year Development Plans

During the study years, i.e. 1988-2015 four development plans were presented. The 7th Five-Year Plan (1988-1993), 8th Five-Year Plan (1993-1998), 3-Year Development Programme (2001-04) and Medium Term Development Framework Plan (MTDF) (2005-10). Therefore, the research had analysed these four development plans to answer the first research question and achieve first research objective.   The

interviews were conducted from the key informants of agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism sectors officials. Therefore, the results of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of these plans for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism sectors based on the responses of key informants and document review are presented in Appendix H.1-12. The key findings of the plans are discussed below.

5.2.1 Strengths of Five/Three Years Development Plan

This part is distributed into three categories: strengths for agro-based industrial development, strengths for inland fisheries development, and strengths for tourism development. The strengths of each development plan for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism development sectors based on document review and the responses given by the key informants of each sectors are described in Appendix H.1-12 in detail and discussed below.

5.2.1.1 Strengths for Agro-based Industrial Development

The 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans had presented a total of six strengths for agro-based industrial development in all four plans (see Table 5.1). The Figure 5.1 presents the cognitive map of the collective strengths of five-year or three-year development plans for agro-based industrial development.

Table 5.1: Content Analysis Coding Results for Strengths of Five/Three Year Development Plans for Agro-based Industrial Development

Strengths (Sub-Themes)	Development Plans	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Establishment of agro-based industries in secondary cities and rural areas	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	21	70
	3-Year Dev.	27	90
	MTDF	--	--
Establishment and up-gradation of textile and sugar industries	7th Plan	27	90
	8th Plan	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	--	--
	MTDF	26	86.67
Value addition in horticulture crops to compete in export markets	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	26	86.67
	3-Year Dev.	--	--
	MTDF	--	--
Development of technical assistance centres and organizations	7th Plan	28	93.33
	8th Plan	24	80
	3-Year Dev.	27	90
	MTDF	24	80
Improvement in legal and taxation system	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	27	90
	MTDF	29	96.67
Encouraging private sector investment in agro-based industries	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	27	90
	3-Year Dev.	--	--
	MTDF	--	--
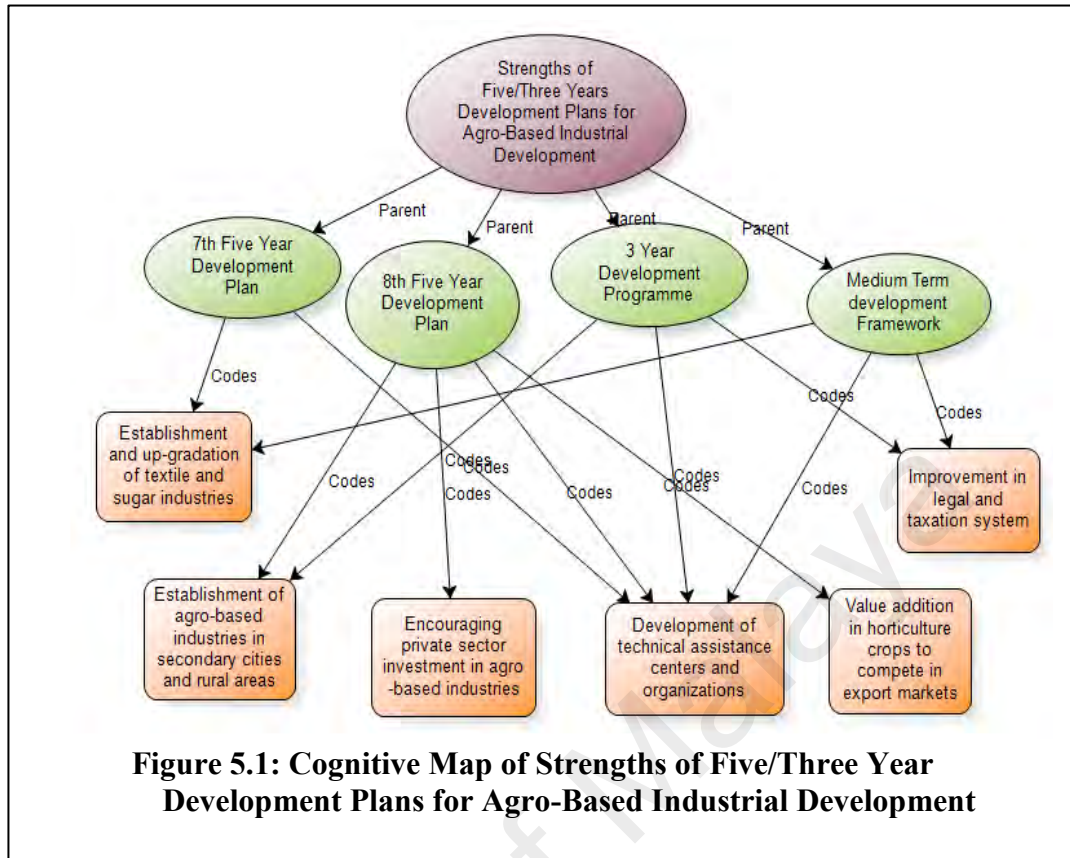
Figure 5.1: Cognitive Map of Strengths of Five/Three Year Development Plans for Agro-Based Industrial Development

The strengths of the national five-year or three-year development plans for agro-based industrial development include:

i. More than 70% key informant claimed that the 8th five-year development plan and 3-year development programme had presented planning strategies for the establishment of agro-based industries in secondary cities (see Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1). Both the plans had also presented strategies for the development of medium and small industries along with sugar and textile industries (ABICase14; 29). In this regard, the 8th five-year plan suggested for entrepreneur change by developing handicraft and agro-based small industries for women farmers (ABICase24; 7). Whereas, the 3-year development programme emphasized the establishment of small and medium scale labour intensive industries to increase employment opportunities (ABICase20).

ii.   According to the responses of more than 86% interviews, the 7th five-year development plan and medium term development framework plan, had suggested strategies for the establishment and upgradation of textile and sugar industries and introduction of value addition in sugar products for domestic and export purposes (ABICase6; 20) (see Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

iii.   About 87% agro-based key informant claimed that the 8th five-year plan was the only plan during 1988-2015, which had presented strategies for the processing, packaging, marketing and grading facilities for horticultural products to meet the requirements of export markets (ABICase8; 21; 28) (see Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

iv.   The results revealed that more than 80% key informant interviews responded that all four plans had presented strategies for the establishment of technical assistance centres to strengthen institutionalized dissemination of information about acceptable export design and suitable technologies (see Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1). In this regard, the 7th and 8th five-year plans suggested to strengthen the role of Provincial Small Industrial corporations (ABICase6; 11; 18). The 3-year development programme established Technical Support Centres, and Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) to provide technical assistance to small and medium industries (ABICase7; 9; 29). Whereas, the MTDF had suggested the establishment of Technology Support Centres in industrial areas for upgradation in technology and business skills (ABICase16; 18; 22).

v.   More than 90% officials responded that the 3-year development programme and MTDF were the two plans, which also suggested that there should be improvement in legal and taxation system (see Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1). The 3-

year development plan had given exemption of 10% customs duties from agro-based industries (ABICase5; 15). Whereas, the MTDF had suggested that institutional, legal, taxation framework should be improved (ABICase4; 10; 23).

v.   The results shows that 90% agro-based key informant responded that the 8th five year development plan was the only plan, which came up with the strategy of encouraging private sector investment in agro-based industries in backward regions (ABICase22) (see Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1). The local and foreign investors were invited to establish export industries (ABICase3; 12).

5.2.1.2 Strengths for Inland Fisheries Development

The 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans had presented a total of five strengths for inland fisheries development in all four plans (see Table 5.2). The Figure 5.8 presents the cognitive map of the collective strengths of five-year or three-year development plans for inland fisheries development.

Table 5.2: Content Analysis Coding Results for Strengths of Five/Three Year Development Plans for Inland Fisheries Development

Strengths (Sub-Themes)	Development Plans	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Strengthening research, extension and education services	7th Plan	24	80
	8th Plan	28	93.33
	3-Year Dev.	27	90
	MTDF	26	86.67
Aquaculture development projects for inland fisheries	7th Plan	25	83.33
	8th Plan	26	86.67
	3-Year Dev.	23	76.67
	MTDF	21	70
Development of post-harvesting facilities	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	25	83.33
	3-Year Dev.	24	80
	MTDF	23	76.67
Improving fishermen linkage	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	24	80
	3-Year Dev.	25	83.33
	MTDF	--	--
Reforming of legal, taxation system	7th Plan	23	76.67
	8th Plan	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	24	80
	MTDF	--	--
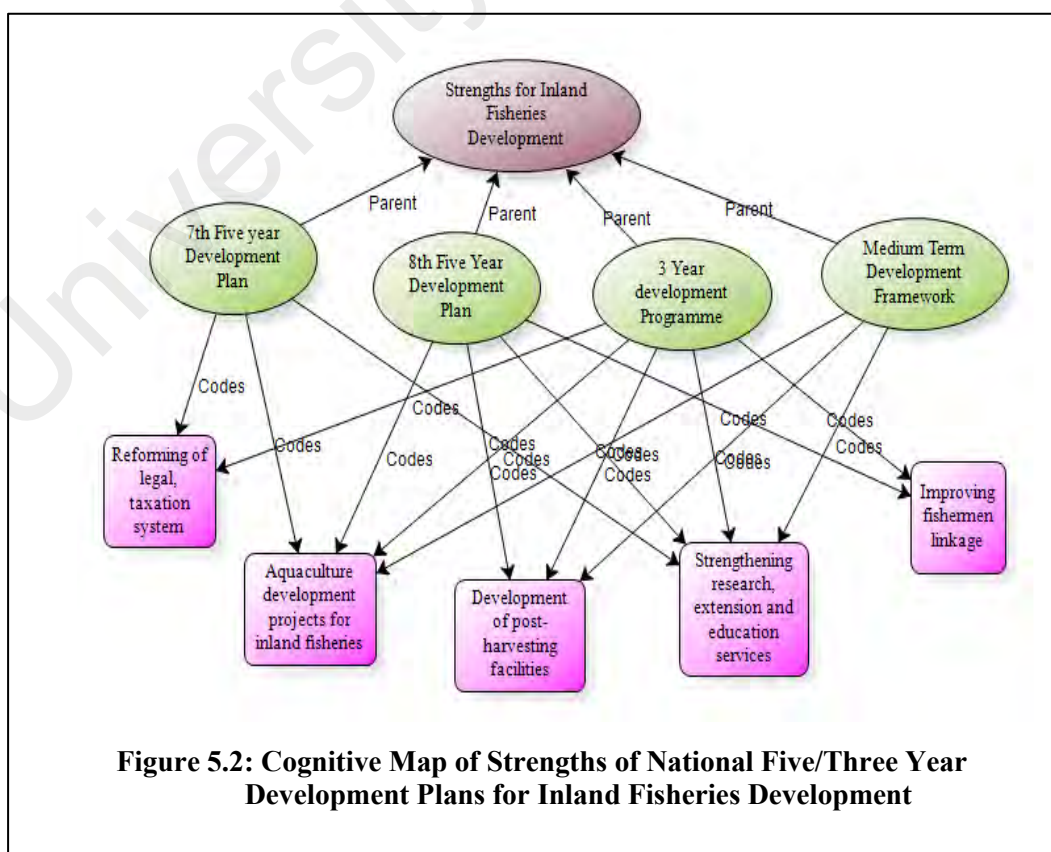
Figure 5.2: Cognitive Map of Strengths of National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Inland Fisheries Development

The strengths of the national five-year or three-year development plans for inland fisheries development include:

i. More than 80% fisheries officials gave response that all the four plans had suggested the strengthening of research, extension and education facilities for inland fisheries development (see Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2). The 7th and 8th five-year plans suggested upgradation of research and extension services to disseminate technology in fishermen (IFICase6; 19; 25). The 3-year development programme suggested research on stock assessment, migratory pattern, and biological studies of fisheries for sustained exploitation of this traditional resource (IFICase10; 11). Whereas, the MTDF plan recommended strengthening of aquaculture research and extension services for inland fisheries development (IFICase21; 23).

ii. The results reveals that more than 70% inland fisheries key informant claimed that all the four development plans had suggested that aquaculture development programmes should be initiated in different cities of Sindh province (see Table 5.2 and Figures 5.2). The 7th five-year plan had suggested the development of inland fisheries resources to enhance production for export purposes (IFICase15; 22; 30). The 8th plan presented the strategy for the renewal of existing inland fish hatcheries (IFICase5; 8; 19). The 3-year development programme had suggested the development of new fish catching centres at different places (IFICase12; 15; 23). The MTDF suggested the development of new hatcheries for inland fisheries in every province (IFICase6; 15).

iii.   More than 76% inland fisheries officials responded that the 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and MTDF were the three plans, which had also suggested strategies for the introduction of post harvesting facilities to strengthen inland fisheries resources (see Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2). The 8th plan had suggested the introduction of chilling facilities in the fishing boats (IFICase8; 17; 20). The 3-year development programme suggested provision of chilling/refrigeration system in traditional boats with the assistance of SMEDA (IFICase1; 6; 16; 21). Whereas, MTDF also suggested improvements in post-harvest handling like chilling, refrigeration, preservation, and hygienic conditions (IFICase3; 9; 29).

iv.   The results reveals that more than 80% interviewees of inland fisheries sector claimed that the 8th five-year development plan and 3-year development programme had suggested the strategies for the strengthening of fishermen linkage (see Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2). In this regard, both the plans come up with the strategy of formation of growers association to strengthen marketing and other services (IFICase4; 13; 20).

v.   More than 76% officials also claimed that the 7th five-year plan and 3-year development programme were the two plans, which come up with the strategies of legal and taxation system (see Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2). The 7th plan had given the facility of free import for equipments and machinery for fish processing units (IFICase8; 14; 25). The 3-year development programme was the first development plan, which passed the legislation to prohibit discharge of industrial effluence in rivers to increase fish production (IFICase5; 22).

5.2.1.3 Strengths for Tourism Development

The 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans had presented a total of four strengths for tourism development in all four plans (see Table 5.3). The Figure 5.3 presents the cognitive map of the collective strengths of five-year or three-year development plans for tourism development.

Table 5.3: Content Analysis Coding Results for Strengths of National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Tourism Development

Strengths (Sub-Themes)	Development Plans	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Development of tourist sites	7th Plan	25	83.33
	8th Plan	23	76.67
	3-Year Dev.	25	83.33
	MTDF	26	86.67
Improvement and expansion of institutional support services	7th Plan	28	93.33
	8th Plan	29	96.67
	3-Year Dev.	--	--
	MTDF	27	90
Preserving and restoration of heritage sites	7th Plan	27	90
	8th Plan	29	96.67
	3-Year Dev.	26	93.33
	MTDF	27	90
Sites are to be given to private sector for BOT (built transfer)	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	27	90
	MTDF	25	83.33
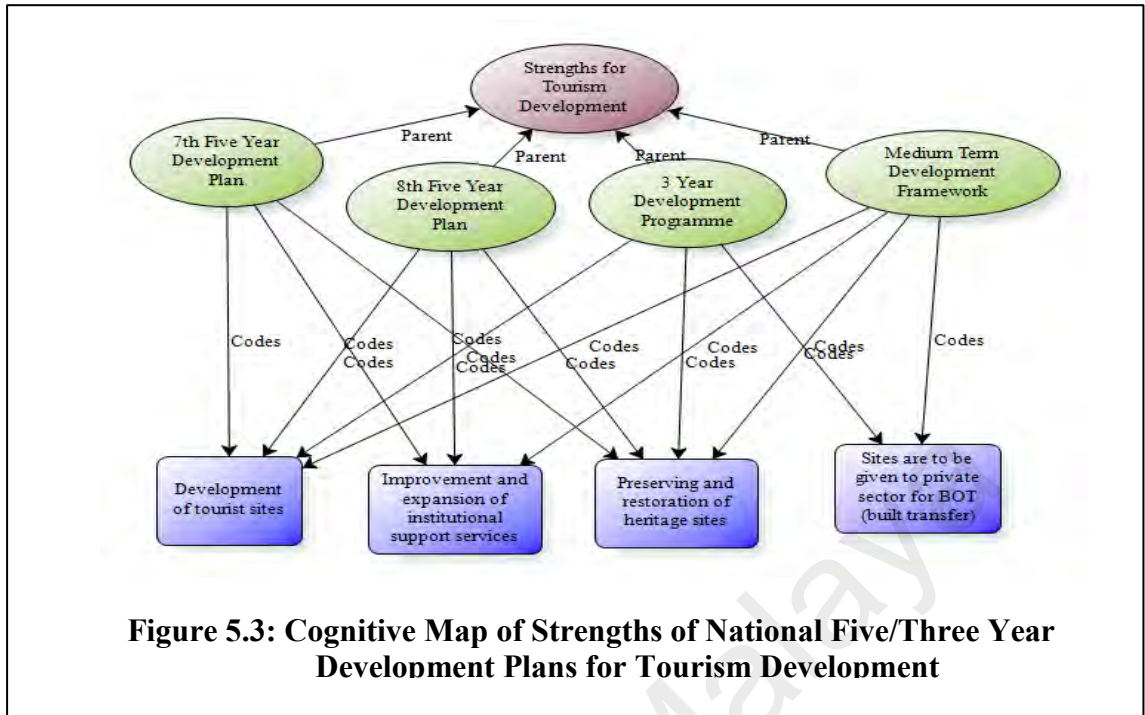
Figure 5.3: Cognitive Map of Strengths of National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Tourism Development

The strengths of the national five-year or three-year development plans for inland tourism development include:

i. The results reveals that more than 76% of the key informant interviews from tourism sector responded that all the four plans had suggest the development of tourist sites (see Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3). The 7th and 8th five-year plans had proposed the development of new tourist sites to generate more local and foreign tourists (TDICase1; 9; 18). The 3-year development programme had proposed development of 4 tourism clusters by 2004 and 18 clusters by 2012 (TDICase4; 15). Whereas, the MTDF plan had presented the strategy of developing bonded zones for foreign tourists with boarding, lodging, and entertainment facilities (TDICase3; 14; 21; 23).

ii. More than 93% interviewees were of the opinion that the 7th and 8th five-year plans had also proposed to strengthen the research and extension services (see Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3). The 7th plan suggested to initiate a programme of

collaboration with foreign research institutions to expand the scope of excavation of sites with particular reference to the Islamic period (TDICase9; 11; 16; 21). Whereas, the 8th plan had suggested for the establishment of National Funds to create awareness about the importance of heritage preservation (TDICase5; 18; 23; 29).

iii. More than 90% tourism key informant claimed that all the four plans had proposed to preserve and restore cultural heritage sites and buildings (see Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3). However, the MTDF was the only plan, which had planned to develop religious tourism clusters in Thatta and Sehwan cities of Sindh province (TDICase4; 12; 28).

iv. More than 83% respondent claimed that the 3-year development programme and medium term development framework had presented the strategies of private sector involvement in tourism development (see Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3). Both the plans had suggested to lease or rent the tourist sites to private sector for better tourism management (TDICase5; 12; 17; 24).

5.2.2 Weaknesses of National Five/Three Year Development Plans

The analysis of the gathered data revealed four types of planning strategies weaknesses in 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans were found. Those were weaknesses for agro-based industrial development, weaknesses for inland fisheries development, weaknesses for tourism development, and weaknesses in planning system. The details about the types of weaknesses in each plan for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism sectors based on document review and the responses of the key informant interviewees are described in Appendix F.1-12. The weaknesses for agro-based industrial, inland

fisheries and tourism development and weaknesses of planning system are discussed below.

5.2.2.1 Weaknesses for Agro-Based Industrial Development

The results revealed three types of weaknesses in 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans specifically for agro-based industrial development (see Table 5.4). The Figure 5.4 presents the cognitive map of the weaknesses of national five-year or three-year development plans for agro-based industrial development.

Table 5.4: Content Analysis Coding Results for Weaknesses of National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Agro-Based Industrial Development

Weaknesses (Sub-Themes)	Development Plans	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Priority was given to the development of textile and sugar industries in Karachi and other metropolitan cities	7th Plan	25	83.33
	8th Plan	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	24	80
	MTDF	24	80
Lack of planning strategies for the development and expansion of light and medium agro-based development in secondary cities	7th Plan	24	80
	8th Plan	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	--	--
	MTDF	25	83.33
Failed to establish export processing zone in Sukkur and other secondary cities	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	27	90
	3-Year Dev.	--	--
	MTDF	--	--

Figure 5.4: Cognitive Map of Weaknesses in National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Agro-based Industrial Development

The weaknesses of the national five-year or three-year development plans for agro-based industrial development include:

i.   More than 80% agro-based key informants responded that the 7th and 8th five-year, 3- year development programme and MTDF plans had given priority to the development of textile and sugar industries (see Table 5.4 and Figure 5.4). The major part of the agro-based development budget was allocated for the development of textile and sugar industries (ABICase7; 21; 30). The 3-years development programme had also offered the credit facilities for the establishment of textile and sugar industries (ABICase5). The heavy taxes were also written-off for textile and sugar industries (ABICase10). Whereas, the plan did not offered those opportunities for medium and small industrial development (ABICase15).

ii.   More than 80% key informant claimed that the 7th five-year development plan and MTDF had failed to present planning strategies for the small and medium agro-based industrial development in secondary cities (ABICase8; 12; 19) (see Table 5.4 and Figure 5.4).

iii. Ninety percent key informant gave their claimed that the 8th five-year plan's strategy of developing export processing zones in Sukkur and other secondary cities was not implemented due to change in federal government (ABICase6; 10; 15; 20) (see Table 5.4 and Figure 5.4).

5.2.2.2 Weaknesses for Inland Fisheries Development

The results revealed three types of weaknesses in 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans specifically for inland fisheries sector (see Table 5.5). The Figure 5.5 presents the cognitive map of the weaknesses in national five-year or three-year development plans for inland fisheries development.

Table 5.5: Content Analysis Coding Results for Weaknesses of National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Inland Fisheries Development

Weaknesses (Sub-Themes)	Development Plans	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
High priority for marine fisheries development	7th Plan	24	80
	8th Plan	23	76.67
	3-Year Dev.	23	76.67
	MTDF	24	80
The construction of fish harbor at and nearby Karachi city (Pasni, Korangi and Gawadar)	7th Plan	23	76.67
	8th Plan	24	80
	3-Year Dev.	--	--
	MTDF	--	--
Lack of interest to implement inland fisheries development programmes in secondary cities of Sindh province	7th Plan	25	83.33
	8th Plan	24	80
	3-Year Dev.	23	76.67
	MTDF	24	80
Provision of meager funds for inland fisheries	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	24	80
	3-Year Dev.	23	76.67
	MTDF	--	--
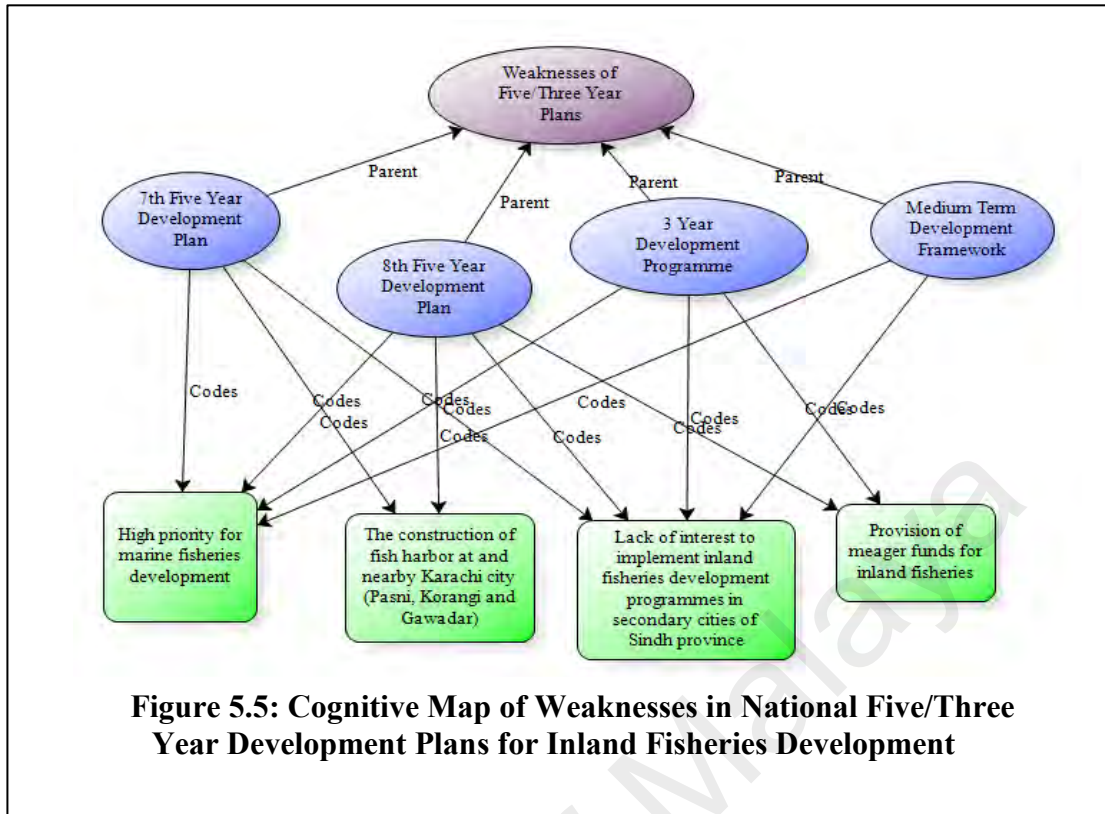
Figure 5.5: Cognitive Map of Weaknesses in National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Inland Fisheries Development

The weaknesses of the national five-year or three-year development plans for inland fisheries development include:

i.   More than 76% inland fisheries key informant claimed that the 7th, 8th, 3-year development programme and MTDF plans had always gave priority to the marine fisheries development programmes over inland fisheries (IFICase7, IFICase15) (see Table 5.5 and Figure 5.5). Therefore, the plans had proposed to construct fish harbors at and nearby areas of Karachi city like Korangi, Pasni and Gawadar areas (IFICase3; 7; 8; 15) (see Table 5.5).

ii.   More than 76% key informant also claimed that all the four plans had always lacked to implement development programmes for the inland fisheries in secondary cities of Sindh province (see Table 5.5 and Figure 5.5). Only

Hyderabad inland fisheries got meager development initiative that is also because of its status as a metropolitan city (IFICase3; 6; 11; 23).

iii.   More than 76% interviewees responded that the development approach of the national five/three year plans was focused towards the developing marine fisheries. Therefore, the inland fisheries got meager funds in comparison to marine fisheries in 8th five-year plan and 3-year development programme (IFICase17; 22; 25) (see Table 5.5 and Figure 5.5). Whereas, the 7th five year and MTDF plans failed to allocate funds for the development of inland fisheries sector (IFICase2; 5; 13).

5.2.2.3 Weaknesses for Tourism Development

The results reveal six types of weaknesses in 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans for tourism development in secondary cities of Sindh province (see Table 5.6 and Appendix H.9-12). The Figure 5.6 presents the cognitive map of the collective weaknesses of national five-year or three-year development plans for tourism development in secondary cities of Sindh province.

Table 5.6: Content Analysis Coding Results for Weaknesses of National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Tourism Development

Weaknesses (Sub-Themes)	Development Plans	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Lack of tourism development strategies for secondary cities of Sindh	7th Plan	23	76.67
	8th Plan	23	76.67
	3-Year Dev.	24	80
	MTDF	22	73.33
The main focus of the plan was towards development of hill stations and resorts specially in the Northern areas of Pakistan	7th Plan	22	73.33
	8th Plan	24	80
	3-Year Dev.	24	80
	MTDF	23	76.67
The perception of the government officials and policymakers is that tourism is only related with hill stations	7th Plan	21	70
	8th Plan	22	73.33
	3-Year Dev.	24	80
	MTDF	23	76.67
The plan mostly presented strategies for historical and monumental sites of national importance	7th Plan	23	76.67
	8th Plan	24	80
	3-Year Dev.	22	73.33
	MTDF	--	--
Negligence for historical sites of provincial and regional importance	7th Plan	21	70
	8th Plan	23	76.67
	3-Year Dev.	24	80
	MTDF	--	--
Preservation measures instead of conservation strategies for cultural heritage	7th Plan	23	76.67
	8th Plan	21	70
	3-Year Dev.	21	70
	MTDF	22	73.33
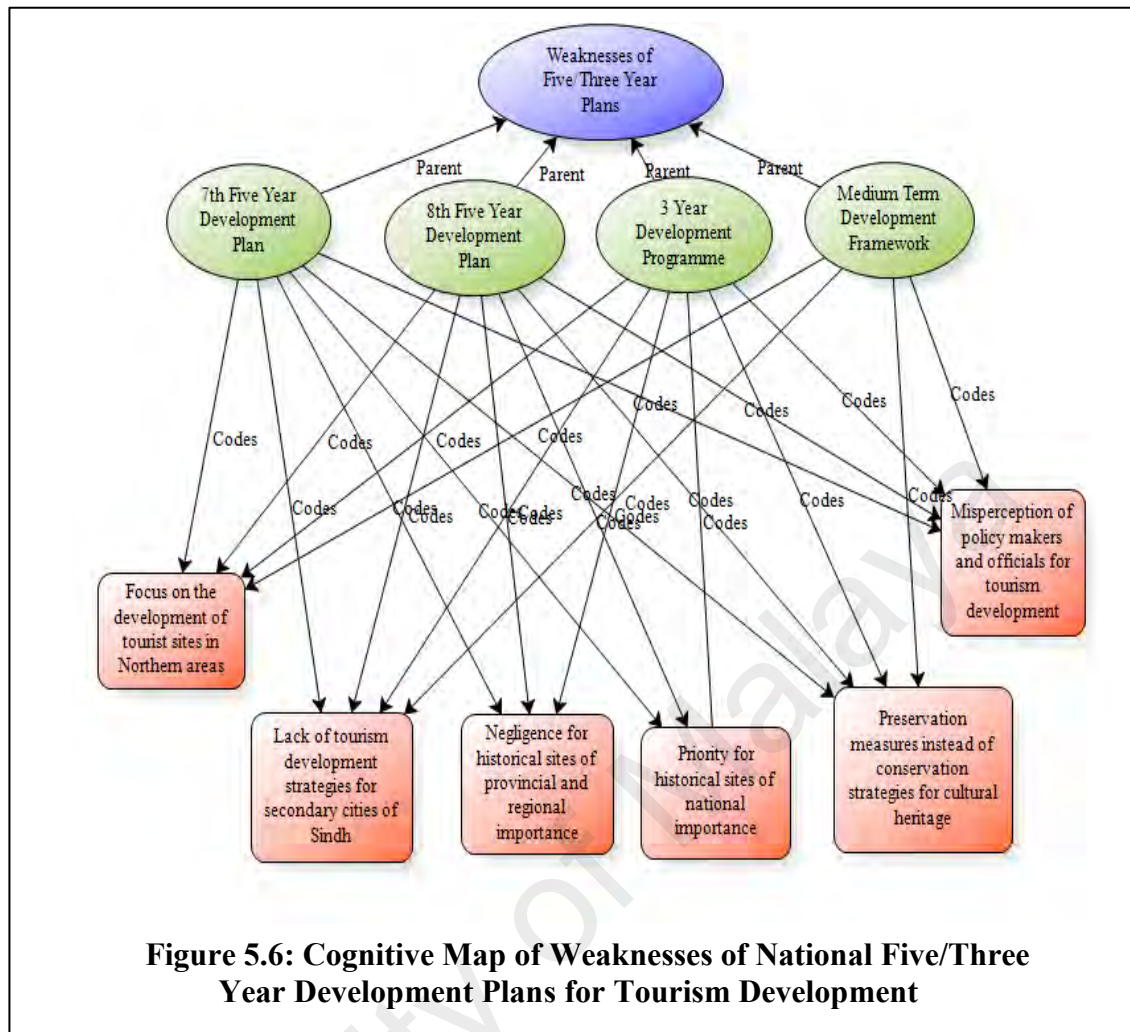
Figure 5.6: Cognitive Map of Weaknesses of National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Tourism Development

The weaknesses of the national five-year or three-year development plans for tourism development include:

i.   More than 73% key informant responded that all the four development plans had failed to present strategies for the development of tourism activities in secondary cities of Sindh and Pakistan (TDICase2; 14; 20) (see Table 5.6 and Figure 5.6).

ii.   More than 73% tourism key informant claimed that the main focus of all the four plans was towards the development of hill stations and resorts, specially in the Northern areas of Pakistan (see Table 5.6 and Figure 5.6). Therefore, the 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and MTDF had presented planning

strategies to tourism activities like Gilgit, Hunza, and Chitral cities (TDICase10; 14; 19; 28).

iii.   In Pakistan, the general perception of the planners, developers, and policymakers is that the tourism development activities are linked with hills stations and mountains (TDICase9; 18; 26). That is the biggest reason that more than 73% key informant of tourism sector claimed planning strategies for tourism development had only focused the Northern areas of Pakistan (see Table 5.6 and Figure 5.6).

iv.   More than 73% key informant responded that the 7th and 8th five-years plans and 3-year development programme had only developed the tourism strategies for historical and tourist sites of national and international importance (see Table5.6 and Figure 5.6). They had given priority to the monuments of Mohen-jo-Daro, Lahore and Taxila cities (TDICase1; 13; 19). Therefore, major portion of Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) allocation of 7th and 8th five-year plans for Sindh province was spent on the preservation of Mohen-jo-Daro monument (TDICase5; 17; 24; 26).

v.   More than 70% key informant claimed that the 7th, 8th five-years and 3-years development plans did not develop plans for tourist sites of regional and provincial importance (TDICase22; 27) (see Table 5.6 and Figure 5.6). Only the MTDF had developed the strategies for the heritage of Sehwan Sharif and Thatta cities of Sindh province (TDICase5; 19).

vi.   Other weakness is the application of preservation methods instead of conservational measures (see Table 5.6 and Figure 5.6). This has reduced the

sustainability of these sites and they are still dependent on the governmental finances for the maintenance and restoration (TDICase1; 15; 30).

5.2.2.4 Weaknesses in the Planning System

The analysis of interview data revealed four types of common weaknesses present in 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans for every sector (see Table 5.7 and Appendix H.1-12). Those weaknesses are due to planning system of Pakistan. The Figure 5.7 presents the cognitive map of weaknesses in national five-year or three-year development plans due to planning system of Pakistan.

Table 5.7: Content Analysis Coding Results for Weaknesses Due to Planning System of Pakistan

Weaknesses (Sub-Themes)	Development Plans	Key Informants	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Power of federal government for the execution of economic development plans	7th Plan	Agro-based	21	70
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	24	80
	8th Plan	Agro-based	24	80
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	23	76.67
	3-Year Dev.	Agro-based	22	73.33
		Inland Fisheries	21	70
		Tourism	23	76.67
	MTDF	Agro-based	23	76.67
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	25	83.33
Lack of coordination between federal and provincial organizations	7th Plan	Agro-based	22	73.33
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	24	80
	8th Plan	Agro-based	21	70
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	24	80
	3-Year Dev.	Agro-based	23	76.67
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	23	76.67
	MTDF	Agro-based	23	76.67
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	24	80
Reliance on foreign funds given in aid	7th Plan	Agro-based	24	80
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	23	76.67
	8th Plan	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	--	--
		Tourism	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	--	--
		Tourism	--	--
	MTDF	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	--	--
		Tourism	--	--
Unavailability of funds for the implementation of plans	7th Plan	Agro-based	21	70
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	23	76.67
	8th Plan	Agro-based	24	80
		Inland Fisheries	--	--
		Tourism	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	Agro-based	21	70
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	24	80
	MTDF	Agro-based	22	73.33
		Inland Fisheries	26	86.67
		Tourism	24	80
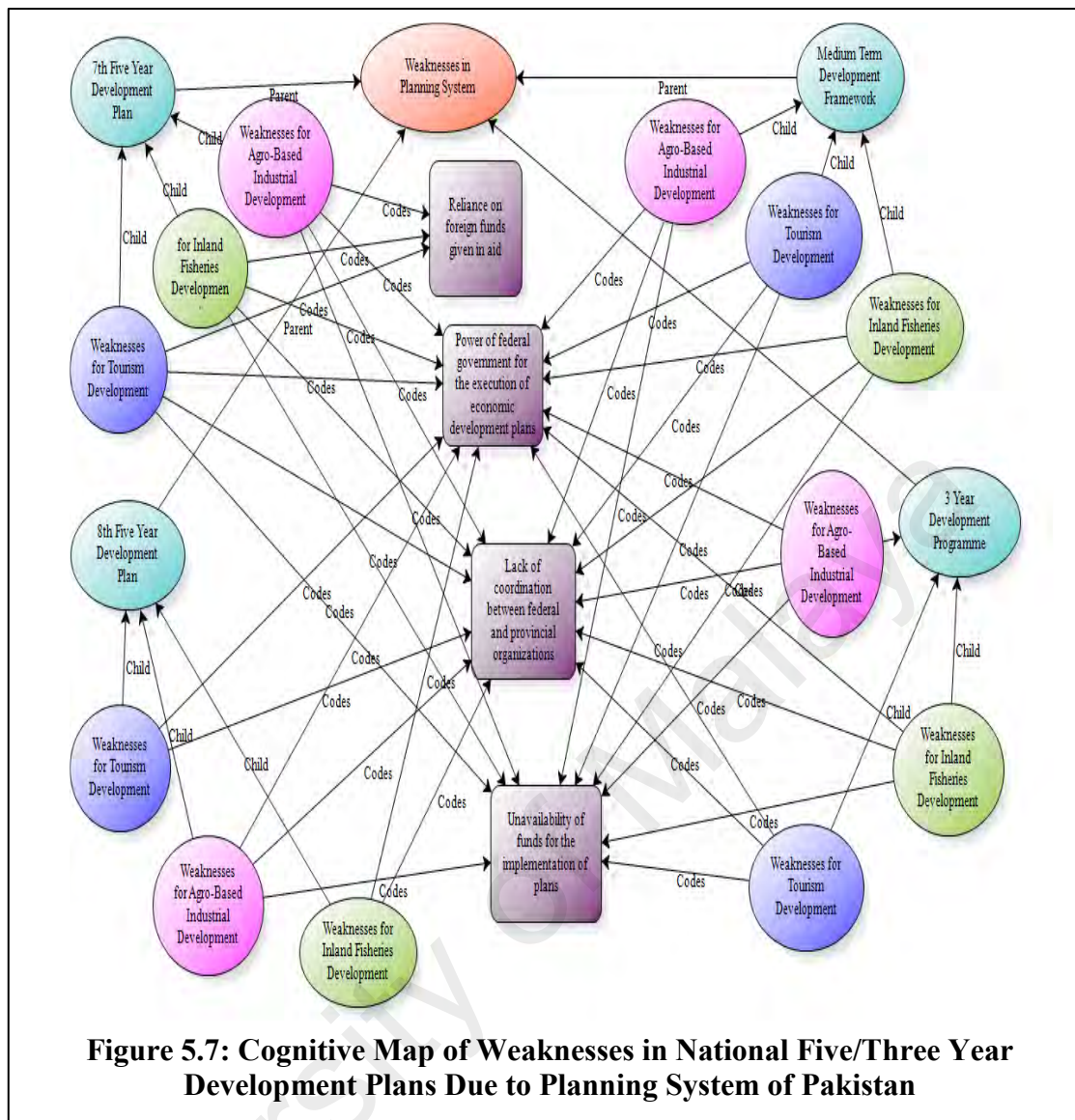
Figure 5.7: Cognitive Map of Weaknesses in National Five/Three Year Development Plans Due to Planning System of Pakistan

The weaknesses of the national five-year or three-year development plans due to planning system include:

i. More than 70% key informant of agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism sectors claimed that due to centralized planning system, all the generated revenue and taxes goes into the account federal departments. Therefore, one of the major weakness behind the implementation of development plans was the dependency of the provincial institutions on federal government for the release of finance for implementation (IFICase5; 13; 22; TDICase9; 25; ABICase1; 14; 30) (see Table 5.7 and Figure 5.7).

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ii.   Due to centralized planning system, the federal organizations play an active role for the preparation of five-year development plans. Whereas, the provincial governments do not have the autonomy to develop and implement provincial development plans (ABICase3; TDICase8; IFICase16). Due to this planning gap, there is lack of coordination between federal and provincial organizations for the preparation and execution of development plans (TDICase8; IFICase9; ABICase25) (see Table 5.7 and Figure 5.7).

iii.   More than 76% key informant claimed that during 7th five-year plan, the federal government was lacking in domestic funding and heavily relayed on foreign aid (see Table 5.7 and Figure 5.7). Due to that reason, almost all the suggested programmes of development plans were executed lately than their actual time (TDICase22; 25ABICase7; 11; IFICase3; 19).

iv.   More than 70% key informant claimed that the federal government released the development funds only for those programmes, which were favourable for them (see Table 5.7 and Figure 5.7). Therefore, during 8th five-year plan, the development programmes in Sindh were not implemented due to unwillingness of federal government (IFICase12; ABICase9; TDICase21). During 3-years development programme and medium term development framework, the federal government did not had finances to implemented most of the programmes due to cross-border threats (ABICase7; IFI Case2; TDI Case15).

5.2.3   Opportunities of National Five/Three Year Development Plans

This part is distributed into three categories according to three study sectors: the opportunities for agro-based industrial development, opportunities for inland fisheries

development, and opportunities for tourism development. The opportunities of 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism development sectors based on document review and the responses given by the key informants of each sectors are described in Appendix H.1-12 in detail. The opportunities of the four development plans for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism sectors are further discussed below.

5.2.3.1 Opportunities for Agro-based Industrial Development

The 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans had presented a total of five opportunities for agro-based industrial development in all four plans as shown in Table 5.8 (also see Appendix H.1-4). The Figure 5.8 presents the cognitive map of national five-year or three-year development plans for agro-based industrial development.

Table 5.8: Content Analysis Coding Results for Opportunities of National Five/Three Year Development plans for Agro-based Industrial Development

Opportunities (Sub-Themes)	Development Plans	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Development of export processing industries	7th Plan	24	80
	8th Plan	29	96.67
	3-Year Dev.	24	80
	MTDF	23	76.67
Provision and improvement of infrastructure facilities	7th Plan	21	70
	8th Plan	24	80
	3-Year Dev.	18	60
	MTDF	27	90
Provision of credit facilities	7th Plan	27	90
	8th Plan	26	86.67
	3-Year Dev.	27	90
	MTDF	25	83.33
Revitalization of sick units	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	23	86.67
	MTDF	--	--
Improvement in marketing facilities	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	23	76.67
	3-Year Dev.	22	73.33
	MTDF	24	80
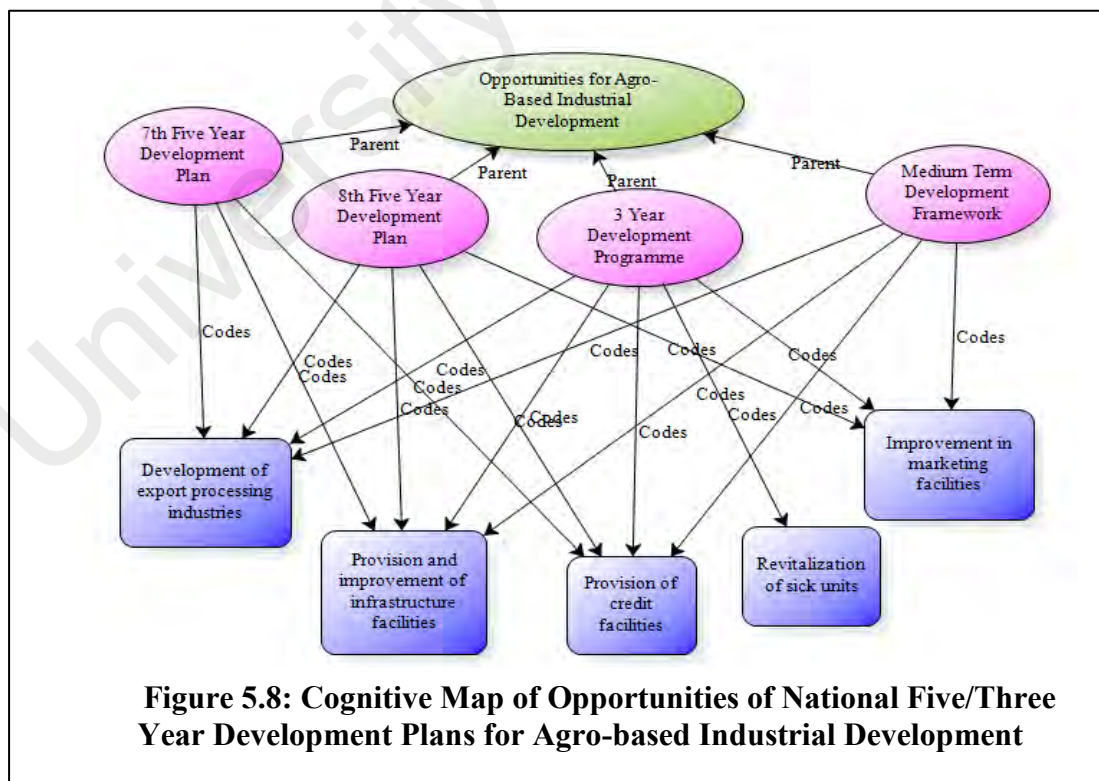
Figure 5.8: Cognitive Map of Opportunities of National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Agro-based Industrial Development

The opportunities of the national five-year or three-year development plans for agro-based industrial development include:

i.   More than 76% key informants claimed that all the four plans had suggested for the development of processing units of export-oriented products (see Table 5.8 and Figure 5.8). In this regards, the 7th five-year plan had proposed to establish institutions to guide industrialist about suitable export design and modern technologies (ABICase10; 19). The 8th five-year plan had also suggested for the establishment of export processing zone to attract foreign capital, technology transfer, establishing export oriented industries, employment generation, foreign exchange earnings through value addition in Sukkur and other cities (ABICase5; 18; 26). The 3-year development programme and MTDF had developed proposals for the enhancement of export oriented industries in different cities (ABICase11; 17; 28).

ii.   More than 60% agro-based key informant responded that all the four development plans had proposed to provide adequate infrastructure facilities for agro-based industries (see Table 5.8 and Figure 5.8). In this regard, all the four national development plans had proposed to provide farm to market roads, space to establish business in urban areas and provision of utilities in industrial estates (ABICase1; 3; 15; 30).

iii.   More than 83% key informant claimed that all the four development plans had proposed to provide credit facilities to the agro-based developers (see Table 5.8 and Figure 5.8). The 7th and 8th five-year plans had suggested to develop industrial credit cell to provide loans to agro-based and cottage industries investors

(ABICase15; 17; 30). The 3-year development programme and MTDF had suggested establishing Khushali Banks to provide loans to unemployed persons for setting agro-based and cottage industries (ABICase1; 11; 22; 27).

iv.   The 3-year development programme had presented the opportunity of revitalization of sick industrial units (ABICase12; 27) (see Table 5.8 and Figure 5.8).

v.   The 8th five-year plans, three year development programme and MTDF had suggested to provide and improve marketing facilities for agro-based industries (ABICase18; 23) (see Table 5.8 and Figure 5.8).

5.2.3.2 Opportunities for Inland Fisheries Development

The 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans had presented a total of five opportunities for inland fisheries development (see Table 5.9 and Appendix H.5-8). The Figure 5.9 presents the cognitive map of the collective opportunities of national five-year or three-year development plans for inland fisheries development.

Table 5.9: Content Analysis Coding Results for Opportunities of National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Inland Fisheries Development

Opportunities (Sub-Themes)	Development Plans	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Technology up-gradation for fish catching system	7th Plan	24	80
	8th Plan	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	28	93.33
	MTDF	28	93.33
Establishment of training centres	7th Plan	26	86.67
	8th Plan	27	90
	3-Year Dev.	24	80
	MTDF	--	--
Provision of credit facilities	7th Plan	24	80
	8th Plan	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	--	--
	MTDF	24	80
Improving marketing system	7th Plan	22	73.33
	8th Plan	28	93.33
	3-Year Dev.	26	86.67
	MTDF	--	--
Provision of quality control measures	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	25	83.33
	3-Year Dev.	22	73.33
	MTDF	--	--
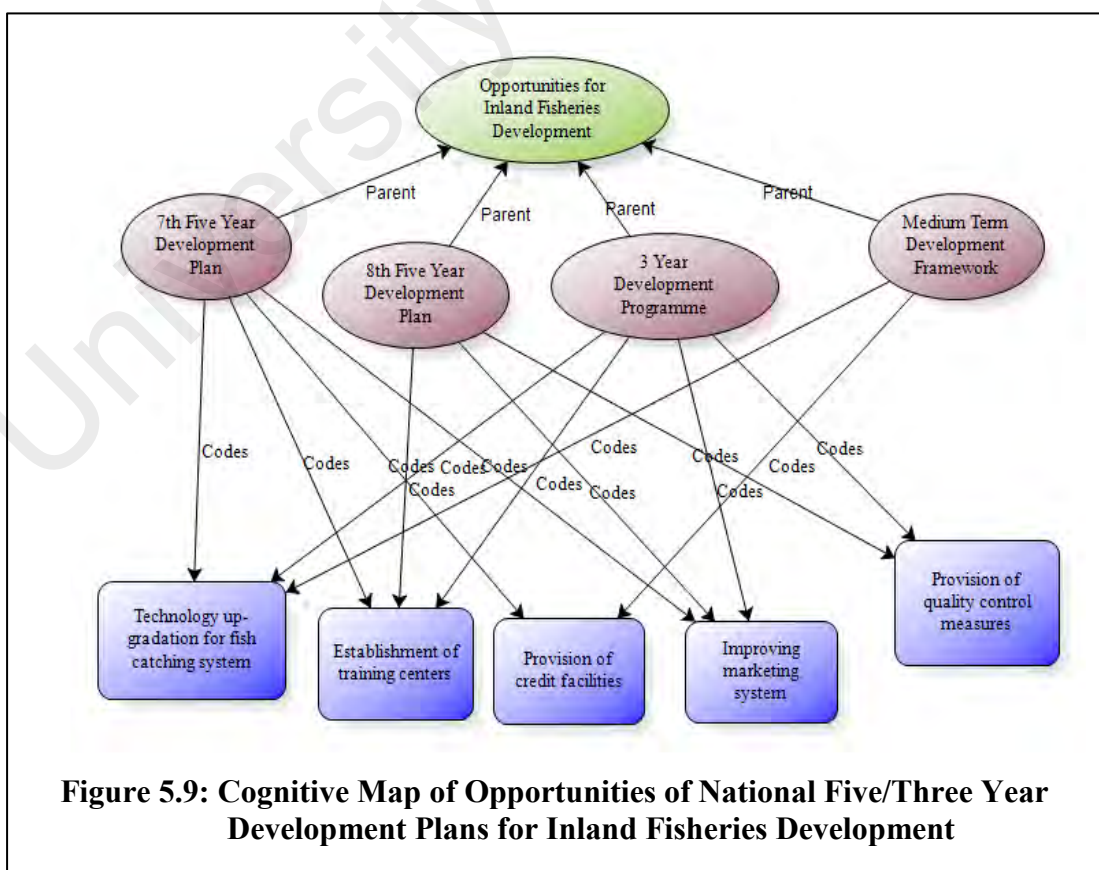
Figure 5.9: Cognitive Map of Opportunities of National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Inland Fisheries Development

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The opportunities of the national five-year or three-year development plans for inland fisheries development include:

i. More than 80% inland fisheries key informants responded that the 7th five-year, 3-year development programme and MTDF plans had presented the opportunities of technology upgradation for fish catching techniques (see Table 5.9 and Figure 5.9). The 7th five-year plan had emphasized on the provision of mechanized boats and fishing gears to fishermen (IFICase5; 16). The 3-year development programme suggested the upgradation of fishing boats with the assistance of SMEDA (IFICase8; 29). The MTDF also suggested for modern fish catching technologies should be introduced in Pakistan for fishermen (IFICase9; 17).

ii. More than 80% key informant claimed that the 7th and 8th five-year plans and 3-year development programme had presented the strategies of developing fishermen training centres (see Table 5.9 and Figure 5.9). The 7th and 8th five-year plans gave the proposal for the establishment of fisheries training centre at Karachi to trained fisheries staff, fishermen, skippers and other shore-based persons (IFICase12; 28; 30). The 3-year development programme proposed the demonstration programmes for fishermen about improved aquaculture techniques (IFICase5; 9; 27).

iii. Eighty percent key informant claimed that the 7th five-year and MTDF plans had presented the credit facilities opportunity for fishermen and pond operators (see Table 5.9 and Figure 5.9). The 7th five-year plan and MTDF had suggested that the Agriculture Development Bank, Pakistan (ADBP) should continue to provide soft and easy credit facilities to fishermen communities (IFICase3; 13; 30).

iv.   More than 73% key informant claimed that the 7th and 8th five-year plans and 3-year development programme had emphasized on the provision and improvement of marketing and storage facilities for fish production (IFICase4; 21) (see Table 5.9 and Figure 5.9).

v.   More than 73% key informant were of the opinion that the 8th five-year plan and 3- year development programme had suggested the provision of quality control measures (see Table 5.9 and Figure 5.9). In this regard, the 8th five year plan and 3 year development programme proposed to provide necessary infrastructure at fish catching points and export outlets to improve hygienic conditions (IFICase8; 17; 23).

5.2.3.3 Opportunities for Tourism Development

The 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans had presented a total of four opportunities for tourism sector (see Table 5.10 and Appendix H.9-12). The Figure 5.10 presents the cognitive map of the collective opportunities of national five-year or three-year development plans for tourism development.

Table 5.10: Content Analysis Coding Results for Opportunities of National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Tourism Development

Opportunities (Sub-Themes)	Development Plans	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Provision of infrastructure, transport and security facilities for tourists visiting them	7th Plan	24	80
	8th Plan	27	90
	3-Year Dev.	--	--
	MTDF	26	83.33
Provision of accommodation facilities at tourist sites	7th Plan	--	--
	8th Plan	28	93.33
	3-Year Dev.	25	83.33
	MTDF	26	86.67
Tourism awareness and promotional measures	7th Plan	23	76.67
	8th Plan	28	96.67
	3-Year Dev.	27	90
	MTDF	27	90
Provision of research and training facilities	7th Plan	29	96.67
	8th Plan	25	83.33
	3-Year Dev.	24	80
	MTDF	28	93.33
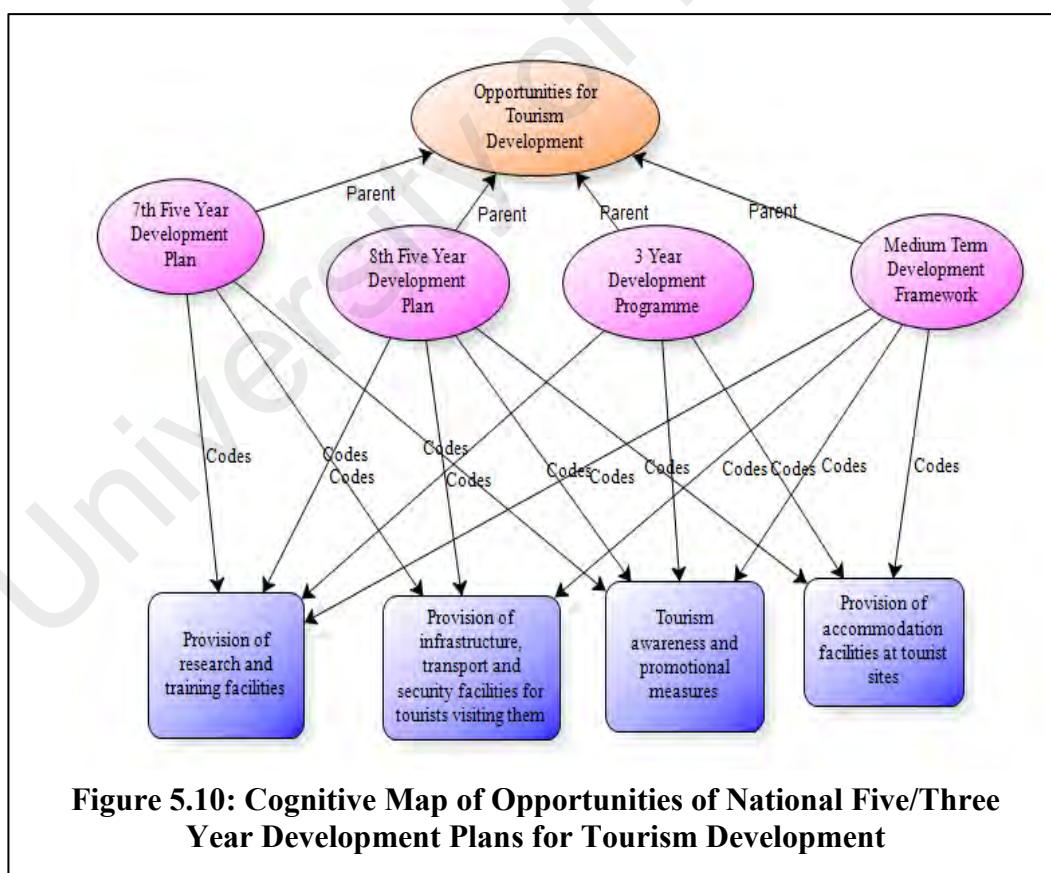
Figure 5.10: Cognitive Map of Opportunities of National Five/Three Year Development Plans for Tourism Development

The opportunities of the national five-year or three-year development plans for tourism development include:

i.   More than 80% tourism key informants were of the opinion that the 7th and 8th five- year and MTDF plans had presented infrastructure development strategies for tourism promotion (see Table 5.10 and Figure 5.10). All the three development plans had proposed to provide infrastructure, transport and security facilities at tourist sites (TDICase3; 20). However, the tourist sites where infrastructure services were proposed to be developed were hilly areas (TDICase1; 14; 19).

ii.   More than 83% key informant claimed that the 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and MTDF plans had presented strategies for the provision of accommodation facilities at tourist sites (see Table 5.10 and Figure 5.10). All the three development plans had proposed to develop economical hotel and motel facilities at tourist sites (TDICase7; 15; 23).

iii. More than 76% key informant claimed that all the four plans had presented strategies to create awareness and promote tourism (see Table 5.10 and Figure 5.10). The 7th five-year plan had suggested to conduct a nation-wide survey to explore unlisted tourist sites and sponsorship of public archival records and private collections for location of the material and its state of preservation (TDICase4; 5; 12; 27). The 8th five-year plan suggested to utilize mass media for the promotion of hill stations and beautiful valleys of Pakistan (TDICase2; 14; 29). The 3-year development programme suggested publication and publicity for tourism material through publication of pamphlets and inclusion of historic places and tourist sites information in school curriculum (TDICase1; 12; 30). Whereas, the MTDF plan

had suggested to involve Pakistan embassies and mission abroad for tourism promotion along with the publication of pamphlets and inclusion of historic places and tourist sites information in school curriculum (TDICase7; 16; 22).

iv.   More than 80% key informant also claimed that all the four national development plans had also emphasized on the arrangement of training facilities (see Table 5.10 and Figure 5.10). The 7th five-year plan had proposed to develop a training institute in various fields of archaeology in collaboration with Italy and Japan (TDICase1; 9; 26). The 8th five-year plan, 3-year development programme and MTDF had suggested to provide training opportunities to public and private sectors tourism and hotel management staff for better tourism management (TDICase13; 18; 21; 28).

5.2.4   Threats for National Five/Three Year Development Plans

The analysis of the gathered data revealed two types of threats in 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism sectors. Those are the threats in planning system and cross-border threats. The details about these threats in each plan for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism sectors based on document review and the responses of the key informant interviewees are described in Appendix H.1-12. The cross-border and planning system threats are further discussed below.

5.2.4.1 Threats in Planning System

The analysis of interview data revealed four types of common threats present in 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and medium term development framework plans for every sector (see Table 5.11 and Appendix H.1-12). Those threats

are due to planning system of Pakistan. The Figure 5.11 presents the cognitive map of threats in national five-year or three-year development plans due to planning system.

Table 5.11: Content Analysis Coding Results of Planning System Threats for National Five/Three Year Development Plans

Threats (Sub-Themes)	Development Plans	Key Informants	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Weak strategic infrastructure facilities in secondary cities	7th Plan	Agro-based	23	76.67
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	24	80
	8th Plan	Agro-based	22	73.33
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	23	76.67
	3-Year Dev.	Agro-based	23	76.67
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	24	80
	MTDF	Agro-based	24	80
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	22	73.33
Centralized system of development plans	7th Plan	Agro-based	23	76.67
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	23	76.67
	8th Plan	Agro-based	24	80
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	24	80
	3-Year Dev.	Agro-based	24	80
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	24	80
	MTDF	Agro-based	25	83.33
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	24	80
Political uncertainties and will of federal government	7th Plan	Agro-based	23	76.67
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	24	80
	8th Plan	Agro-based	26	86.67
		Inland Fisheries	25	83.33
		Tourism	24	80
	3-Year Dev.	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	--	--
		Tourism	--	--
	MTDF	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	--	--
		Tourism	--	--
Influence of Karachi city Government	7th Plan	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	--	--
	8th Plan	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	--	--
	MTDF	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	22	73.33
		Tourism	--	--

Figure 5.11: Cognitive Map of Planning System Threats for National Five/Three Year Development Plans
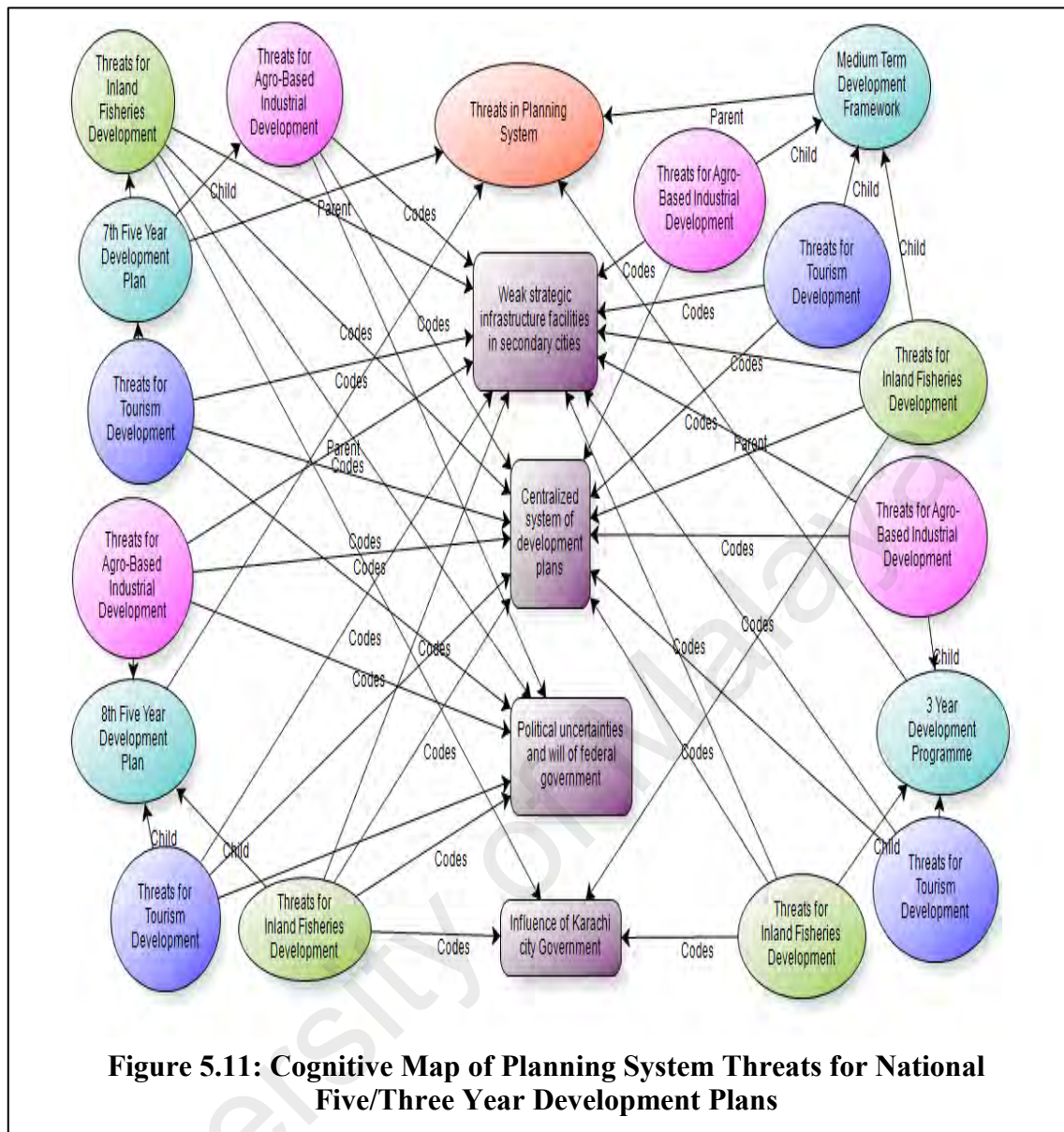
The planning system threats for the national five-year or three-year development plans include:

i. More than 73% key informant claimed that the 7th and 8th five-year, 3-year development programme and MTDF plans failed to develop strategic infrastructure facilities essential for agro-based, inland and tourism industries in secondary cities of Sindh province (see Table 5.11 and Figure 5.11). Although, the plans had proposed to provide marketing facilities, training programmes, credit facilities and introduction of post-harvest technology for agro-based industrial and

fisheries development. However, due to provincial government reliance on federal government for the release of budget, there were lack of credit services for medium and small industries investors (ABICase5; 17; 24). Whereas, heavy unpaid on textile and sugar industries were written-off (ABICase2; 7). The marketing facilities essential for inland fisheries and agro-based industrial development were also planned to be implemented in the metropolitan cities (ABICase18; 21; IFICase9; 26). For tourism, the accommodation facilities were proposed to be developed at the hill stations and tourist resorts in Northern areas and high altitude sites of Punjab province (TDICase5; 13; 25).

ii. More than 76% key informant of agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism sectors claimed that the major threat for development plans is the centralized planning system of Pakistan (see Table 5.11 and Figure 5.11). In centralized system, the federal government have powers to take development decisions and release of capital (ABICase6; 13; IFICase9; 22; TDICase22; 29). Therefore, if the federal government is not willing to carry a development programme in any part of the country, it can prohibit that programme (ABICase16; 27; IFICase3; 15; 22; TDICase4; 17; 29).

iii. More than 76% key informant responded that the change in federal government had also created obstacles in the implementation of development plans (see Table 5.11 and Figure 5.11). Due to centralized planning system, frequent changes in federal government and political will of federal played a powerful role in halting the implementation of many development programmes of 7th and 8th five-year plans (TDICase2; 13, IFICase11; 19; ABICase26). Specially this happened in Sindh province (TDICase1; 23; IFICase16; 28; ABICase8; 26). The programmes

of the 8th five-year plan were not implemented in Sindh province. The federal government of that time had their roots in Punjab province. Whereas, Sindh province inhabitants had favored another party with big majority. Therefore, the central government had prohibited all development work in Sindh province due to anti-Sindh propaganda (IFICase5; TDICase10; ABICase20).

iv.   More than 73% inland fisheries key informant claimed that the federal government had always neglected the inland fisheries sector (see Table 5.11 and Figure 5.11). Although inland fisheries is also an important source of livelihood like marine fisheries, but it got less importance due to the influence of Karachi metropolitan city on federal and provincial ministries (IFICase4; 11; 20).

5.2.4.2 Cross-Border Threats

The analysis of interview data revealed four types of cross-border threats present in 7th five-year, 3 year-development programme and medium term development framework plans for every sector (see Table 5.12 and Appendix H.1-12). The Figure 5.12 presents the cognitive map of cross-border threats for national five-year or three-year development plans.

Table 5.12: Content Analysis Coding Results of Cross-Border Threats for National Five/Three Year Development Plans

Threats (Sub-Themes)	Development Plans	Key Informants	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
War in Iraq and world-wide recession	7th Plan	Agro-based	23	76.67
		Inland Fisheries	22	73.33
		Tourism	22	73.33
Prolong issue of Afghanistan	7th Plan	Agro-based	22	73.33
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	22	73.33
	8th Plan	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	--	--
		Tourism	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	Agro-based	23	76.67
		Inland Fisheries	22	73.33
		Tourism	21	70
	MTDF	Agro-based	23	76.67
		Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
		Tourism	21	70
Weak Law and order situation due to presence of Afghan refugees	7th Plan	Agro-based	25	83.33
		Inland Fisheries	25	83.33
		Tourism	23	76.67
	8th Plan	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	--	--
		Tourism	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	Agro-based	25	83.33
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	24	80
	MTDF	Agro-based	26	86.67
		Inland Fisheries	25	83.33
		Tourism	24	80
Diversion of development budget	7th Plan	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	--	--
		Tourism	--	--
	8th Plan	Agro-based	--	--
		Inland Fisheries	--	--
		Tourism	--	--
	3-Year Dev.	Agro-based	25	83.33
		Inland Fisheries	24	80
		Tourism	24	80
	MTDF	Agro-based	26	86.67
		Inland Fisheries	25	83.33
		Tourism	24	80

Figure 5.12: Cognitive Map of Cross-Border Threats for National Five/Three Year Development Plans

The cross-border threats for the national five-year or three-year development plans include:

i. During 7th five-year plan, there was gulf war in Iraq (1990) (see Table 5.12 and Figure 5.12). That also created worldwide recession at that time (IFICase1; ABICase3; TDICase7). Therefore, a developing country like Pakistan, who mostly relay on foreign aid for the implementation of development programmes, it was difficult to execute plans due to shortage of funds (ABICase9; 14; IFICase6; 17; TDICase5; 25).

ii. More than 73% key informant were of the opinion that the prolong issue of Afghanistan is being a major cross-border threat for Pakistan (see Table 5.12 and Figure 5.12). Due to continuing war in Afghanistan from 1979 to 1990, the Afghan refugees started migrating to Pakistan. That had created obstacles in the many development works and burdened Pakistan economy (TDICase18; 20; ABICase10; 19; IFICase6; 30). Again after 9/11 incidence, due to America's attack in Afghanistan, the Afghan refugees started migrating to Pakistan (IFICase10; ABICase15; TDICase18).

iii. More than 76% key informant claimed that the migration of Afghan refugees had created law and order problems in Pakistan (see Table 5.12 and Figure 5.12). Due to America attacks in Afghanitan and at the border areas (some parts of Northern areas) and presence of Afghan Taliban had worsened the law and order conditions in the northern areas of Pakistan (TDICase2; ABICase4; IFICase8). Many innocent peoples were also killed in those attacks (TDICase14; ABICase20; IFICase27).

iv. More than 80% key informants claimed that during 3-year development programme and MTDF plans, the development budget was used for defense activities and on the accommodation of Afghan refugees in Pakistan (see Table 5.12 and Figure 5.12). The migration of Afghan refugees created heavy burden on Pakistan economy and detiorated the tourism activities of Northern part of Pakistan (ABICase10; TDICase11; IFICase21). As a resultant Pakistani government was forced to divert the development budget for the accommodation of Afghan refugees and defence activities (IFICase1; TDICase2; ABICase13).

5.3   SWOT Analysis Results of Sukkur Master Plan

It is already described in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 that there was only one master plan developed for Sukkur during 1988-2015. Therefore, the research had analysed Sukkur master plan during 1988-2003 to answer the second research question and achieve second research objective. The results of SWOT analysis are presented below.

5.3.1   Strengths of Sukkur Master Plan

The Sukkur Master Plan was designed for 15 years (1988-2003) by Aftab Associates. This part of the chapter is distributed into three categories: the strengths for agro-based industrial development, strengths for inland fisheries development, and strengths for tourism development. The strengths for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism development sectors in Sukkur master plan based on document review and the responses given by the key informants of each sectors are described in Appendix H.13-15 in detail. The Table 5.13 and Figure 5.13 present the collective strengths of Sukkur master plan for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism development.

Table 5.13: Content Analysis Coding Results for Strengths of Master Plan

Main Themes	Strengths (Sub-Themes)	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Strengths for agro-based industrial development	Establishment of new industrial units in SITE and SIE of Sukkur City	24	80
	Development of agricultural by-products industries in small scale and cottage industry level	25	83.33
Strengths for inland fisheries development	Development of fish hatcheries	25	83.33
	Development of Post-harvesting facilities	26	86.67
Strengths for tourism development	Development of recreational zone on Bunder road and Indus beach	29	96.67
	Development of amusement park in mid-stream Bukkur Island	25	83.33
	Maintenance of monument buildings and historical sites	27	90
	Improvement of parks and stadiums	30	100

Figure 5.13: Cognitive Map of Strengths of Sukkur Master Plan for Agro-Based Industrial, Inland Fisheries and Tourism Sectors
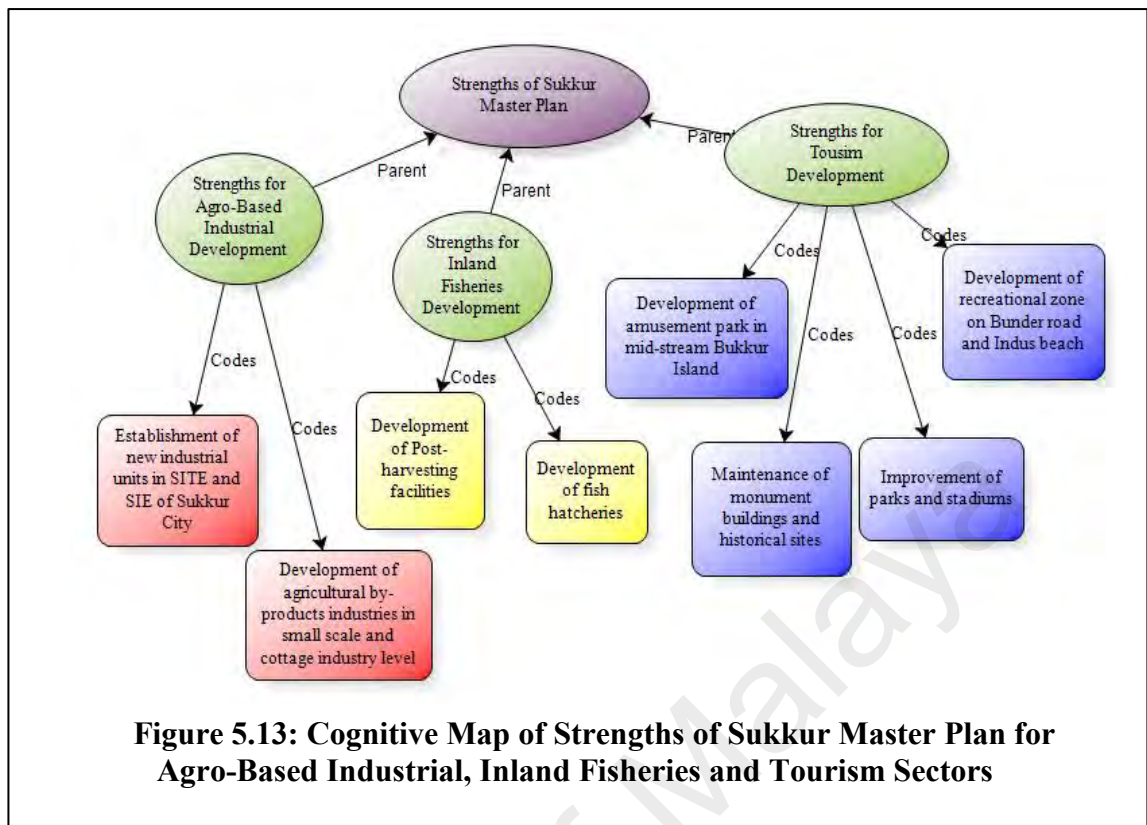
Although the plan did propose the short term, medium term and long term planning strategies for housing, infrastructure, health, education and recreation. However, for industrial sector, 83% agro-based key informants were of the opinion that the plan only suggested that the federal government should develop planning strategies for establishment of more industrial units and agro-based by-product industries in Sindh Industrial Trading Estate (SITE) and Small Industrial Estate (SIE) to strengthen this sector (ABICase7; 13; 23; 26) (see Table 5.13 and Figure 5.13).

5.3.1.2 Strengths for Inland Fisheries Development

The results reveal that Sukkur master plan had two strengths for inland fisheries claimed by more than 83% key informants of inland fisheries (see Table 5.13 and Figure 5.13). The master plan suggested that the federal and provincial government should develop quarrying, processing and packing facilities for inland fisheries to meet

export standards (IFICase4; IFICase10). The plan also suggested that new fish hatcheries should be established at fish catching points (IFI Case5; 14; 30).

5.3.1.3 Strengths for Tourism Development

The results reveal that more than 83% tourism sector key informant claimed that Sukkur master plan proposed very sound and promising planning and development strategies for tourism promotion Sukkur city (see Table 5.13 and Figure 5.13). The master plan proposed to develop recreational zone on Bunder Road and Indus Beach and amusement park in mid-stream Bukkur Island (TDICase3; 8; 19). The master plan also planned to improve the existing parks and stadiums of Sukkur city (TDICase12; 17; 24) .The master plan also proposed that the federal and provincial governments should develop programmes for the maintenance of monument buildings and historical sites parks and stadiums should be done (TDICase17; 25; 29; 30).

5.3.2 Weaknesses of Sukkur Master Plan

The analysis of document review and interview data revealed seven types of common weaknesses for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism sectors (see Table 5.14 and Appendix H.13-15). The Figure 5.14 presents the cognitive map of weaknesses in Sukkur master plan.

Table 5.14: Content Analysis Coding Results for Weaknesses of Sukkur Master Plan

Weaknesses (Sub-Themes)	Key Informants	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Priority for housing and infrastructure development	Agro-based	24	80
	Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
	Tourism	--	--
Lack of planning strategies for local economic sectors	Agro-based	24	80
	Inland Fisheries	25	83.33
	Tourism	--	--
Absence of planning strategies for supportive infrastructure	Agro-based	25	83.33
	Inland Fisheries	24	80
	Tourism	23	76.67
Provision of employment opportunities in construction and service sector	Agro-based	22	73.33
	Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
	Tourism	--	--
Development perception of policymakers	Agro-based	25	83.33
	Inland Fisheries	24	80
	Tourism	--	--
Absence of strategies for the conservation of historical sites	Agro-based	--	--
	Inland Fisheries	--	--
	Tourism	24	80
Reliance on federal government for economic development plans	Agro-based	24	80
	Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
	Tourism	25	83.33

Figure 5.14: Cognitive Map of Weaknesses of Sukkur Master Plan for Agro-Based Industrial, Inland Fisheries and Tourism Sectors

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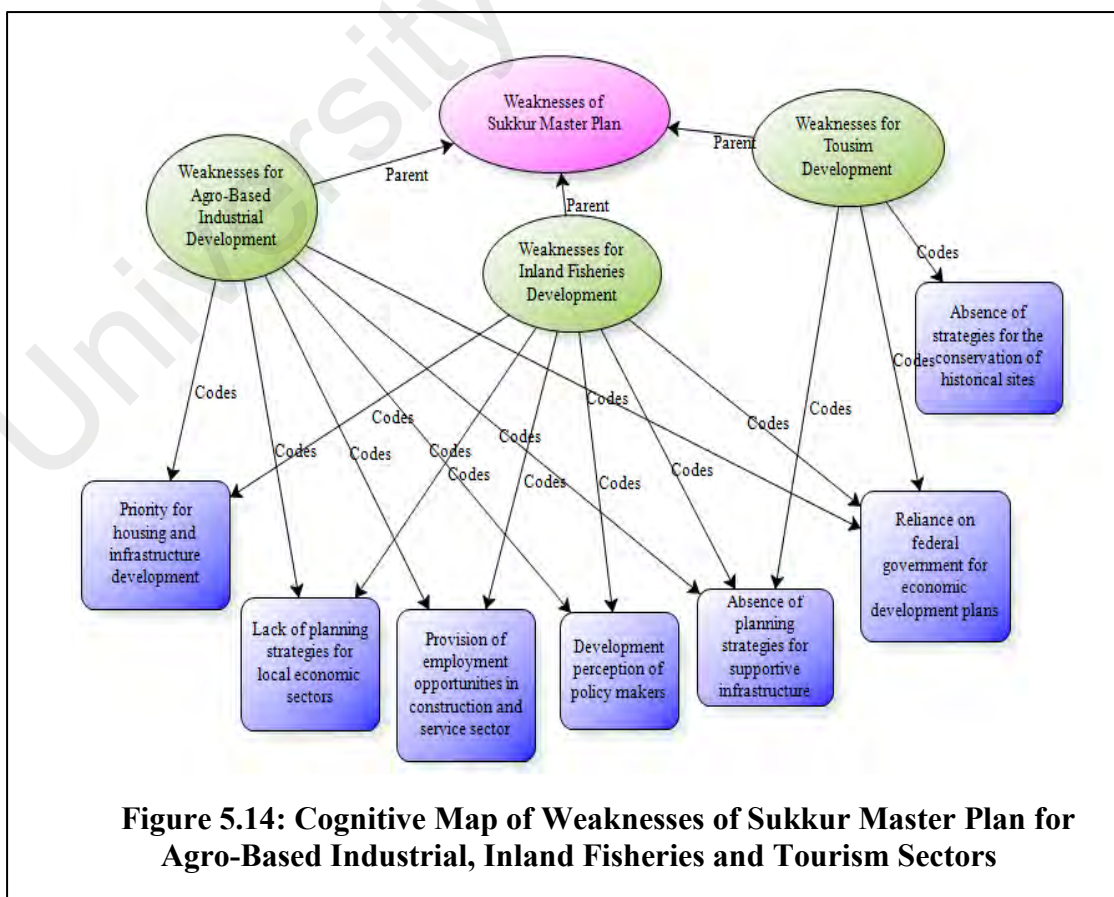
The weaknesses of the Sukkur master plan include:

i. More than 76% agro-based and inland fisheries key informants believe that the Sukkur master plan gave priority to housing and infrastructure sectors (IFICase8; ABICase12) (see Table 5.14 and Figure 5.14). Therefore, the master plan propose the short term, medium term and long term strategies for housing, infrastructure, health, education and recreation sectors (ABICase2;18; 21; IFICase4; 13;23).

ii. More than 80% key informant of agro-based and inland fisheries sectors claimed that Sukkur master plan failed to present planning strategies for local economic sectors (see Table 5.14 and Figure 5.14). There was absence of planning strategies in Sukkur master plan for strengthening agro-based industrial and inland fisheries sector (ABICase6; 14; 22; IFICase1; 15; 30).

iii. More than 76% key informant claimed that there was absence of planning strategies for the provision of strategic infrastructure facilities in Sukkur master plan (see Table 5.14 and Figure 5.14). The master plan also failed to suggest planning strategies to strengthen the local wholesale and retail marketing system to increase the export of agriculture and fish products and promote local economic development (IFICase7; 16 ABICase10; 17). The plan also lacked to present strategic infrastructure facilities for tourism development (TDICase5; 13; 24).

iv. Due to this master planning approach, more than 73% key informant also claimed that the plan suggested employment opportunities in the construction and service sector (ABICase12; IFICase12) (see Table 5.14 and Figure 5.14).

v. More than 80% key informant claimed that in Sindh as well as Pakistan, the development perception is only linked with the construction of roads, houses and provision of utility services (see Table5.14 and Figure 5.14). The decision makers strongly believe that an area can only be physically and economically developed by developing its housing and utility services (ABICase1; IFICase10). Therefore, the master plans are dominated by housing and physical infrastructure sectors (IFICase11; ABICase17).

vi. Sukkur master plan proposed very sound and promising planning strategies for the promotion of tourism in Sukkur city. The weakness of the master plans is that it did not design the strategies for the conservation of historical sites as claimed by 80% tourism key informant (TDICase11; TDICase19) (see Table 5.14 and Figure 5.14).

vii. More than 76% key informant claimed that federal government develops economic planning strategies for an area (see Table 5.14 and Figure 5.14). According to their claims, the local economic development strategies are thought to be the responsibility of the federal and provincial governments (IFICase22; ABICase30). Therefore, the master plan had failed to present planning strategies for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and other local economic sectors of Sukkur city (ABICase12; IFI Case16).

5.3.3 Opportunities of Sukkur Master Plan

This part describes the opportunities of Sukkur master plan for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries, and tourism development. The Table 5.15 and Figure 5.15 present the opportunities of Sukkur master plan for agro-based industrial, inland

fisheries and tourism development. The opportunities of master plan for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism development sectors based on document review and the responses given by the key informants of each sectors are described in Appendix H.13-15 in detail and discussed below.

Table 5.15: Content Analysis Coding Results for Opportunities of Master Plan

Main Themes	Opportunities (Sub-Themes)	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Opportunities for agro-based industrial development	Establishment of technical training centres	29	96.67
	Provision of credit facility to the investors	27	90
	Provision of infrastructure services in SITE and SIE	29	96.67
Opportunities for inland fisheries development	Export of fish to other countries	30	100
Opportunities for tourism development	Incentives to entrepreneurs for hotels and other infrastructure facilities	27	90

Figure 5.15: Cognitive Map of Opportunities of Sukkur Master Plan for Agro-Based Industrial, Inland Fisheries and Tourism Sectors
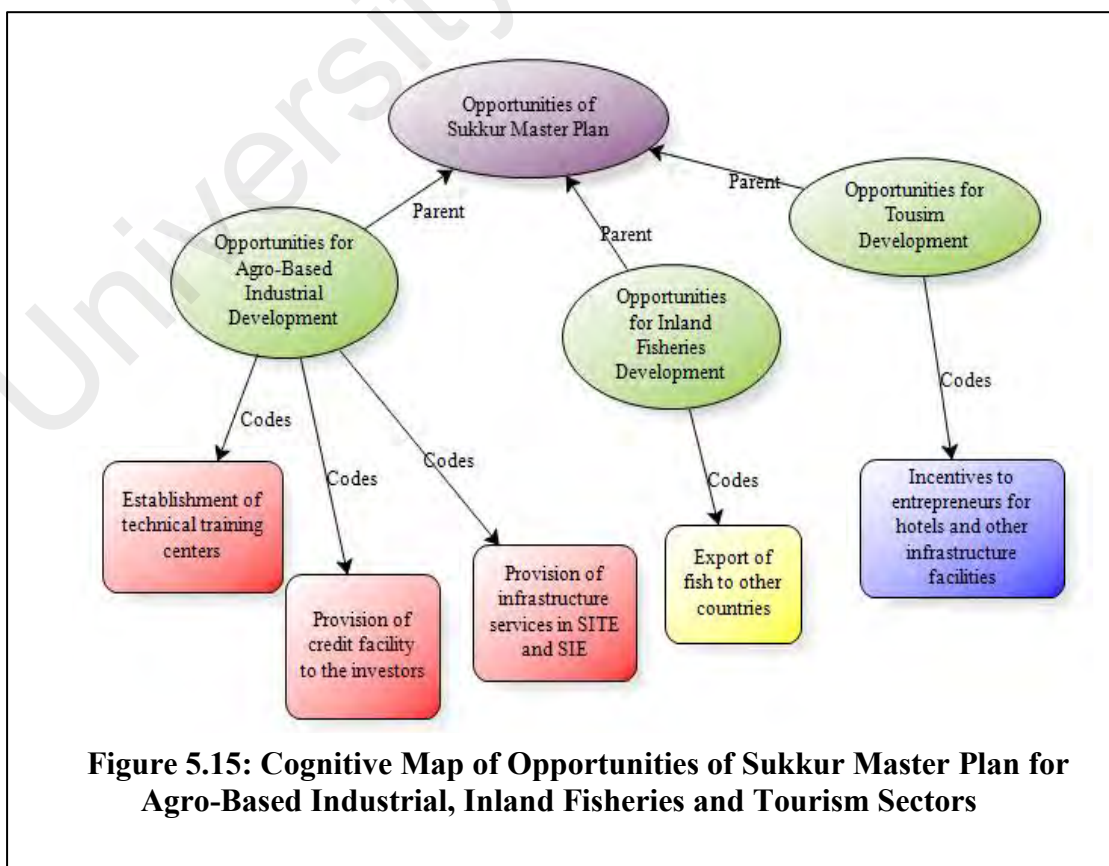
5.3.3.1 Opportunities for Agro-Based Industrial Development

The results reveal that more than 90% agro-based key informant responded that the master plan had three opportunities for agro-based industrial development (see Table 5.15 and Figure 5.15). The master plan suggested that the federal government should establish technical training centres for farmers and industrialists (ABICase3; 7; 15; 16). The plan also suggested that credit facility should be provided to the investors (ABICase12; 19; 23; 28). Sukkur master plan proposed to provide infrastructure services in SITE and SIE (ABICase4; 10; 18; 30).

5.3.3.2 Opportunities for Inland Fisheries Development

The results reveal that 30 out of 30 key informant claimed that master plan had one opportunity for inland fisheries sector (see Table 5.15 and Figure 5.15). The master plan suggested that the federal and provincial government should initiate development programmes for the export of fish production to other countries (IFICase14; 23) (see Figure 5.80). Actually, the plan only gave two lines (pp.201) for inland fisheries development, which were given in the employment section (IFICase1; 5; 13; 18; 28). Those lines were: development of fish hatcheries, curing, processing and packing of fresh water fish by federal and provincial governments and export of fish to other countries (IFICase3; 16; 27).

5.3.3.3 Opportunities for Tourism Development

Ninety percent key informant were of the opinion that the master plan suggested that incentives should be given to entrepreneurs for the development of hotels and other infrastructure facilities (TDICase2; 8; 14; 20) (see Table 5.15 and Figure 5.15).

5.3.4 Threats for Sukkur Master Plan

The analysis of document review and key informant interviews revealed three types of threats for Sukkur master plan for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries, and tourism development (see Table 5.16). The Table 5.16 Figure 5.16 presents the cognitive map of opportunities of Sukkur master plan for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism development.

Table 5.16: Content Analysis Coding Results of Threats for Sukkur Master Plan

Weaknesses (Sub-Themes)	Key Informants	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Change in federal government	Agro-based	24	80
	Inland Fisheries	23	76.67
	Tourism	22	73.33
Federal government favoritism towards the development Punjab province and Karachi city	Agro-based	24	80
	Inland Fisheries	25	83.33
	Tourism	23	77.67
Prohibition of all development programmes in Sukkur and other secondary cities of Sindh	Agro-based	25	83.33
	Inland Fisheries	24	80
	Tourism	24	80
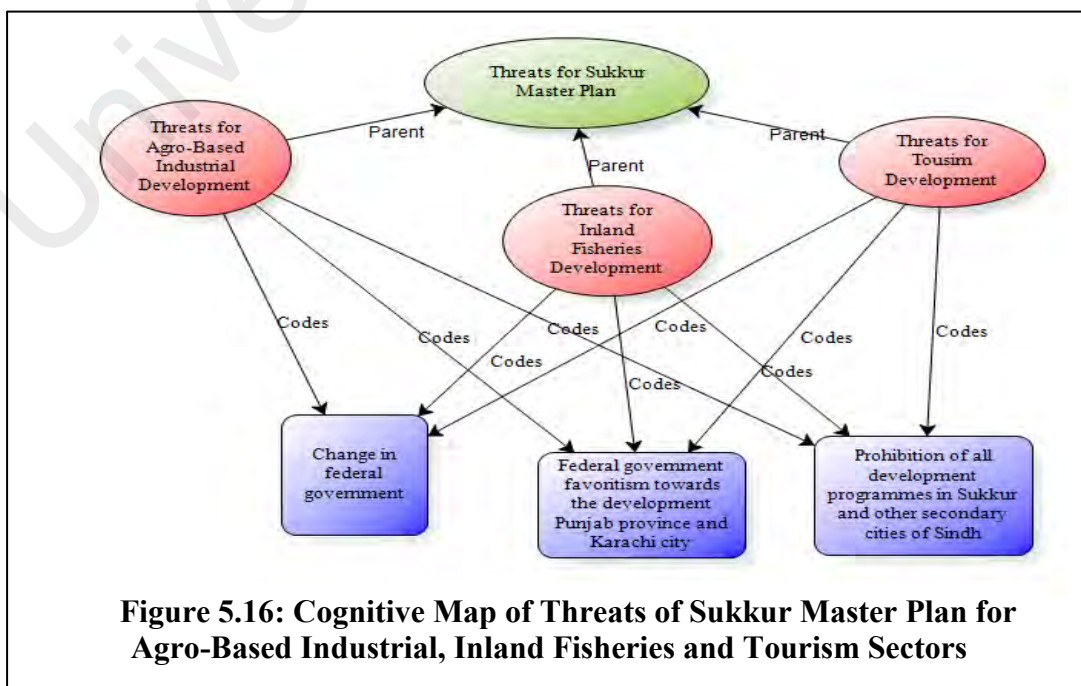
Figure 5.16: Cognitive Map of Threats of Sukkur Master Plan for Agro-Based Industrial, Inland Fisheries and Tourism Sectors

The threats of master plan for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism development sectors based on document review and the responses given by the key informants of each sectors are described in Appendix H.13-15 in detail and discussed below.

i.   More than 73% key informant claimed that the change in federal government was a major threat for Sukkur master plan (see Table 5.16 and Figure 5.16). Like the five years development plans, the political influence of the federal and metropolitan city government had played a vital role in the implementation failure of the master plan (TDICase1; IFICase4; ABIcase30). After the development of Master plan, the federal and provincial governments were dissolved and another party won the elections (ABICase21; TDICase21; IFICase29).

ii.   More than 80% key informant claimed that the federal government of that time had favored the development only in Punjab province (ABICase12; 19; TDICase4; 21; IFICase7; 25) (see Table 5.16 and Figure 5.16). Due to the change in federal government all development programmes in Sukkur and other secondary cities of Sindh were prohibited due to high prioritization for Punjab province. Most of the allocated budget for these plans was spent on the development project in Punjab province (ABICase1; 23; TDICase8; 19; IFICase3; 30).

iii. Therefore, more than 80% key informants claimed that all the programmes including the Sukkur master plan were prohibited in Sindh province due to federal government anti-Sindh propaganda (IFICase3; TDICase12; ABICase20) (see Table 5.16 and Figure 5.16).

5.4   Analysis of Economic Sectors and Employment in Sukkur City, 1988-2015

This part of results describes the scenario of employment and economic sectors of Sukkur city and Sukkur district during 1988-2015. The data was gathered from Ministry of Labor and Manpower Division (MLMD) and Pakistan Labor Force survey for major industry divisions (sectors). To study the prevailing condition of local agro-based and inland fisheries wholesale retail markets and historical and tourist sides, the data was gathered through physical observation and from Sindh Tourism Department, Sukkur Chamber of Commerce and Sukkur City Municipal Corporation. For the interpretation of data shift-share and location quotient analysis methods were combined with case study approach to do in-depth analysis of the employment changes occurred in the major employment industries division during 1988-2015 in the case study area. The details about the nature of information gathered and the targeted authorities who provided that information have already been described in research methodology chapter. The results of shift-share, location quotient and economic base multiplier analysis of main economic sectors (agro-based industrial, fisheries, tourism) and prevailing condition of tourism activities and wholesale retail market of Sukkur city are presented below:

5.4.1   Results of Shift-Share Analysis

The research employed the shift-share and case study analysis techniques in order to study in-depth, the changes the economic sectors and employment of Sukkur city underwent during 1988-2015. For that purpose, the study first converted the major employment industry division data of Sukkur district and Sukkur city given in percentage (Appendix G.2) to numbers (Appendix G.3). After that the Absolute Change in Employment (ACE) and Growth Rate (GR) in percent were calculated for employment changes in Sukkur district and Sukkur city during six time phases i.e.

1988-93, 1993-98, 1998-2001, 2001-05, 2005-10 and 2010-15 (see Table 5.17). The study observed uneven results of ACE and GR for Sukkur city and Sukkur district. The Table 5.17 indicates that while Sukkur district employment grew by 24.20% in 1988-93 time phase, the Sukkur city employment slightly declined by 23.98 percent. The same decline was observed for the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (AFHF), construction and wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (WRTRH) sectors. At that time, when the growth rate of AFHF, construction and WRTRH sectors was 18.79%, 27.37% and 28.8% respectively in Sukkur district. The growth rate of same sectors was 12.9%, 23.69% and 22.13% respectively in Sukkur city. On the other hand, the manufacturing industry division had 6 percent higher growth rate in Sukkur city i.e. 29.92% than 22.89% growth rate of Sukkur district. In case of community, social and personal service (CSPS) sector the growth rate of Sukkur district and Sukkur city was more than 25% during 1988-93 time phase.

While in 1993-98 time phase, the employment in Sukkur city grew faster than the employment of Sukkur district, with 13.88% in comparison to 7.03% of Sukkur district. It is also observed that all the employment industry divisions of the city had faster employment growth than the district employment divisions. Only the AFHF sector of Sukkur city had shown a decline of -1.27% in comparison to a growth of 2.52% of Sukkur district during 1993-98 time phase. The study observed that employment GR of Sukkur city remained faster for the other four time phases i.e. 1998-2001, 2001-05, 2005-10 and 2010-15 in comparison to the employment GR of Sukkur district (see Table 5.17).

In 1998-2001 time phase, when the Sukkur district total employment declined at a rate of more than 2 times (1.83%) than its growth share in 1993-98 time phase. It was also observed that the Sukkur city's total employment GR was higher in the same time

Table 5.17: Absolute and Percent Employment Changes in Sukkur City and Sukkur District, 1988-2015

Employment Industry	Year 1988-93				Year 1993-98				Year 1998-2001			
	Sukkur District		Sukkur City		Sukkur District		Sukkur City		Sukkur District		Sukkur City	
	ACE	GR%	ACE	GR%	ACE	GR%	ACE	GR%	ACE	GR%	ACE	GR%
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	7852	18.79	449	12.9	1254	2.52	-50	-1.27	-721	-1.42	209	5.38
Mining and Quarrying	03	23.07	--	--	01	6.25	--	--	zero	zero	--	--
Manufacturing	279	22.89	199	29.92	174	11.62	146	16.9	725	43.36	364	36.04
Electricity, Gas and Water	325	32.05	40	15.32	213	15.90	81	26.91	46	2.96	10	2.62
Construction	8525	27.37	2325	23.69	3504	8.83	1989	16.38	-931	-2.16	170	1.20
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	2202	28.8	1013	22.13	880	8.93	937	16.76	682	6.36	416	6.37
Transport, Storage and Communication	1201	26.29	616	29.39	525	9.10	429	15.82	150	2.38	168	5.35
Finance, Real Estate and Bus Service	247	27.9	147	26.06	130	11.48	111	15.61	06	0.47	17	2.07
Community, Social and Personal Services	10381	25.95	6220	25.51	4564	9.06	4246	13.88	3157	5.74	1557	4.47
Activities Not Adequately Defined	41	107.9	-12	-52.17	-45	-57	02	18.18	01	2.94	07	53.85
Total	31055	24.20	10997	23.98	11200	7.03	7891	13.88	3115	1.83	2918	4.51

Table 5.17: Absolute and Percent Employment Changes in Sukkur City and Sukkur District, 1988-2015

Employment Industry	Year 2001-05				Year 2005-10				Year 2010-15			
	Sukkur District		Sukkur City		Sukkur District		Sukkur City		Sukkur District		Sukkur City	
	ACE	GR%	ACE	GR%	ACE	GR%	ACE	GR%	ACE	GR%	ACE	GR%
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	13139	26.18	879	21.47	6926	9.86	711	14.28	14147	20.14	1846	32.48
Mining and Quarrying	03	17.65	--	--	02	10	01	12.5	04	18.18	03	33.33
Manufacturing	1743	72.72	896	65.21	775	18.72	716	31.54	1539	31.31	1727	57.84
Electricity, Gas and Water	341	21.34	122	31.12	208	10.72	117	22.76	387	18.02	134	21.24
Construction	5565	13.17	3404	23.81	3375	7.06	2169	12.25	8859	17.31	5525	27.80
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	2666	23.36	2610	37.60	2039	14.48	1482	15.51	4629	28.72	3710	33.62
Transport, Storage and Communication	1473	22.86	798	24.11	960	12.13	724	17.63	1809	20.38	1546	32.00
Finance, Real Estate and Bus Service	307	24.21	247	29.44	196	12.44	158	14.55	371	20.95	360	28.96
Community, Social and Personal Services	3016	5.19	5005	13.75	4965	8.12	5013	12.11	8121	12.29	13860	29.86
Activities Not Adequately Defined	26	74.28	13	65	-39	-63.93	-14	-42.42	30	136	17	89.47
Total	28280	16.28	13982	20.66	19406	9.61	11076	13.56	39896	18.02	28728	30.98

Source: Ministry Of Labor and Manpower Statistics, 1988-2015 and Work Done By the Researcher, 2016

Note:
Absolute Change in Employment =   Employment in later year – Employment in earlier year
Growth Rate = Employment in later year – Employment in earlier year/ Employment in earlier year

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phase than Sukkur district. Except in manufacturing sector in which the Sukkur district employment had a GR of 43.36%, while the employment of Sukkur city had shown a decline of 6% with a GR of 36.04 percent. But by comparing with 1993-98 time phase, it was observed that the total employment share of Sukkur city also declined to more than three times (4.51%) in 1998-2001 time than its employment share in 1993-98 time phase (see Table 5.17).

In 2001-05 time phase, while the Sukkur district total employment grew by 16.28%, the total employment of Sukkur city grew even faster with nearly 21 percent. It was also observed that all the employment sectors of Sukkur city had higher GR than Sukkur district except the AFHF and manufacturing sector. In AFHF sector, where Sukkur district employment that grew 26.18%, the Sukkur city employment had declined to 21.47 percent. In case of manufacturing sector, the Sukkur city employment had declined to 7% (65.21%) in comparison to Sukkur district employment (72.72%). By comparing the GR of 2001-05 time phase with 1998-2001 time phase, the study had observed that Sukkur district total employment had increased almost eight times in 2001-05 phase from 1998-2001 time phase. Specially the AFHF and construction sectors, in which the employment GR had increased from -1.41% and -2.16% to 26.18% and 13.17% respectively. The same case was with Sukkur city. The total employment share of Sukkur city had increased more than four times in 2001-05 phase (20.66%) from 1998-2001 time phase. The same increase was observed for all employment sector of Sukkur city for the said time phases (see Table 5.17).

In 2005-10 time phase, the Sukkur district total employment had declined to 9.61% in comparison to 2001-05 time phase. The Sukkur city total employment had also declined to 13.56% during 2005-10 time phase, in comparison to 2001-05 phase. Although, the total employment GR of Sukkur city was higher than Sukkur district,

however, both had a decline in employment (see Table 5.17). The decline was recorded in all the employment sector of both entities.

Again in 2010-15, the total employment of Sukkur district and Sukkur city had shown an increase of 18.02% and 30.98% respectively. Although, the Sukkur city total employment had grew faster than Sukkur district, but the total employment of both entities had increased almost two times than that of 2005-10 time phase (see Table 5.17). The calculation of absolute and percent employment changes data were employed to calculate the national growth share, regional industry mix share and regional growth share calculations.

5.4.1.1 National Growth Share Analysis

The Table 5.18 presents the employment change in major industry division of Sukkur city with the observed trend of overall employment growth of Sukkur district (benchmark region). As the overall employment growth rate of Sukkur district was positive during all seven time phases (see Table 5.17), therefore all national employment growth share of Sukkur city must also be positive during 1988-2015 time phase (see Table 5.18 and Figure 5.17). The results of the analysis in Table5.18 reveal that the national share of total employment share of Sukkur city would have increased to 11,101 in 1988-93 if it had followed the employment growth of Sukkur district. In 1993-98 and 1998-2001 time phases, the overall growth rate of Sukkur district had declined, ultimately the national share of all sector of Sukkur city also had declined. Therefore, with this reduction it can be said that the total employment of Sukkur city had shown a growth of 3,998 and 1,185 in jobs if it had followed the growth pattern of Sukkur district. Again in 2001-05 time phase due to increase in growth rate, the national share of employment of Sukkur city would had increased to 11018 jobs. The results also

Table 5.18: National Growth Share Analysis of Sukkur City Major Industry Divisions, 1988-2015

S. No.	Employment Industry	1988-93	1993-98	1998-2001	2001-05	2005-10	2010-2015
1	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	844	277	71	667	478	1024
2	Mining and Quarrying	--	--	--	--	01	02
3	Manufacturing	161	61	18	224	218	538
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	63	21	07	64	49	114
5	Construction	2375	853	259	2328	1701	3577
6	Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	1108	393	119	1130	918	1986
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	507	191	58	539	395	870
8	Finance, Real Estate and Bus Service	137	50	15	137	104	224
9	Community, Social and Personal Services	5900	2151	638	5926	3979	8356
10	Activities Not Adequately Defined	6	01	zero	03	03	03
	Total	11101	3998	1185	11018	7846	16694

Source: Work Done By the Researcher, 2016

Note:

National Growth Share = Employment in Industry x Average Employment Growth Rate of Benchmark Region

The Average Employment Growth Rate for Sukkur District during 1988-2015 is given in Table5.17

reveals that the total employment of Sukkur city would had shown an increase of 7,846 and 16,694 jobs in 2005-10 and 2010-15 time phases respectively, if it was compatible with the Sukkur district employment during those phases.

The Table 5.18 and Figure 5.17 shows that the national growth share of employment in AFHF sector of Sukkur city would had been increased to 844 jobs, if it had followed the overall employment growth of Sukkur district in 1988-93 time phase. Like the total employment, the AFHF sector employment had also declined to 277 in 1993-98 time phase, which further reduced to 71 in 1998-2001 time phase. That means the AFHF industry, would had 277 and 71 more jobs during 1993-98 and 1998-2001 time phases respectively, if they were compatible with Sukkur district employment growth. The Table 5.18 Figure 5.17 also mentioned that the national share of employment for the same sector was 661 in 2001-05, 476 in 2005-10 and 1024 in 2010-15. It meant that employment in agriculture sector of Sukkur city would had increased to 661, 476 and 1024 for the time period of 2001-05, 2005-10 and 2010-15 respectively if it would had followed the overall employment growth in Sukkur district for those years (see Table 5.18 and Figure 5.17).

For the manufacturing sector the results show that the national employment share of Sukkur city would had 161 more jobs in manufacturing industry if it had followed Sukkur district growth rate of employment during 1988-93 time phase (see Table 5.18). The total employment GR of Sukkur district had declined more than three times in 1993-98 and 1998-2001 phases than its previous phases (see Table 5.17). That had also affected the national employment share of manufacturing sector by showing a reduction in the expected number of jobs in this sector for Sukkur city. The Table 5.18 shows expected 61 and 18 number of manufacturing sector jobs in Sukkur city for 1993-98 and 1998-2001 time phases respectively. The GR of total employment of Sukkur

district had again first grew in 2001-005, than declined in 2005-10 but again increased in 2010-2015 time phase (see Table 5.17). The same reflects in the national share of employment of manufacturing sector during 2001-2015 (see Table 5.17). The expected 224, 218 and 538 number of jobs Sukkur city could had in manufacturing sector during 2001-05, 2005-2010 and 2010-15 time phases respectively if it had followed the overall regional employment growth rate (see Table 5.18 and Figure 5.17).

Figure 5.17: National Growth Share Analysis of Economic Sectors of Sukkur City, 1988-2015
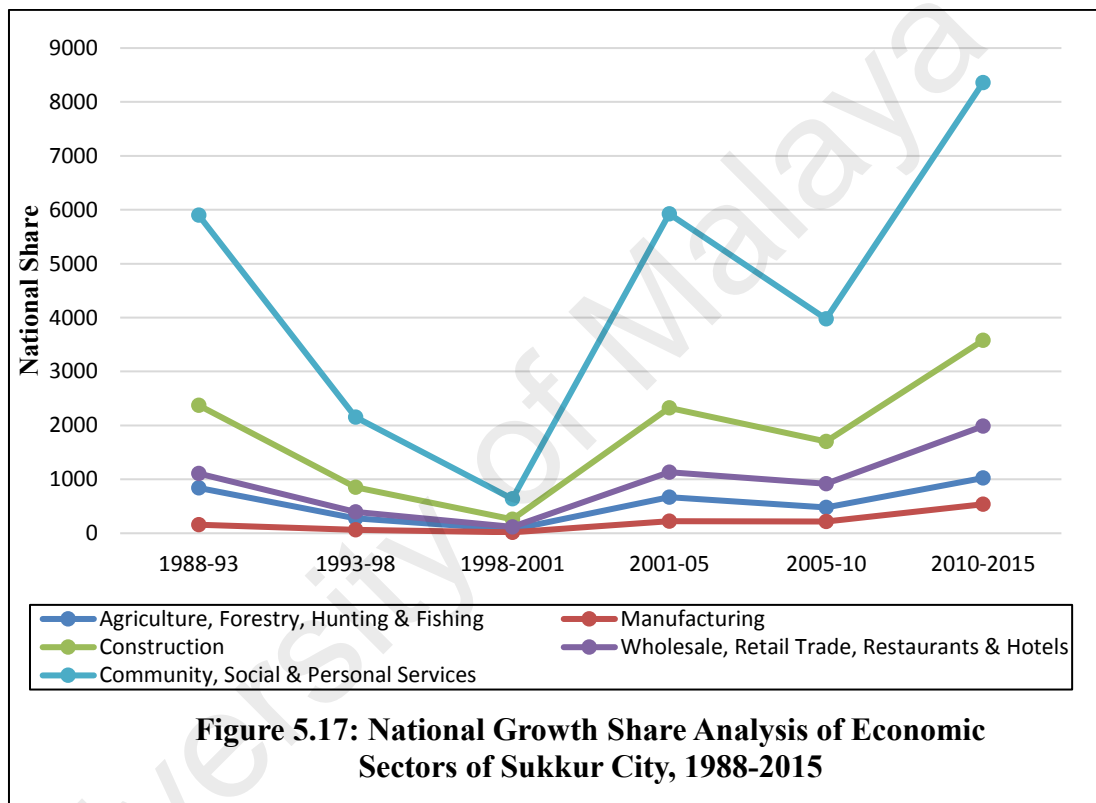
The same trends were observed for other employment industries divisions during 1988-2015. The WRTRH sector of Sukkur city would had an increase of 1,108, 393, 119, 1130, 918 and 1986 in 1988-93, 1993-98, 1998-2001, 2001-05, 2005-10 and 2010-2015 time phases respectively if it had followed the overall employment growth of Sukkur district (see Table 5.18). The same was with the construction, CSPS and other employment sectors. The Figure 5.17 presents the national employment share changes of major five sectors of Sukkur city during 1988-2015 time phase. The Table 5.18 presents the national growth share of other employment sectors of Sukkur city.

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5.4.1.2 Industrial Mix Share Analysis

The Table 5.19 and Figure 5.18 present changes the employment of Sukkur city underwent than the observed trend of overall employment growth of the Sukkur district. Although, the industrial mix share for the total employment was positive for the first three time phases. However, for the remaining three time phases the industrial mix share of total employment was negative (see Table 5.19). With the help of industrial mix share analysis, the study had also observed reversed trends for AFHF and CSPS sectors. For WRTRH sector, positive industry mix was observed during all time phases. For manufacturing sector, the industry mix was negative only in 1988-93 time phases, but for remaining years, it had positive share. Whereas, in construction sector, the industrial mix had a positive share during first two time phases, however after that its share had declined in the remaining four time phases (see Table 5.19 and Figure 5.18).

The total employment industrial mix for 1988-93 time phase was positive with 855 jobs (see Table 5.19). However, the growth rate of AFHF sector of Sukkur district was 18.79% in comparison to total growth rate of 23.98% during that time period (see Table 5.17). That means that while employment in Sukkur district agriculture sector grew by 18.79%, it declined to 12.9% in Sukkur city. The same trend was observed for 1993-98 time phase. When the total growth rate of Sukkur district was 7.03%, it was 2.52% for AFHF sector, but it had declined to 1.27% in Sukkur city. In 1998-2001 time phase, a reverse growth trend for agriculture division. Although the overall employment GR had decreased more than 3 times than its previous phase but it had shown a decline of 1.42% in Sukkur district. Whereas, the GR of agriculture had a positive growth of 5.38% in Sukkur city during same period (see Table 5.17). However, as the agriculture GR of benchmark region or Sukkur city GR had declined, therefore a negative industrial

Table 5.19: Industrial Mix Share Analysis of Sukkur City's Major Industry Divisions, 1988-2015

S. No.	Employment Industry	1988-93	1993-98	1998-2001	2001-05	2005-10	2010-2015
1	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	-189	-177	-126	405	12	121
2	Mining and Quarrying	--	--	--	--	zero	--
3	Manufacturing	-09	40	419	775	207	397
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	20	27	04	20	06	zero
5	Construction	311	219	-564	-445	-451	-141
6	Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	211	106	296	492	465	1181
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	44	56	17	218	103	114
8	Finance, Real Estate and Bus Service	21	32	-11	67	31	36
9	Community, Social and Personal Services	427	621	1362	-3775	-617	-2660
10	Activities Not Adequately Defined	19	-7	zero	12	-24	22
	Total	855	917	1397	-2231	-268	-930

Source: Work Done By the Researcher, 2016

Note:

Industrial Mix Share = Employment in Industry x (Employment Growth Rate by Industry - Average Employment Growth Rate)

The Total Employment Growth Rate for Sukkur District during 1988-2015 is given in Table5.17

mix of 189, 177 and 126 was observed for AFHF sector in 1988-93, 1993-98 and 1998-2001 time phases respectively (see Table 5.19 and Figure 5.18).

On the other hand, the GR of Sukkur district agriculture sector was much faster than the overall GR for the remaining three time phases (2001-2015) (see Table 5.17). Therefore, industrial mix of the remaining time phases had positive share with 405, 12 and 121 for 2001-05, 2005-10 and 2010-2015 time phases respectively (see Table 5.19 and Figure 5.18). Although industry mix was positive, however their share was marginal. It can be said that Sukkur city did not followed the overall economic growth of Sukkur district for AFHF sector. Therefore the employment of Sukkur city grew far less than in Sukkur district for that sector during research years (see Table 5.19 and Figure 5.18).

In case of manufacturing sector, the result reveals that industrial mix share for 1988-93 time phase had shown a decline of 09 jobs (see Table 5.19 and Figure 5.18). The GR of manufacturing sector was less (22.89%) than the total GR (24.20%) in Sukkur district during that phase (see Table 5.17). It was also observed from the analysed results that from 1993 to onwards the industrial mix share of manufacturing sector remained positive (see Table 5.19 and Figure 5.18). The results in Table 5.17 also mention that the growth rate of manufacturing industry division was much faster than the total employment growth rate of Sukkur district in remaining time phases. Like in 1993-98 the GR of manufacturing was 11.62% against the total GR of 7.03 percent. Maintaining this growth trend, even in 2010-15, when the total employment GR was 18.02%, the GR of manufacturing was 31.31% in Sukkur district (see Table 5.17). Mean that the manufacturing sector of Sukkur city had grew much faster than overall employment growth of Sukkur district during targeted years except for the first five years.

Figure 5.18: Industrial Mix Share Analysis of Economic Sectors of Sukkur City, 1988-2015
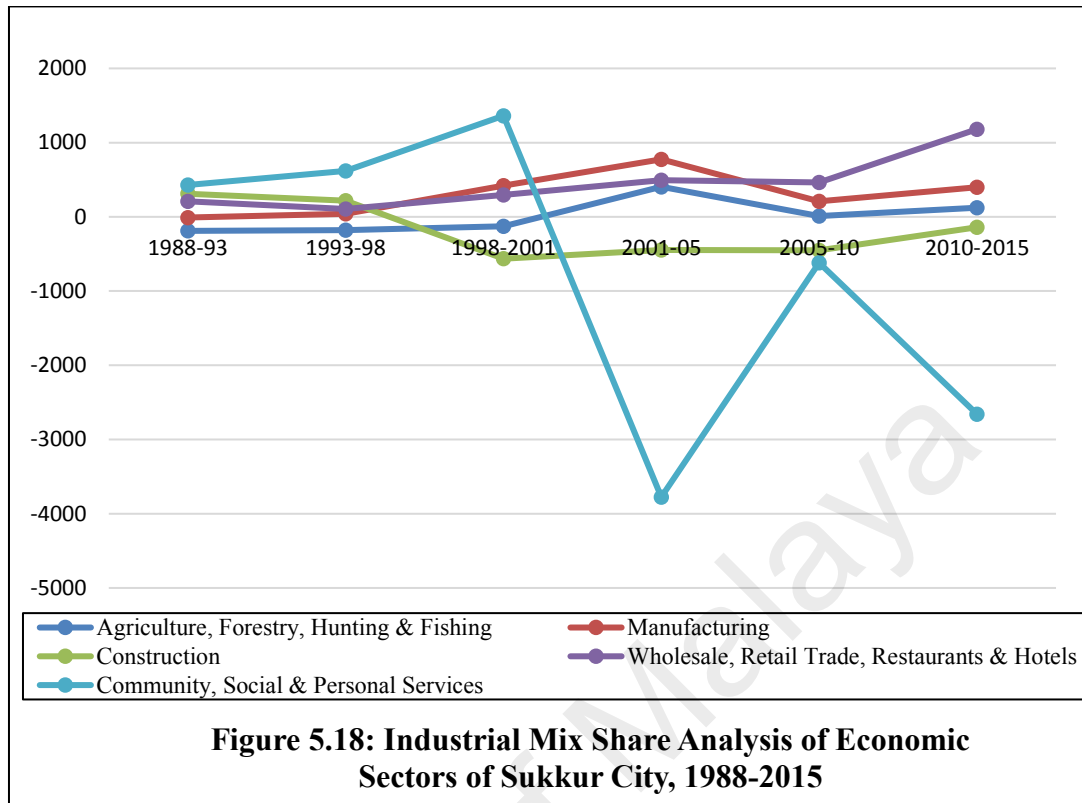
The wholesale, retail trade restaurant and hotel sector had maintained a positive industrial mix during all 27 research years like manufacturing sector. It had an industrial mix of 211 in 1988-93, which although declined to 106 in 1993-98 phase. However, in the next two onward phases its industrial mix share had increased with 296 in 1998-2001, 492 in 2001-05 time phases. In 2005-10 time phase, again it slightly decreased to 465 but again increased to 1181 in 2010-15 phase (see Table 5.19 and Figure 5.18). If the growth gate of this sector is compared with the overall employment growth rate of Sukkur district, it remained constantly higher than the overall employment growth rate. Like in 1988-93, the total GR of Sukkur district was 24.20%, the GR of WRTRH sector was 28.8 percent. Following this trend again in 2010-15, the GR of this sector was 28.72%, when the overall GR of Sukkur district was 18.02 percent (see Table 5.17). It can be concluded from these trends that the employment growth in this sector of Sukkur city is much higher than the overall employment growth of Sukkur district.

The community, social and personal services sector had in the first three years had followed the overall economic growth trend of the district but failed to followed it in the later three time phases. Therefore, it had positive employment changes of 319, 621 and 1362 for the first three time phases and -4139, -1234 and -1810 for the later three time phases. The same was with construction sector. It had a positive industrial mix 311 in 1988-93 and 219 in 1993-98 time phases. Afterwards a declined of employment was observed in remaining time phases. It had shown a decline of -564 jobs in 1998-2001, -445 jobs in 2001-05, -451 jobs in 2005-10 and -141 jobs in 2010-15 time phases (see Table 5.19 and Figure 5.18). The research had also observed that the construction and community, social and personal services sectors of Sukkur city had not followed Sukkur district economic growth trends. Therefore they experienced a negative regional industrial mix share of employment. It was also observed from the analysed results that whenever there is a decline in AFHF sector, the construction and CSPS sectors grew faster. Alternatively, when AFHF sector had a positive growth, these sectors experience a negative growth (see Table 5.17). Therefore, it can be said that due to decline in formal sectors of employment, people of Sukkur city get engaged in informal sector employment.

5.4.1.3 Regional Growth Share Analysis

The regional growth share component measures the growth/decline of a specific industry of study area with same industry of state-wide counterpart. The analysis reveals that Sukkur city had an overall negative regional growth share in 1998-93 time phase (see Table 5.20). During that period the overall growth rate of Sukkur city was also slower than the growth rate of Sukkur district. The study observed that in the remaining time phases (1993-2015), the overall regional employment growth of Sukkur city had a positive regional growth (see Table 5.20 and Figure 5.19). Therefore, it can be said the

overall employment of Sukkur city was competitive with Sukkur district during 1993-2015 years.

The study through analysis observed a decline of -205 and -149 in the agriculture and associated sector's employment of Sukkur city during first two time periods with that of Sukkur district (see Table 5.20). The results presented in Table 5.17 reveal that in 1988-93 the GR of AFHF industry of Sukkur city was slower with 12.9% in comparison to 18.79% GR of Sukkur district. In 1993-98, the GR of Sukkur city further declined to -1.27% when the GR of benchmark regional was 2.52% for the same sector (see Table5.17). In 1998-2001, the regional share of AFHF sector of Sukkur city had shown a growth of 264. In 1998-2001 phase, the study observed an inverse regional growth change (see Table 5.20). At that time, the growth rate of Sukkur district employment in AFHF industry had declined to -1.42 % (see Table 5.17). However, the same sector had a faster growth rate of 5.38% in Sukkur city (see Table 5.17). The regional growth share of Sukkur city again declined to -197 in 2001-05 phase (see Table 5.20). During that time phase the employment growth of Sukkur district was faster in AFHF sector with 26.18% than Sukkur city with 21.47 percent (see Table 5.17). For the remaining two time phases the sector showed competitiveness with regional change of 220 and 701 respectively in the AFHF employment (see (see Table 5.20 and Figure 5.19). During those phases, the employment growth rate of Sukkur city's AFHF sector had grew faster in comparison to its counterpart in Sukkur district.

For manufacturing sector, the regional growth share showed competitiveness for the first two time periods with an increase of 46 jobs in each time phase of Sukkur city (see Table 5.20 and Figure 5.19). If the growth rate of manufacturing industry of Sukkur

Table 5.20: Regional Growth Share Analysis of Sukkur City Major Industry Divisions, 1988-2015

S. No.	Employment Industry	1988-93	1993-98	1998-2001	2001-05	2005-10	2010-2015
1	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	-205	-149	264	-197	220	701
2	Mining and Quarrying	--	--	--	--	zero	01
3	Manufacturing	46	46	-74	-103	291	792
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	-44	33	-01	38	62	20
5	Construction	-362	917	475	1521	919	2085
6	Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	-305	438	01	989	98	541
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	65	182	92	41	226	561
8	Finance, Real Estate and Bus Service	-10	29	13	44	23	100
9	Community, Social and Personal Services	-107	1475	-443	3116	1652	8156
10	Activities Not Adequately Defined	-37	01	07	-02	07	-09
	Total	-959	2790	327	5447	3498	12948

Source: Work Done By the Researcher, 2016

Note:
Regional Growth Share Calculations = Employment in Industry x (Employment Growth Rate by Industry in Sukkur City- Employment Growth Rate by Industry in Sukkur District)
The Total Employment Growth Rate for Sukkur District during 1988-2015 is given in Table5.17

city compared with the Sukkur district for the first two time phases, the study observed that this industry had shown a faster rate of employment growth in Sukkur city than its benchmark region (see Table 5.17). In 1988-93, when the GR of Sukkur district was 22.89%, it was 6% greater in Sukkur city with GR of 29.92 percent. Again in 1993-98, while the growth rate of Sukkur district manufacturing declined to 11.62%, the Sukkur city manufacturing was higher with 16.9 percent (see Table 5.17). Although its GR had also declined 13% than its pervious time phase growth rate (29.92%). However, still it maintained to have faster growth rate against its counterpart at district level (see Table 5.17).

Figure 5.19: Regional Growth Share Analysis of Economic Sectors of Sukkur City, 1988-2015
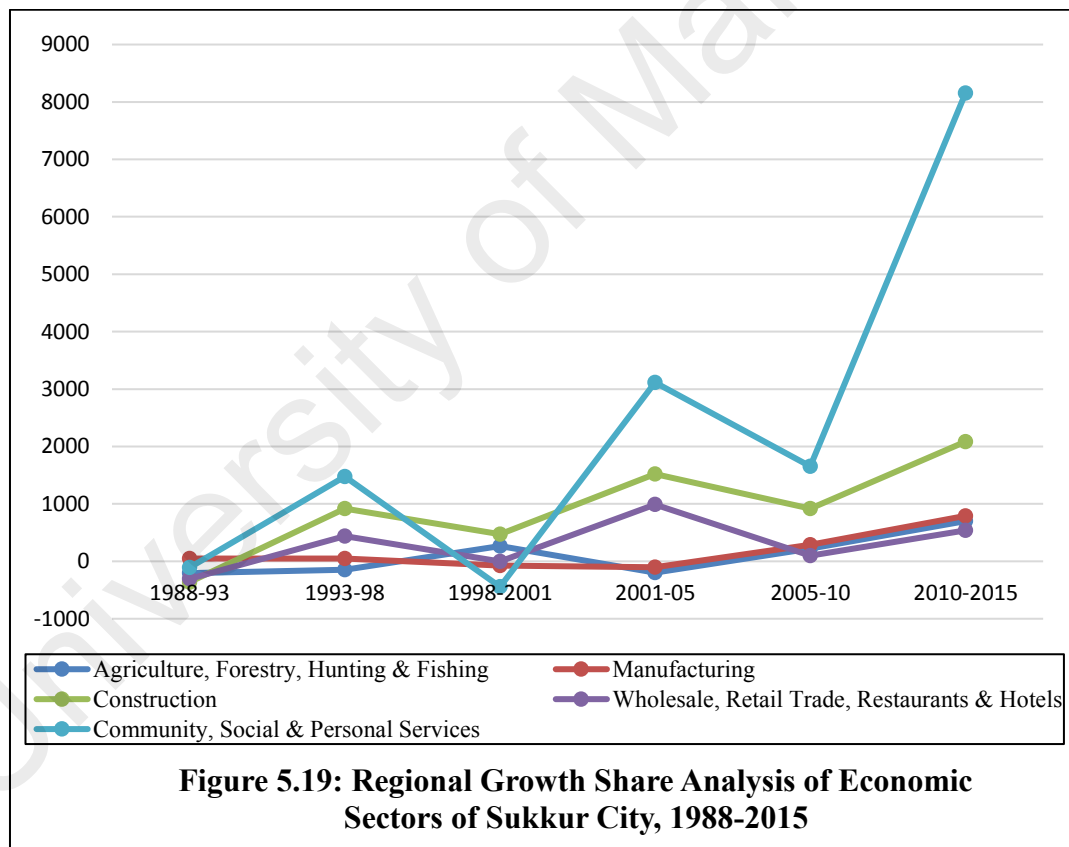
For the middle two time phases a decline of -74 and -103 regional share of employment change was analysed for manufacturing sector (see Table 5.20 and Figure 5.190. During 1998-2001, the Sukkur city manufacturing had an inclined GR of 36.04%, while the Sukkur district manufacturing had an inclined GR of 43.36% (see

Table 5.17). The GR of Sukkur city's in this phase was more than two times higher than its pervious phases, however, still it was not competitive with Sukkur district growth rate. Therefore, the Sukkur city had a negative regional growth share of 74 during 1998-2001 (see Table 5.20). In 2001-05, the Sukkur city manufacturing growth rate had further increased to 65.21%, but still it was slower than its benchmark region growth rate of 72.72% (see Table 5.17). Therefore, during 2001-05, the Sukkur city again had a -103 regional growth share (see Table 5.20 and Figure 5.19). However, the research had observed an increase of 291 and 792 of regional growth share employment in manufacturing sector of Sukkur city in comparison with Sukkur district during 2005-10 and 2010-15 time phases respectively (see Table 5.20 and Figure 5.19). During those time phases, the Sukkur city manufacturing industry division was growing faster than Sukkur district manufacturing industry division (see Table 5.17). Therefore, the manufacturing sector had a reversed and positive regional growth share during study years.

The wholesale, retail, trade, restaurant and hotel sector of Sukkur city had shown a decline of -305 jobs during 1988-93 time phase (see Table 5.20 and Figure 5.19). During that time phase the study had also observed a higher growth rate in WRTRH sector of Sukkur district in comparison to Sukkur city WRTRH sector (see Table 5.17). That means when the employment in Sukkur district WRTRH sector grew by 28.8%, it grew at 22.13% in Sukkur city (see Table 5.17). However, the growth rate of Sukkur city WRTRH industry division was also higher than Sukkur district WRTRH growth rate throughout remaining 22 study years (see Table 5.17). Consequently, for the remaining time periods, the regional growth share of this sector had shown a positive trend with 438 in 1993-98, 01 in 1998-2001, 989 in 2001-05, 98 in 2005-10 and 541 2010-15 respectively (see Table 5.20 and Figure 5.19). Therefore, the wholesale retail,

trade, restaurant and hotel sector of Sukkur city grew faster than its counterpart in benchmark region during 1993-2015.

A fluctuated regional growth trend was observed for construction sector during 1988-2015. During that phase the Sukkur district construction sector had a faster growth rate of 27.37% in comparison to Sukkur city's slower growth rate of 23.69 percent (see Table 5.17). Ultimately, the regional growth share of construction sector was also declined to -362 jobs during 1988-93 time phase (see Table 5.20 and Figure 5.19). Afterwards a positive regional growth trend was observed for Sukkur city construction sector in later five time phases. However, during 1993-98, the Sukkur city construction had grown faster with 16.38% growth rate than Sukkur district construction with 8.83% growth rate (see Table 5.17). The same was observed for the 1998-2001 time phase, in which while Sukkur district construction sector declined to -2.16%, while Sukkur city construction grew at 1.20% growth rate (see Table 5.17). Consequently, the regional growth share of construction sector was also reversed from negative to positive. Therefore, the regional growth share of Sukkur city construction sector increased in 1993-98 with 917 jobs, which although decreased to 475 jobs in 1998-2001 phase but still remain positive (see Table 5.20).

In 2001-05 time phase the construction sector had a regional growth share of 1521 jobs with an increase of 1,046 jobs than pervious time phase. However in 2005-10 time phase, the sector again shown a decline of 602 jobs in comparison to 2001-05 time phase with a regional growth share of 919 jobs. In 2010-15 time phase the regional growth of construction sector of Sukkur city again increased to 2085 jobs (see Table 5.20 and Figure 5.19). The study also observed that during 2001-15 time phases, the growth in Sukkur city construction sector was which faster than the Sukkur district construction sector (see Table 5.17).

Like construction sector, a fluctuated regional growth trend was also observed for community social and personal service sector during 1988-2015. In 1988-93 time phase, there was a decline of -107 jobs in this sector (see Table 5.20 and Figure 5.19). However, during 1993-98 time phase, there was an increase of 1475 jobs in CSPS sector. It was also observed that during 1993-98 period, while employment in Sukkur district CSPS sector grew by 9.06%, the employment in Sukkur city CSPS sector grew even faster with 13.88% (see Table 5.17). Again the employment in Sukkur city CSPS sector had shown a decline of -443 than its benchmark region in 1998-2001 time phase. However, in the remaining three time phases the employment in this sector had maintained a positive growth with an increase of 3116 jobs in 2001-05, 1652 jobs in 2005-10 and 8156 jobs in 2010-15 against its counterpart sector of Sukkur district (see Table 5.20 and Figure 5.19). Indeed, during last three time phases (2001-05, 2005-10 and 2010-15) the employment growth in Sukkur city CSPS was much faster than CSPS of Sukkur district (see Table 5.17).

5.4.1.4 Total Employment Change Analysis

The results reveal that in 1988-93 and 1993-98 time phases had Sukkur city AFHF sector employment grown at national growth rate. The experienced AFHF workers would had increased by 844 from 3,486 in 1988 to 4330 in 1993. However, due to less competency (regional share of -205) and slower growth in comparison to Sukkur district (industrial mix of -189) instead of 4330, they remained 3935 in 1993. Again in 1993-98, the employment in AFHF sector would had increased by 277 from 3935 in 1993 to 4212. But due to non-competiveness (e.g. regional growth share of -149) and decline of Sukkur city AFHF (e.g. industrial mix of -177), the total employment in this sector declined by 49 jobs. Although in 1988-2001, this sector had increased its regional competitiveness by 264 jobs plus took advantage of an overall national employment

change of 71 jobs, but due to a district wide employment loss of -126, was able to create only 209 jobs during 1998-2001 time phase (see Table 5.21 and Figure 5.20).

The study also observed that during 2001-05, the AFHF sector took advantage of an overall national employment change of 667 jobs. The sector was also able to create 405 jobs because of an increase in district level employment but due to less regional competency in this sector had faced a decline of 197 jobs. With this, this sector was only able to increase 875 jobs in 2001-05 time phase. In 2005-10 study period, the Sukkur city AFHF sector had a national share of 478 jobs and a regional share of 220 jobs but due to an overall drop of employment in Sukkur district, had an industrial mix of only 12 jobs. Therefore, the sector was able to create 710 jobs in 2005-10 period, which was less than its previous time phase. Whereas in the last study time phase, due to an overall aggregate employment change in Sukkur district (national share of 1,024 jobs), regional competitiveness in this sector (regional share of 701 jobs) and an increase of district wide employment in this sector (industrial mix of 121 jobs), the sector was able to create 1846 jobs in 2010-15 time phase (see Table 5.21 and Figure 5.20).

In case of manufacturing sector, during 1988-93 due to a faster growth than its benchmark region, the Sukkur city had a regional share of 46 jobs. Plus following the regional trend of employment, the city would had a national share of 161 jobs, but due to slower growth in this sector than the overall district growth, there was a decline of 09 jobs during that study phase. With those trends the manufacturing industry was able to create 198 jobs in Sukkur city during 1988-93 time phase. During 1993-98 period, the study observed an overall positive trends in regional share (46 jobs), national share (61 jobs) and industrial mix share (40 jobs). With that trend, there was an increase of 147 jobs in that time period (see Table 5.21 and Figure 5.20). Although that increase was

Table 5.21: Total Employment Change Analysis of Sukkur City Major Industry Divisions, 1988-2015

Employment Industry	1988-93				1993-98				1998-2001			
	NGS	RIMS	RGS	TEC	NGS	RIMS	RGS	TEC	NGS	RIMS	RGS	TEC
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	844	-189	-205	450	277	-177	-149	-49	71	-126	264	209
Mining and Quarrying	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	161	-09	46	198	61	40	46	147	18	419	-74	363
Electricity, Gas and Water	63	20	-44	39	21	27	33	81	07	04	-01	10
Construction	2375	311	-362	2324	853	219	917	1989	259	-564	475	170
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	1108	211	-305	1014	393	106	438	937	119	296	01	416
Transport, Storage and Communication	507	44	65	616	191	56	182	429	58	17	92	167
Finance, Real Estate and Bus Service	137	21	-10	148	50	32	29	111	15	-11	13	17
Community, Social and Personal Services	5900	427	-107	6220	2151	621	1475	4247	638	1362	-443	1557
Activities Not Adequately Defined	06	19	-37	-12	01	-07	01	-05	zero	zero	07	07
Total	11101	855	-959	10,997	3998	917	2790	7705	1185	1397	334	2916

Table Cont.

Table 5.21: Total Employment Change Analysis of Sukkur City Major Industry Divisions, 1988-2015

Employment Industry	2001-05				2005-10				2010-15			
	NGS	RIMS	RGS	TEC	NGS	RIMS	RGS	TEC	NGS	RIMS	RGS	TEC
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	667	405	-197	875	478	12	220	710	1024	121	701	1846
Mining and Quarrying	--	--	--	--	01	zero	zero	01	02	zero	01	03
Manufacturing	224	775	-103	896	218	207	291	716	538	397	792	1727
Electricity, Gas and Water	64	20	38	122	49	06	62	117	114	zero	20	134
Construction	2328	-445	1521	3404	1701	-451	919	2169	3577	-141	2085	5521
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	1130	492	989	2611	918	465	98	1481	1986	1181	541	3708
Transport, Storage and Communication	539	218	41	798	395	103	226	724	870	114	561	1545
Finance, Real Estate and Bus Service	137	67	44	248	104	31	23	158	224	36	100	360
Community, Social and Personal Services	5926	-3775	3116	5267	3979	-617	1652	5014	8356	-2660	8156	13,852
Activities Not Adequately Defined	03	12	-02	13	03	-24	07	-14	03	22	-09	16
	11018	-2231	5447	14234	7846	-268	3498	11076	16694	-930	12948	28712

Source: Work Done By the Researcher, 2016

Note:
NGS: National Growth Share = Employment in Industry x Average Employment Growth Rate
RIMS: Regional Industrial Mix Share= = Employment in Industry x (Employment Growth Rate by Industry - Average Employment Growth Rate)
RGS: Regional Growth Share = Employment in Industry x (Employment Growth Rate by Industry in Sukkur City- Employment Growth Rate by Industry in Sukkur District)
TEC: Total Employment Change = National Growth Share + Regional Industrial Mix Share + Regional Growth Share
The Total Employment Growth Rate for Sukkur District during 1988-2015 is given in Table 5.17

comparatively less than its previous time phase due to an overall decrease of employment in Sukkur district and Sukkur city (see Appendix G.2-3).

In 1988-2001, the employment in manufacturing industry of Sukkur city would had increased by 437 jobs, with national share of 18 jobs and industrial mix of 419 jobs. However, due to decline of this industry in Sukkur city than its benchmark counterpart, there was a decline of 74 jobs in this sector during that phase. Therefore, the manufacturing industry was able to create 363 jobs in 1998-2001. The same trend was observed during 2001-05 that instead of an increase of 999 jobs, the sector was able to create 896 jobs in Sukkur city due to absence of regional competitiveness. But because of an overall national aggregate growth and a positive industrial mix, the increase of jobs in 2001-05 was higher than 1998-2001 (see Table 5.21 and Figure 5.20).

The study also observed positive national growth share, industrial mix share and regional growth share of Sukkur manufacturing in remaining two time phases. In 2005-10 period the total employment change was 716 jobs (see Table 5.21 and Figure 5.20). Although that change was less than the employment change of previous years, but that was due to a reduction in employed population of Sukkur district and Sukkur city (see Appendix G.2-3). Again 2010, the total employment change in manufacturing of Sukkur city was 1727 jobs. It was higher in comparison to its pervious time phase share (see Table 5.21 and Figure 5.20).

Figure 5.20: Total employment Change in Major Economic Sectors of Sukkur City, 1988-2015
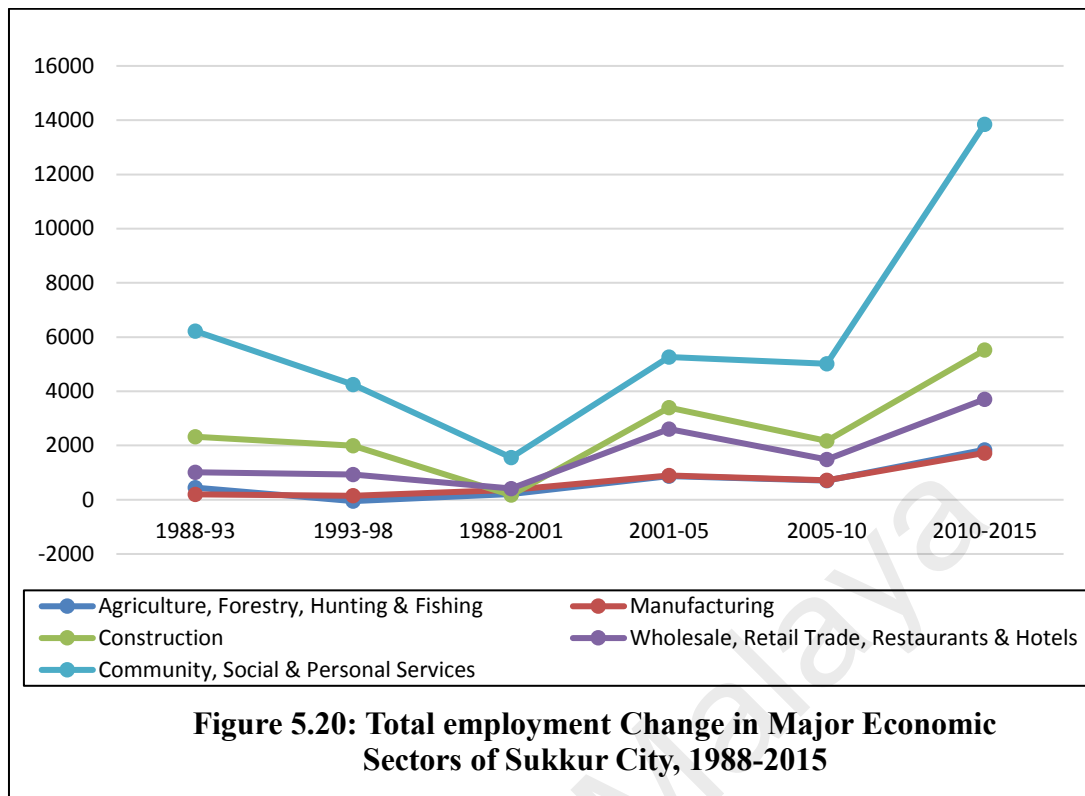
The total employment change in wholesale, retail, trade, restaurant and hotel sector had constantly shown an increase in jobs throughout the 27 study years (1988-2015). It was also observed that this sector that followed the overall employment growth trend of Sukkur district (national growth share). The employment growth of Sukkur district in this sector was also faster than the overall employment growth of Sukkur district (industrial mix growth share). The employment growth of Sukkur city was even faster in this sector than Sukkur district (regional growth share) except in the first time phase i.e. in 1988-93 (see Table 5.21 and Figure 5.20). During that phase the WRTRH sector of Sukkur district had a growth rate of 28.8% in comparison to 22.13% growth rate of Sukkur city (see Table 5.17). Due to that reason this sector that shown a decline of 305 jobs during 1988-93 time phase. With that decline the total employment change of this sector was 1014 jobs in 1988-93 (see Table 5.21 and Figure 5.20).

The results also reveals that during 1988-93 the construction sector of Sukkur city took advantage of an overall aggregate employment change and faster growth of

this sector in Sukkur district with a national growth share of 2,375 jobs and industrial mix share of 311 jobs. But the sector was unable to gain competitiveness, therefore resulted into a declined regional growth share of 362 jobs. With this the total employment change of Sukkur city construction industry was 2,324 jobs in 1988-93 period. Whereas, during 1993-98 time phase the construction industry of Sukkur city had shown competitiveness and faster growth in comparison to its benchmark region's counterpart. Therefore, all three growth share were positive and the total employment change in the sector was 1,989 jobs. However, that employment change was less than its previous period. From 1998-2001 to onwards time phases, the construction sector had followed the employment growth trend of Sukkur district and had grew faster than Sukkur district construction sector. But was not spared by a district wide employment drop in construction industry, therefore an industrial mix of the sector had shown a decline from 1998-2015. That had also resulted into reduction of total employment change in this sector. Like in 1998-2001, instead of total change of 734 jobs, due to negative industry mix of 564, the sector was only able to create 170 jobs during 1998-2001 time phase (see Table 5.21 and Figure 5.20).

The Sukkur city employment in community social and personal services industry division would had increased from 24,379 jobs in 1988 to 6,327 jobs in 1993. However, like construction industry division, the CSPS industry division was also unable to gain competitiveness against its district counterpart and had also shown a decline of 107 jobs. Therefore, there was an increase of 6,220 jobs in this sector instead of 6,327 jobs in 1988-93 period. During 1993-98 time phase, all three shares had shown a positive growth. With that growth, the CSPS sector was able to create 4,247 jobs (see Table 5.21), but due to an overall decline in employment at district level, was less than pervious phase share (see Appendix G.2-3). In 1998-2001, the competitiveness of this sector again declined with a negative regional growth share of 443 and its share in

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creating the jobs was also further declined from 1993-98. With all this, the total employment change in CSPS industry division during 1998-2001 was 1557 jobs. During remaining three time phases, while the overall employment of Sukkur district had grew. The community, social and personal services sector of Sukkur district had shown a decline in employment. The industrial mix of CSPS sector during 2001-05, 2005-10 and 2010-15 time phases remained negative. This had resulted into less number of jobs in this sector during those time phases (see Table 5.21 and Figure 5.20).

5.4.2 Results of Location Quotient Analysis

The location quotient analysis (LQ) is useful in determining relative industrial or occupational specialization using employment as a surrogate for production. If the value is greater than 1, it indicates the specialization of an industry in an area. If it has a value of less than 1 means that industry is not specialized in that area. This method was employed by the study to evaluate the specialization of AFHF, manufacturing and WRTRH sectors in local economy of Sukkur district and Sukkur city. It's being already described in the previous chapters that secondary cities development brings regional development. Therefore, the specialization of Sukkur district employment industries was also an important requisite. Considering these factors, the LQ of Sukkur city and Sukkur district were calculated through setting as Sukkur district, Sindh province and Sindh urban benchmark regions. Although, the research has analysed the location quotient of all ten major sectors (industry divisions) during 1988-2015 time phases. However, the main focus was only on AFHF, manufacturing and WRTRH sectors. The results of location quotient analysis are presented below:

5.4.2.1 Location Quotient Analysis of Sukkur City Employment Industries with Sukkur District as Benchmark Region

The results reveals that the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fish sector of Sukkur city is less specialized in comparison to Sukkur district. Throughout 27 study years, this sector had a constant value of around 0.2 of location quotient (see Appendix G.2 and Figure 5.21). Although this sector had maintained to remain as a major employment sector of Sukkur district and Sukkur rural area during 1988-2015 (see Appendix G.2 and G.3 and Figure 3.15 and 3.16). However, it failed to become a major employing sector in Sukkur city.

The manufacturing sector had a location quotient of 1.5 in 1988 and 1993 time periods. That value increased to 1.6 in 1998 time phase, but declined to 1.43 in 2001, 1.4 in 2005 and 1.45 in 2010. Again this activity got higher specialization in 2015 period with a location quotient of 1.6 (see Appendix I.1 and Figure 5.21). With these results, it is clear that the manufacturing industry division had constantly maintained its position as one of major employing sector of Sukkur city. With a values greater than one during all 27 study years, shows that it also employs the population of the surrounding areas.

The wholesale, retail, trade, restaurant and hotel sector had a value of 1.67 in 1988, which declined to 1.58 in 1993, 1.59 in 1998 and 1.54 in 2001. However, the sector had again shown a specialization during 2005-15 with a location quotient values of more than 1.6 (see Appendix I.1 and Figure 5.21). Actually this industry is mostly dependent on goods and services of AFHF and manufacturing sectors. Any increase or decline in those sectors also effect WRTRH industry division. The study has observed from this trend that like manufacturing sector, the wholesale, retail, trade, restaurant and

hotel sector had also maintained to remain as one of the major employing industry of Sukkur city.

Figure 5.21: Location Quotient Analysis of Major Industry Division of Sukkur City with Sukkur District as Benchmark Region, 1988-2015

The community, social and personal services sector had a location quotient of 1.7 throughout 1988-98 years. Which declined to around 1.6 during 2001-10 years, but again increased to 1.75 in 2015 year (see Appendix I.1 and Figure 5.21). Actually, the community, social and personal services and finance, real estate and bus service industry divisions are the two sector of Sukkur city with highest location quotient value during 1988-2015. However, CSPS is an informal sector in which people work on daily basis. Whereas, the finance, real estate and bus service sector employ only around 1.3% employed population of Sukkur city. The location quotient of other industry divisions during 1988-2015 is given in Appendix I.1.
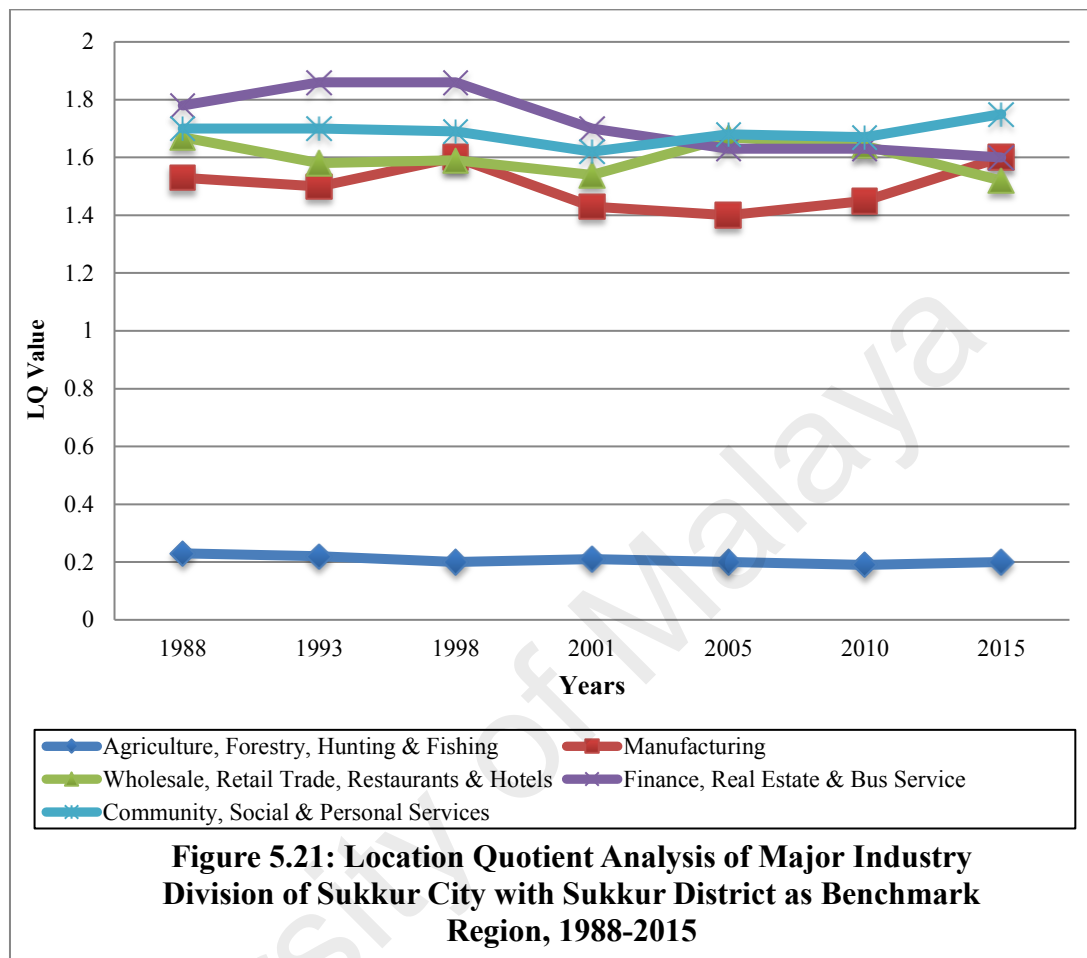
5.4.2.2 Location Quotient Analysis of Sukkur City Employment Industries with Sindh Urban as Benchmark Region

The results presented in Appendix I.2 and Figure 5.22 reveals that the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fish sector of Sukkur city is specialized in AFHF, when Sindh urban was selected as a bench mark region for location quotient analysis. Throughout 27 study years, this sector had maintained constant value of greater than 1, like 1.36 in 1988 and 1.30 in 2015 years (see Appendix I.2 and Figure 5.22). Although, AFHF sector had shown an incline of 1.46 in 1993 and 1.5 in 2001 in comparison to this pervious years 1988 (1.36) and 1998 (1.28). However, this sector had maintained to remain as a major employment sector of Sukkur city in comparison to total Sindh urban areas. It is obvious, because during 27 research years, when total Sindh urban areas had an employment share ranging in between 3-6% in AFHF industry, the Sukkur city had employment share ranging in between 6-8% for the same industry (see Appendix F and G.2). Therefore, Sukkur city is specialized in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector than total Sindh urban areas.

Whereas, the manufacturing industry division was unable to show specialization when Sindh urban was set as benchmark region during all 27 study years. The results reveal that during 1988-2015, this sector has less than one LQ value. Although if one compare the LQ value of different years, manufacturing industry of Sukkur district has inclined from 0.06 in 1988 and 1993 to 0.07 in 1998, 0.08 in 2001, 0.11 in 2005, 0.13 in 2010 and 0.17 in 2015 (see Appendix I.2 and Figure 5.22). Though the statistics shows that this sector is growing but still Sukkur city manufacturing industry is less specialized than Sindh urban manufacturing industry division.

The study has observed that like manufacturing sector, the wholesale, retail, trade, restaurant and hotel sector of Sukkur city had also shown less specialization when

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compared with the same sector of Sindh urban areas. Although it's LQ was comparatively higher than manufacturing sector, with a value of 0.36 and above during 1988-2015 (see Appendix I.2 and Figure 5.22). But still this sector was also unable to get specialized in comparison to total Sindh urban areas.
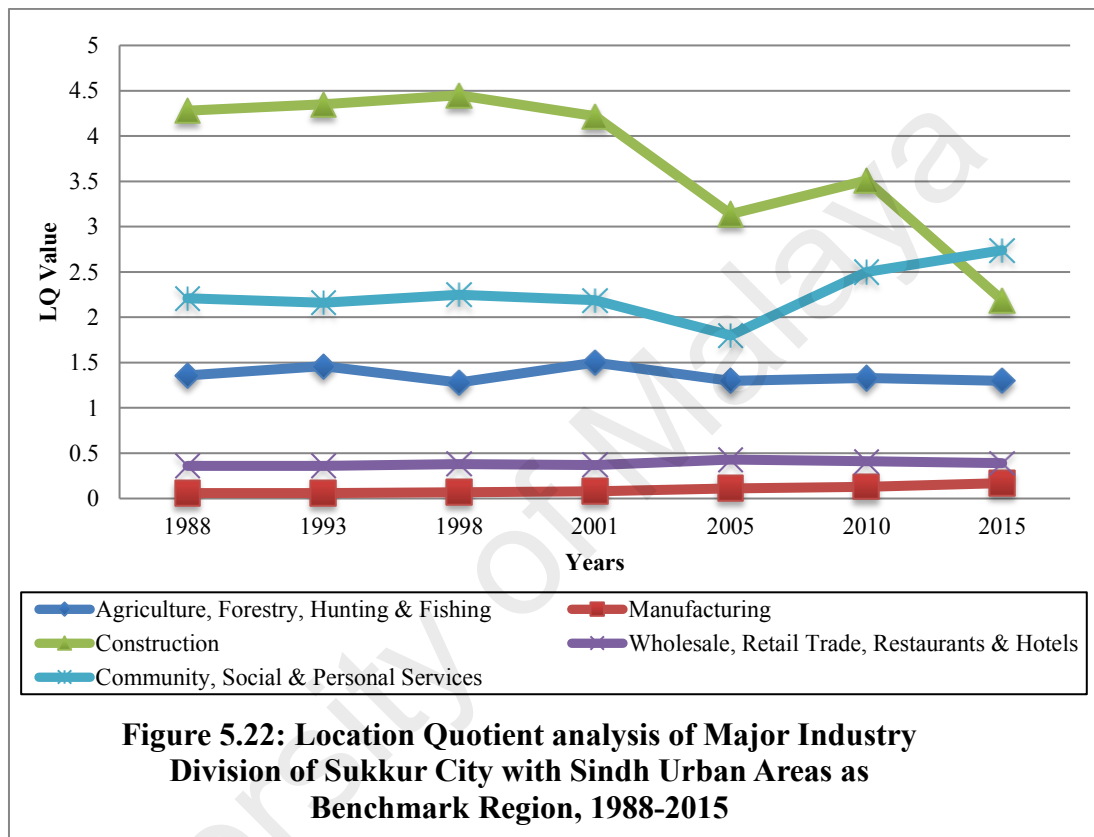
Figure 5.22: Location Quotient analysis of Major Industry Division of Sukkur City with Sindh Urban Areas as Benchmark Region, 1988-2015

The construction and community, social and personal services industry divisions are the two sector of Sukkur city with highest location quotient value during 1988-2015. However, they are informal sector in which people work on daily basis. The statistics presented in chapter 3 reveal that more than 50% employed population of Sukkur city is engaged in this sector. Whereas, more than 21% employed population of the city is working in construction sector (see Appendix G.2 and Figure 3.17). The CSPS had also a location quotient of more than 2.17 throughout 1988-2001 years, which declined to around 1.8 in 2005 year, but again increased to 2.5 in 2010 and 2.72 in 2015 years. The construction sector had a LQ of 4.28 in 1988, which increased to 4.35 in 1993, 4.45 in

1998 but decline to 4.22 in 2001. Afterwards the LQ of construction sector keep on decline from 3.14 in 2005 to 2.19 in 2015 (see Appendix I.2 and Figure 5.22). It can be concluded from these results that Sukkur city is more specialized in informal sectors than total urban areas of Sindh province. The study had also observed the whenever there is an incline in AFHF, manufacturing, WRTRH and other employment industry divisions, the location quotient of construction and CSPS industries had shown a decline. The next part presents the LQ of Sukkur district with Sindh province as benchmark region.

5.4.2.3 Location Quotient Analysis of Sukkur District Employment Industries with Sindh Province as Benchmark Region

As the local economic development of secondary cities has a regional impact, therefore the study has also compare the specialization of major employment industry divisions of Sukkur district with Sindh province employment industry divisions. The results reveals that the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fish sector of Sukkur district is less specialized in comparison to Sindh province. Throughout 27 study years, this sector had a location quotient value of less than one. The sector had a value of 0.65 during 1988-1998, which increased to 0.71 during 2005-2015 (see Appendix I.3 and Figure 5.23). This means that the AFHF industry is growing with the pace of time, but still it is less specialized than Sindh province AFHF sector. Though this sector is a major employment sector of Sukkur district and Sukkur rural area during 1988-2015 (see Appendix G.2 and Figure 3.15 and 3.16). However, its share of employment is still less in comparison to Sindh province (see Appendix F and Figure 3.5). The main reason can be the migration of farmers and fishermen of mainly rural areas of Sukkur district to the metropolitan cities of Sindh province for the search of better employment opportunities.

The manufacturing industry division had a location quotient of 0.08 in 1988 and 1993 periods. That value had negligibly increased to 0.09 in 1998 time phase. After that the LQ of manufacturing sector of Sukkur district had increased to 0.12 in 2001, 0.15 in 2005, 0.17 in 2010 and 0.19 in 2015 (see Appendix I.3 and Figure 5.23). That means this sector is growing with the pace of time but the growth is very low. With these statistics, the study can conclude that the manufacturing sector of Sukkur district is far less specialized than Sindh province.

Like manufacturing industry division, the wholesale, retail, trade, restaurant and hotel industry also had a less than one value throughout 27 study years. That means that the WRTRH sector of Sukkur district is less specialized than Sindh province WRTRH. During 1988-2015 it had a location Quotient value of less than 0.50 (see Appendix I.3 and Figure 5.23). This result is obvious, because the WRTRH of Sindh province had an employment share of 15-18% from total employment during 1988-2015 years (see Appendix F). Whereas, the WRTRH industry division had share about 6-8% employment of Sukkur district for same years, which is 9-10% less than Sindh province (see Appendix G.2). Therefore, the wholesale, retail, trade, restaurant and hotel sector of Sukkur district is less specialized than Sindh province.

Figure 5.23: Location Quotient Analysis of Major Industry Division of Sukkur District with Sindh province as Benchmark Region, 1988-2015
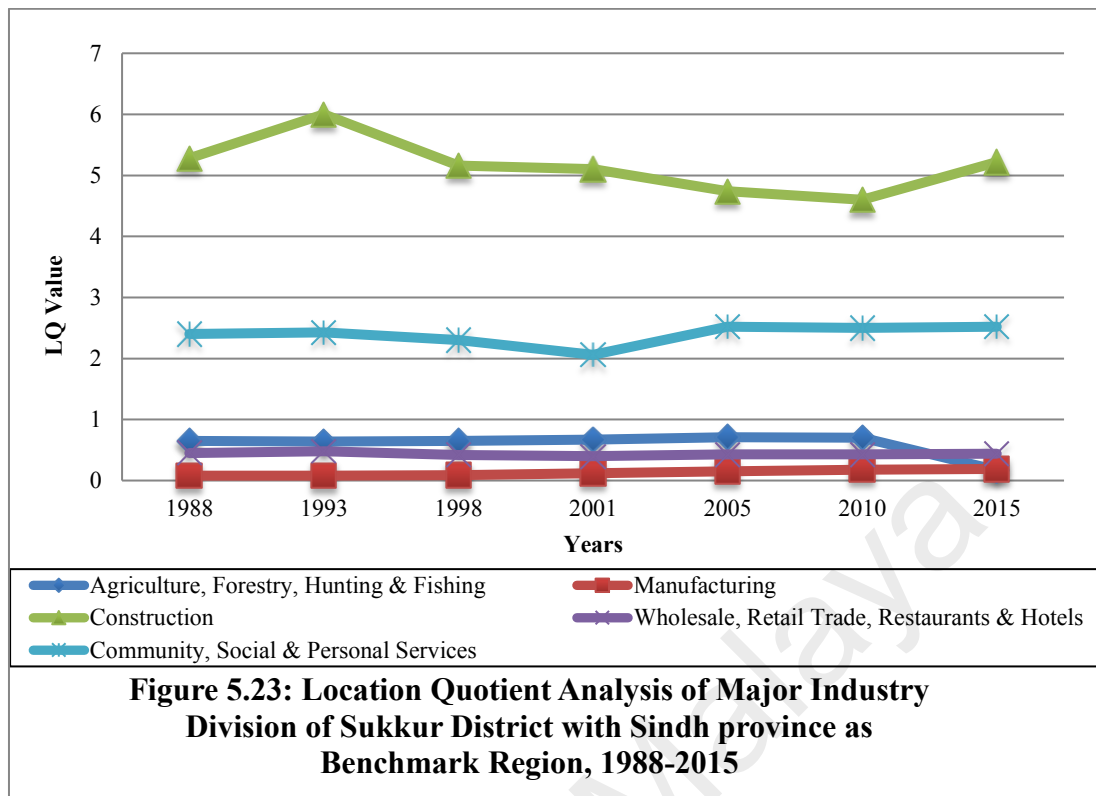
The results reveals that like Sukkur city, the construction and community, social and personal service sectors had highest LQ for Sukkur district throughout 27 study years. In fact the construction industry division had location quotient values of more than 4 to 6 during 1988-2015 years. Whereas, the CSPS industry had a LQ of constant values of more than 2 during the same years (see Appendix G.4 and Figure 5.23). It is clear from this trend that Sukkur city and Sukkur district are more specialized in daily wages informal sectors employment than their benchmark regions i.e. Sindh urban and Sindh province respectively. This clearly states the poor employment conditions of Sukkur city and Sukkur district.

5.4.3 Results of Economic Base Multiplier Analysis

The study had applied the Economic Base Multiplier (EM) model to evaluate the total basic and non-basic employment in key industry divisions of Sukkur city. For that purpose the study had further analysed the results derived from location quotient

analysis to calculate the basic employment of Sukkur city in different industry divisions. As the study had also calculated the LQ of Sukkur city employment two times with two different benchmark regions i.e. Sindh Urban and Sukkur district. Therefore, in the economic base multiplier analysis the research did two calculations for Sukkur city employment with two different location quotients.

The agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing and mining sectors are already considered as basic employment sectors by the Ministry of Labor and Manpower Division (MLMD), Government of Pakistan due to its export to other areas. Whereas, the community, social and personal services sectors comes under the umbrella of non-basic sectors by the MLMD as its activities are only confined to local area. The other sectors can have both, basic and non-basic employment (Ministry of Labor and Manpower, Government of Pakistan, 2016). The study had followed those prescribed standards. The results are given below:

5.4.3.1 Economic Base Multiplier Analysis of Sukkur City Employment Industries with Sukkur District as Benchmark Region for Location Quotient

The results of the analysis reveal that economic base multiplier (EM) of total employment of Sukkur city was above 7 in 1988 and 1993 years. The reason was off course not the multiplier effect of basic employment over non-basic employment. As EM is the ratio of total employment over basic employment and if the share of basic employment in an area is less, obviously the EM will be higher. During 1988-93, 86.22% employed population of Sukkur city was associated with non-basic sectors according to the classification of sectors set by MLMD, Government of Pakistan. Only 13.78% were working in basic sectors in 1988 year (see Appendix J.1). Therefore, the BM of total employment of Sukkur city was 7.28 in 1988. In 1993, the share of non-

basic employment increased to 87.17%, resulting into an EM of 7.80 value for the same year (see G.5 and Figure 5.24). It was also observed that the multiplier effects for the total employment increased to 8.3 and remained constant in 1998 and 2001 years. The trends also show that the share of non-basic employment in those years was continuously increasing (see Appendix J.1 and Figure 5.24). In the remaining three time phases (2005, 2010 and 2015), the EM reduced to 7.3. The reason was that the basic employment share during those periods had also increased from 11.93% in 2001 to about 14% during 2005-15 years (see Appendix J.1 and Figure 5.24).

There were two key reasons behind high share of non-basic employment of Sukkur city. Number one, the construction sector of Sukkur city, which employ more than 20% employed population of the city had a LQ of less than 1 during study period. That means this sector was less specialized in Sukkur city than Sukkur district. Another, reason was the CSPS sector, which although employ around 50% employed population of Sukkur city. However, it is completely a non-basic employment sector. Collectively these two sector share a total of more than 70% during 27 study years (see Appendix G.2 and Figure 3.17). Therefore, the distribution of construction and CSPS sectors in basic or non-basic categories can have influencing impacts on economic base multiplier analysis.

Figure 5.24: Proportion of Basic and Non-Basic Employment Share of Sukkur City with Sukkur District as Benchmark Regionfor location Quotient, 1988-2015
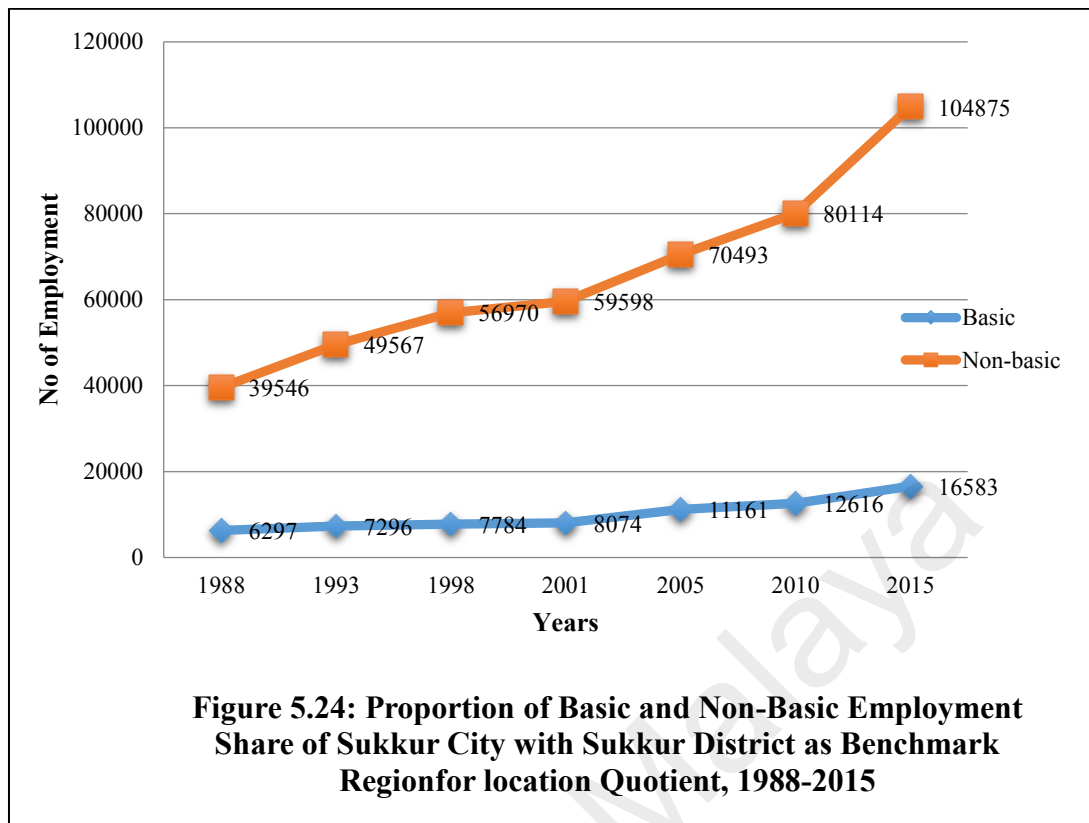
5.4.3.2 Economic Base Multiplier Analysis of Sukkur City Employment Industries with Sindh Urban as Benchmark Region for Location Quotient

The results of economic base multiplier analysis of Sukkur city with Sindh urban areas as benchmark regions reveals that during 1988-2001 time periods the EM was constantly more than 4. In 2005 and 2010 years, EM was around 5 and in 2015 it was more than five. Therefore, it revealed that an increase of 1 person employment in basic sectors had resulted into a total increase of 4 person employment during 1988-2001 and 5 person employment during 2005-2015 (see Appendix J.2). The results of Sukkur city LQ with Sindh urban as benchmark region had already mentioned that the city is more specialized in AFHF, construction and CSPS industries than Sindh urban (see Figure 5.22 and Appendix J.1). The AFHF is a basic sector and CSPS is a non-basic sector (Ministry of Labor and Manpower Division, Government of Pakistan, 2016). Whereas, the construction sector of Sukkur city had shown a specialization over Sindh urban with

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a LQ of higher than 1 throughout 27 study years (see Figure 5.22, Appendix I.2 and J.2). That means that Sukkur city is well sufficient in exporting its construction labor to other areas of Sindh province. Therefore, it falls in both basic and non-basic employment activities. The remaining sectors had a LQ less than 1; means that those sectors only fulfill the local requirements (see Appendix I.2 and J.2).

The study also observed that the share of Sukkur city employment in non-basic sectors had gradually increased from about 76% in 1988 year to 82% in 2015 year. That mean a decline in the share of basic employment from 24% in 1988 to 17.5% in 2015 (see Appendix J.2 and Figure 5.25). It clearly shows that the economy and employment of Sukkur city is going in backward direction instead of forward direction. The reason is off course the major share of employment in informal sectors of construction and community, social and personal services.

Figure 5.25: Proportion of Basic and Non-Basic Employment Share of Sukkur City with Sindh Urban areas as Benchmark Region for Location Quotient, 1988-2015
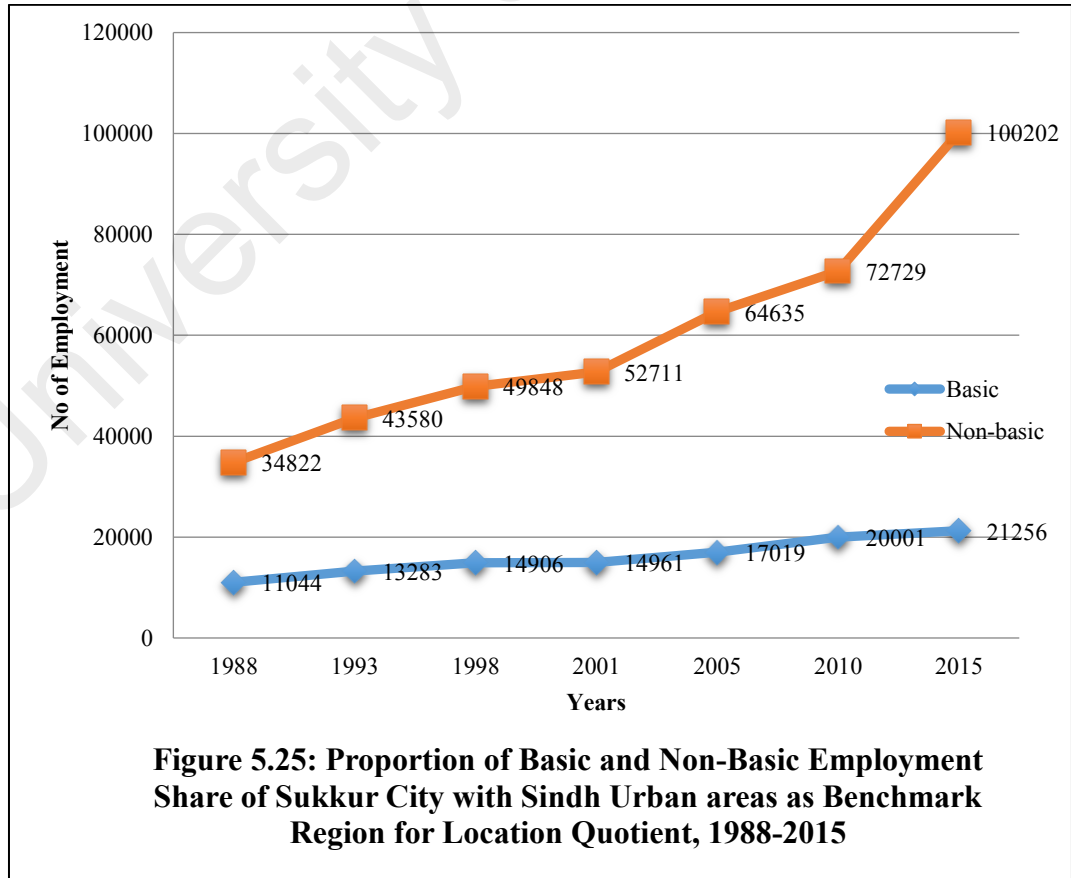
5.4.4   Results of Tourism Activities in Sukkur City

According to the gathered information collected through physical observation and from Sindh Tourism Development Corporation, Government of Sindh, Sukkur city is rich in cultural heritage and has the advantage of being situated at the right side of River Indus. The Sukkur city and Sukkur district is also called the land of sufis as there are more than 2000 shrines of Sufis in Sukkur city and Sukkur district. The details about major tourism and cultural sites are presented in chapter three. This part describes the number of tourist visiting those sites and weekly income generated from those visits. The visitors from Shikarpur, Khairpur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Kashmore, Gotki and other districts come here to visit those sites. The details about the number and location of visitors are given in Appendix K in detail.

The results reveals that the average number of tourists visiting Sadh Belo on week days (Monday to Thursday) range in between 165-235 per day. Out of which 30-40 visitors are from Sukkur city. The remaining visitors come from the above mentioned districts. As Sadh Belo is a religious site for Hindus, therefore visitors also come from India to visit this site on their special events. The numbers of visitors on Friday (590-770), Saturday (715-805) and Sunday (735-835) are higher than the week day. A ticket in Pak Rs. 30/person is charged for the visit of Sadh Belo. The weekly income generated from these visitors is Pak Rs. 81000-97500 thousands (see Appendix K and Figure 5.26).

Figure 5.26: Number of Visitors at Sadh Belo
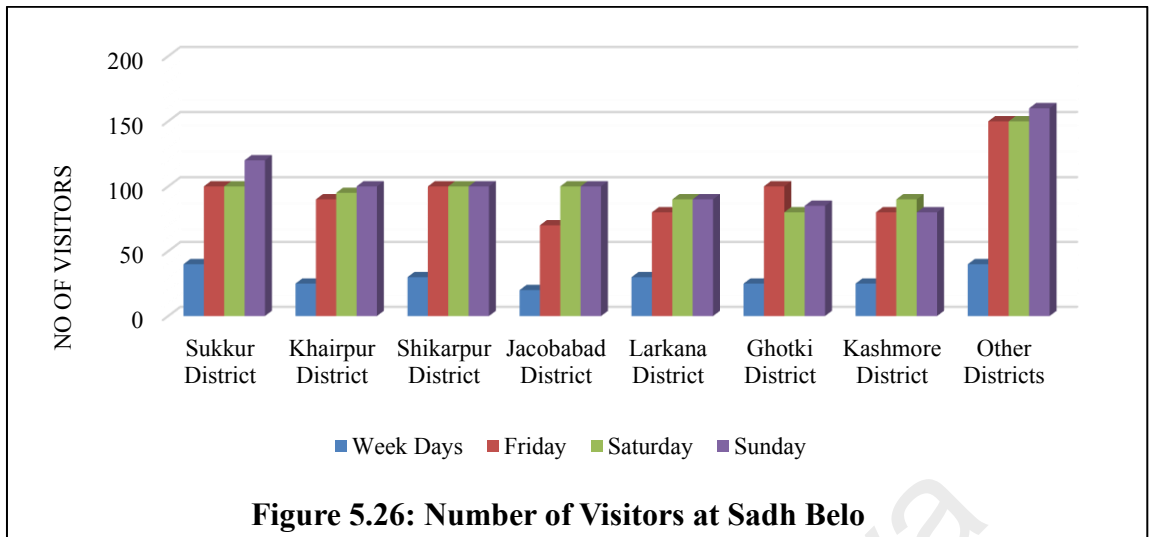
A total number of 475-580 visitors from Sukkur, Shikarpur, Khairpur, Ghotki and other surrounding districts visit Minaret Masoom Shah on week days. On Fridays this number increases to 750-900 visitors. On Saturdays and Sundays the number increases to 845-990 visitors due to holidays. A ticket of Pak Rs. 10 is charged per person on visit to Minaret Masoom Shah. The total income generated from this ticket is Pak Rs. 43400-52000 thousand weekly (see Appendix K and Figure 5.27).

Figure 5.27: Number of Visitors at Minaret Masoom Shah
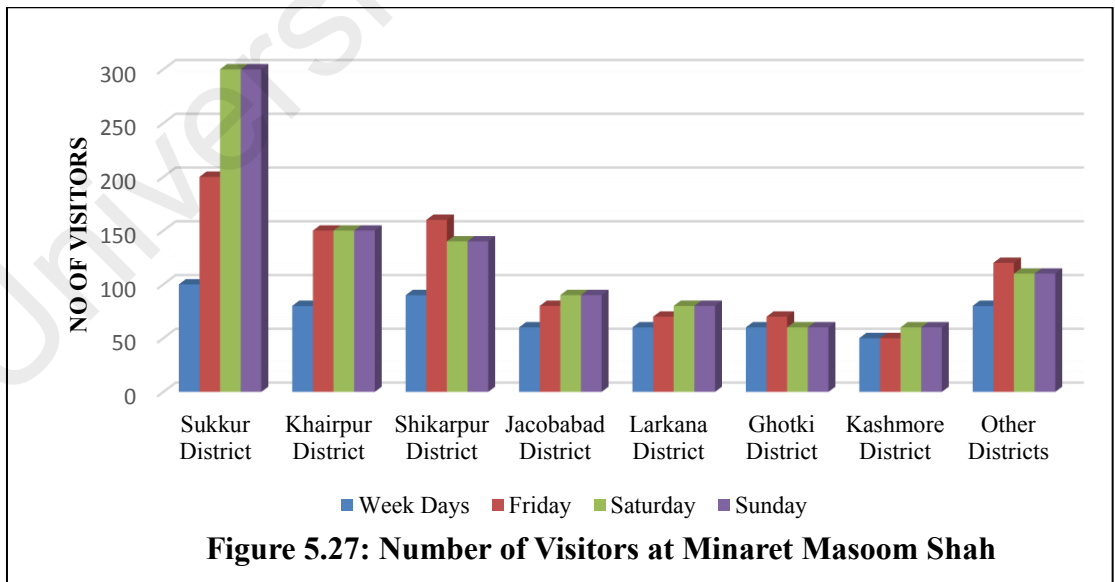
The number of visitors at Pir Saddardin Shah shrine are higher on Fridays than on Saturdays, Sundays and other weekdays. The people not only from Sukkur and its surrounding districts but also from Hyderabad and Karachi city come to this place for

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their wish (manit). As Friday is religiously considered as holy day, therefore the total number of visitors on this day is in between 1750-2300 in comparison to 1060-1330 on week days, 1360-1530 on Saturday and 1310-1470 (see Appendix K and Figure 5.28). Although there is no ticket system on Pir Saddardin Shah shrine, but visitors gave some money as nazrana. Therefore, the total weekly income generated from this cultural site is in between Pak Rs. 90000-150000 hundred thousand (see Appendix K and Figure 5.28).

Figure 5.28: Number of Visitors at Pir Sadarddin Shah Shrine
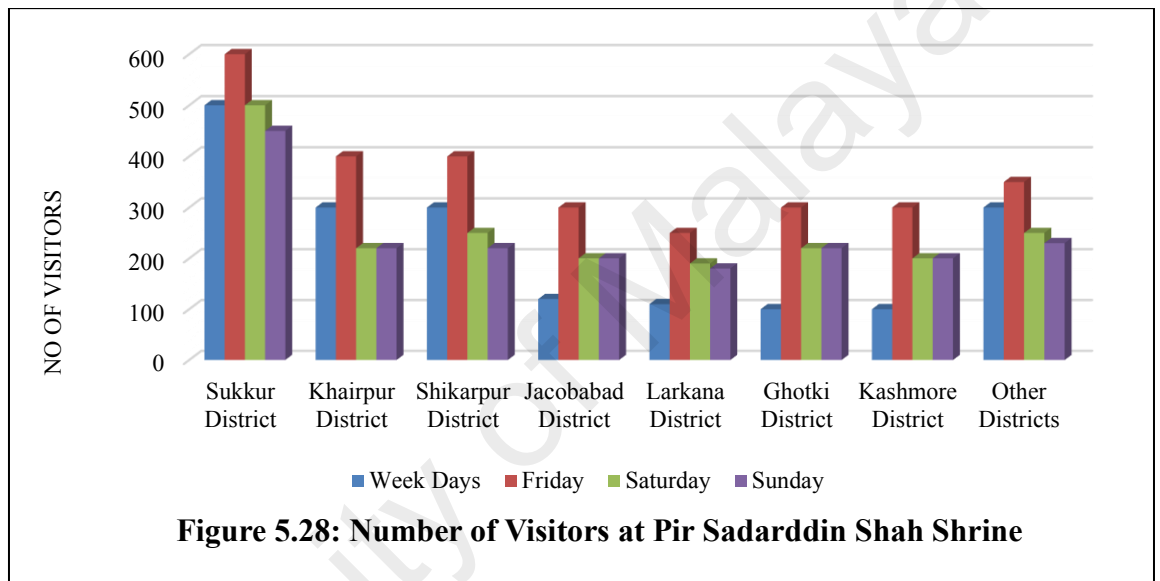
The results reveals that the total number of visitors at Satiyan Jo Asthan are in between 425-510 on week days and 695-840 on Friday. Although it is also an important cultural site but not areligious site, therefore the number of visitors on holidays is relatively high. The number of visitors from Sukkur and its surrounding districts visit Satiyan-Jo- Asthan are 1390-1610 on Saturday and 1290-1420 on Sunday. The total income generated from this cultural site is in between Pak Rs. 101500- 118200 hundred thousand per week (see Appendix K and Figure 5.29).

Figure 5.29: Number of Visitors at Satiyan-Jo-Asthan
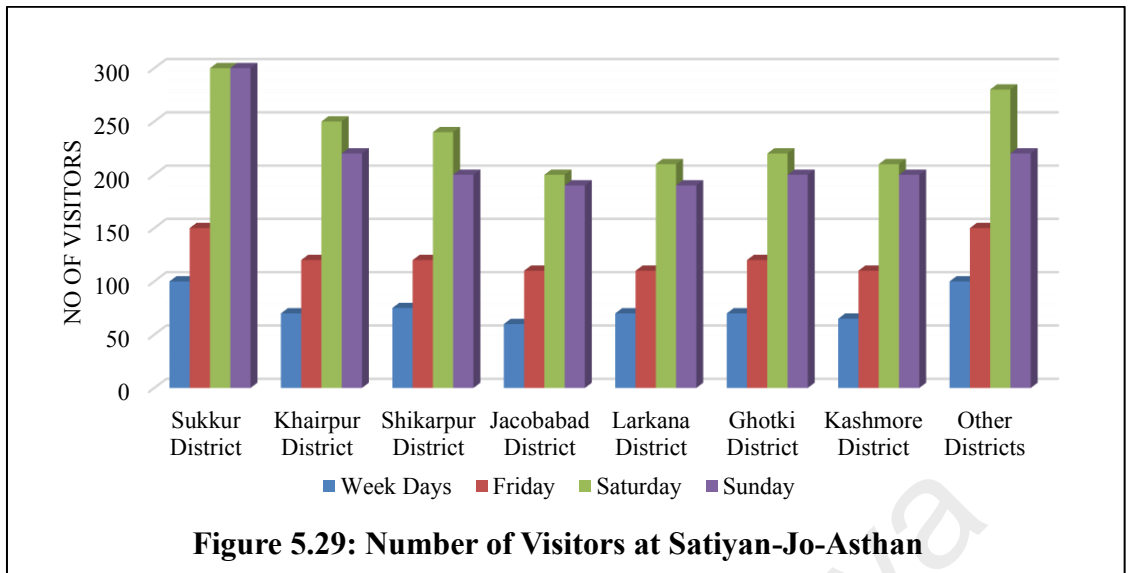
The total number of visitors at Khowaja Khizr shrine range in between 7070-8850 per week. Out of which 1940-2410 visitors visit this site on Friday due to its importance as a religious place (see Appendix K and Figure 5.30). The number of visitors on Saturday and Sunday are higher than other week days but less than Friday. The concerned authority charge Pak Rs. 40 per person for this site. The total weekly income of this site range in between Pak Rs. 282800-354000 hundred thousand (see Appendix K).

Figure 5.30: Number of Visitors at Khowaja Khizr Shrine
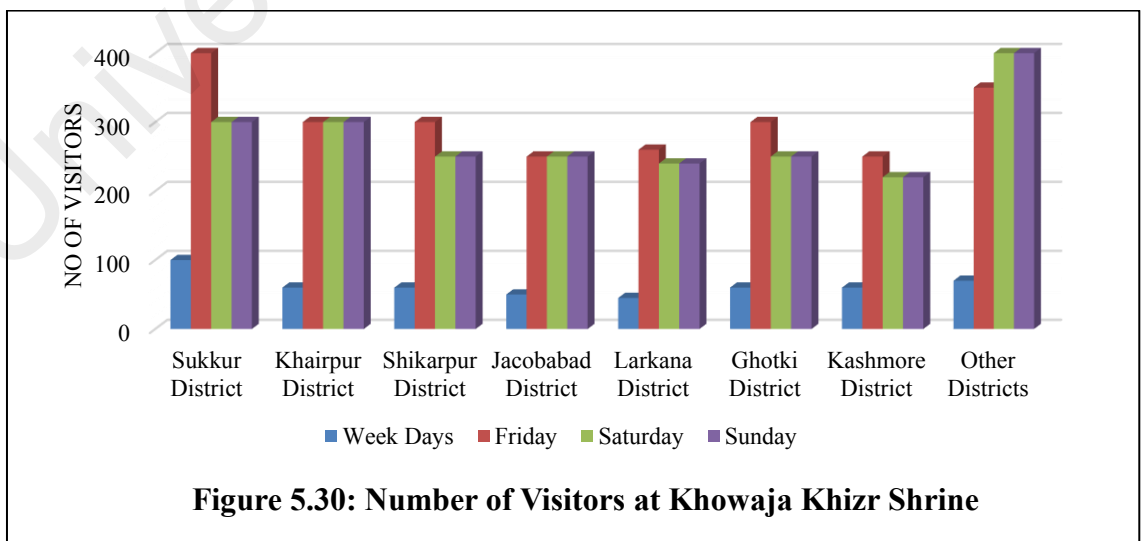
The total numbers of visitors at Badshah Shehum Shaikh shrine are 8660-10650 weekly. Out of which 1060-1330 visitors per day site this shine on week days. The

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1750-2300 visitors on Friday, 1360-1530 visitors on Saturday and 1310-1470 visitors on Sunday visit this cultural site (see Appendix K and Figure 5.31). Although this site also does not have any ticket system but due to nazrana the total weekly income generated from this shrine is Pak Rs. 90000-150000 thousands (see Appendix K).

Figure 5.31: Number of Visitors at Badshah Shaikh Shrine
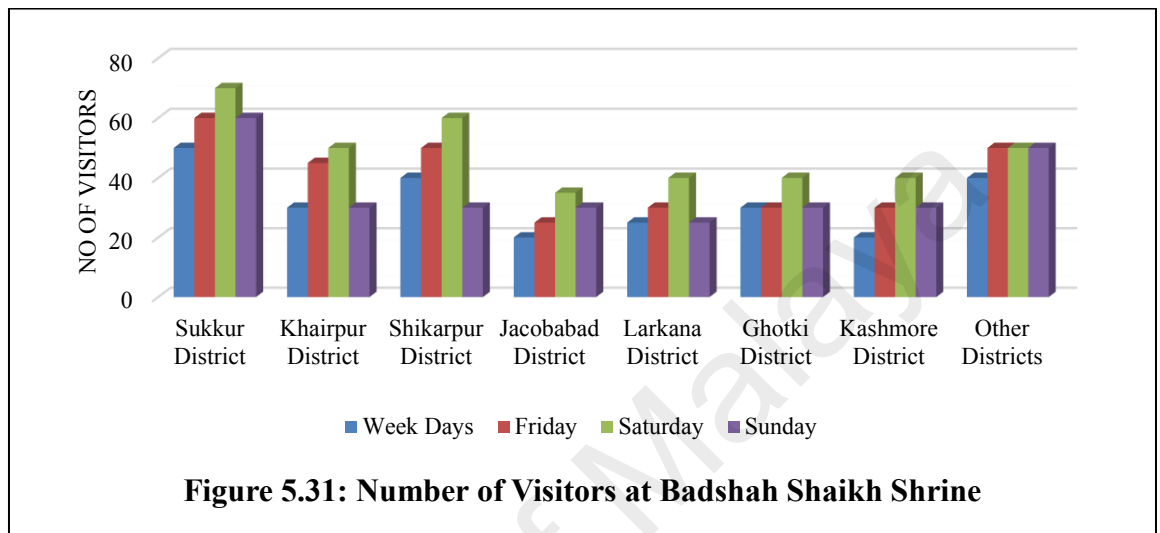
The results reveal that the number of visitors at Adam Shah Ji Takri averagely range between 265-340 on week days. However, on Fridays more than double visitors (640-830) visit this shine in comparison to week days. The shrine is also crowded on Saturdays and Sundays but less than on Friday (see Appendix K and Figure 5.32). The total weekly visitors who come from Sukkur and its surrounding areas at Adam Shah Ji Takri are in between 2960-3730. The total weekly income generated from this shrine is Pak Rs. 25000-35000 thousands (see Appendix K).

Figure 5.32: Number of Visitors at Adam Shah Ji Takri
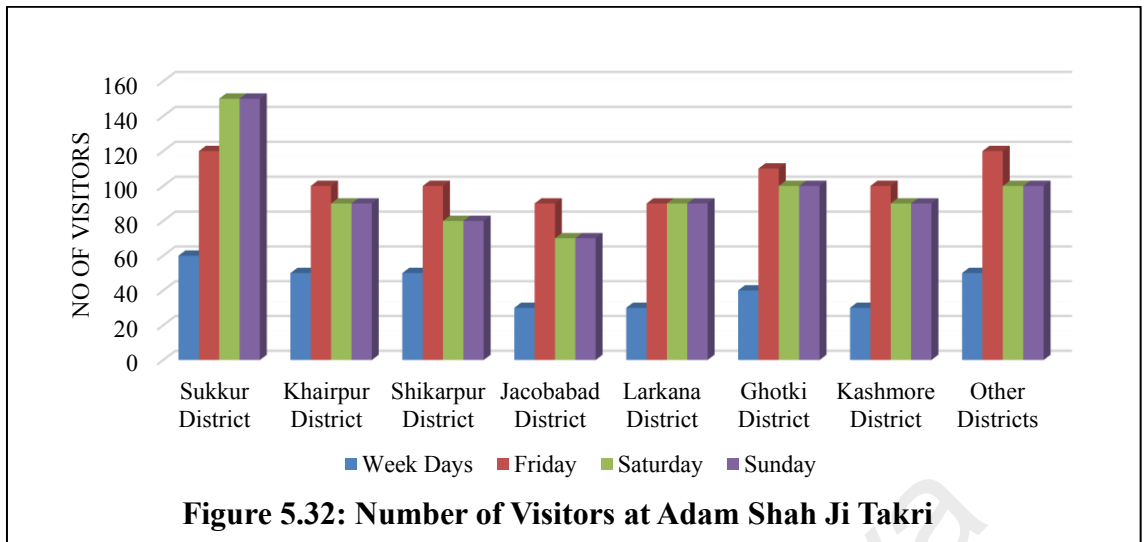
Lab-e-Mehran is a park situated at the right side of River Indus in Sukkur city. The study observed that the number of visitors from Sukkur, Shikarpur, Khairpur, Kashmore, Ghotki and other district are higher on Saturday and Sundays than on Fridays and other week days. The total number of visitors on week days and Fridays are 265-365 and 390-490 respectively. Whereas on Saturdays and Sundays, this number of visitors increased to 700-880 visitors (see Appendix K and Figure 5.33). The total weekly income generated from this park is in between Pak Rs.114000-148400 hundred thousand (see Appendix K).

Figure 5.33: Number of Visitors at Lab-e-Mehran Park
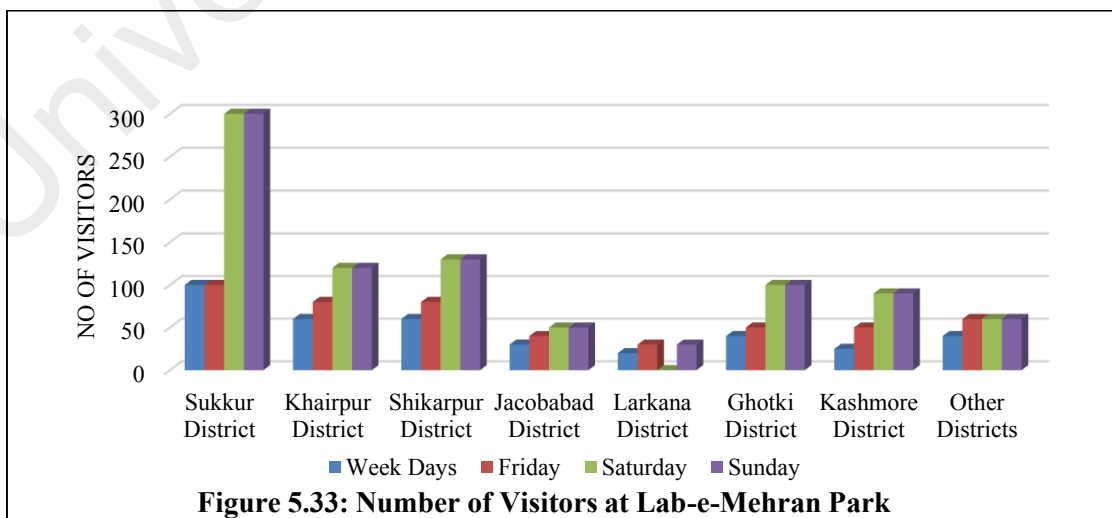
Like Lab-e-Mehran Park, Sukkur Barrage is also crowded on Saturdays and Sundays than on week days and Fridays. Averagely 980-1150 and 905-1050 number of visitors from Sukkur and its surrounding localities visit this barrage on Saturday and Sunday respectively (see Appendix K and Figure 5.34). As there is no ticket system for visitor at the barrage, therefore this site is free to visit.

Figure 5.34: Number of Visitors at Sukkur Barrage
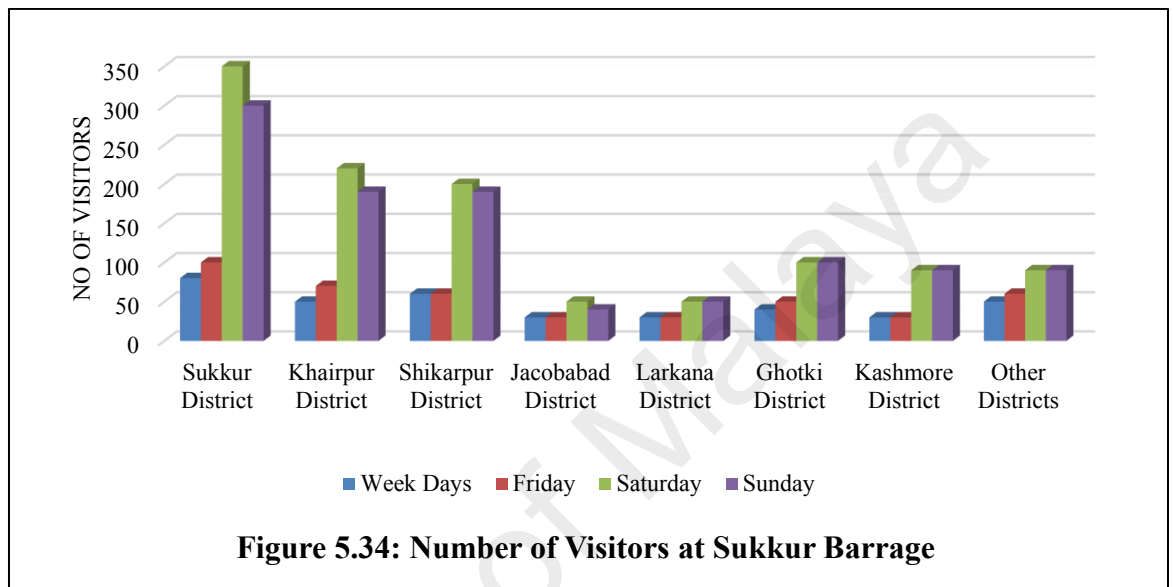
The visitors from Sukkur and surrounding districts also come to visit Lansdowne Bridge. Like Lab-e-Mehran and Sukkur barrage, more number of visitors visits this bridge on Saturday and Sunday. The total number of visitors, who visit Lansdowne bridge weekly range in between 3315-4400 (see Appendix K and Figure 5.35). Like Sukkur barrage, this site is also free for visit.

Figure 5.35: Number of Visitors at Lansdowne Bridge
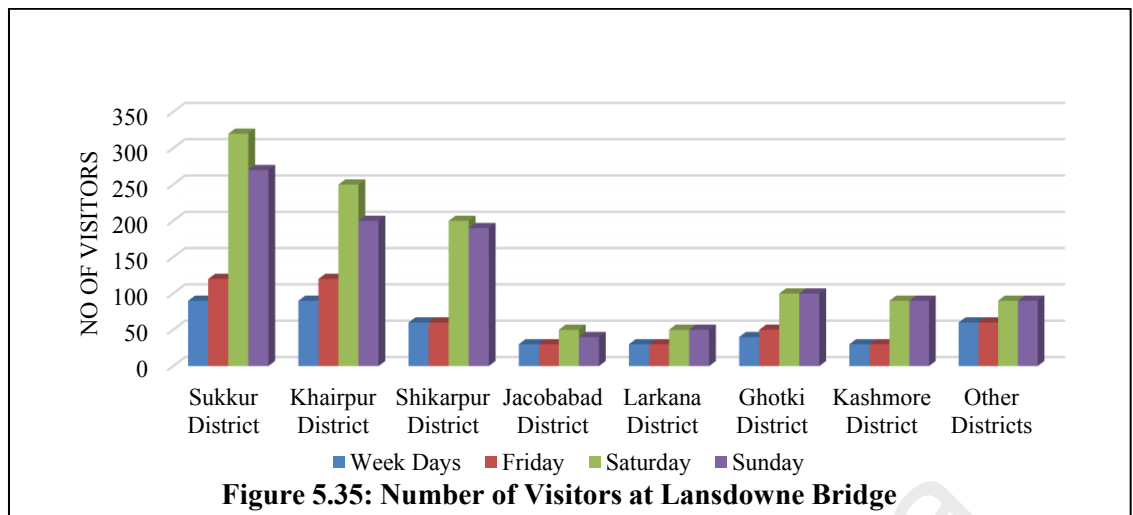
The study through physical observation finds out that all these sites are in detiorated condition. The tourism development corporation and other concerned authorities are not paying proper attention to these historical and tourist sites. Most of the tourist sites are free of cost for visits and only few have ticket system. The Tourism Department has given Minaret of Masoom Shah to a private contractor, with annual contract fee of Rs. 3,90,000 of Pak rupees. The contractor has fixed Rs. 10 (Pak rupees) per ticket per person per visit and according to available statistics the monthly earning of the contractor range between Rs. 77,700-88200 rupees. Therefore, the yearly income will be Rs.9, 32,400- 10,58,400 Pak rupees. The rate of Rs. 40 rupees per trip per person for the visit of Khowaja Khizr is taken by the boatmen, who take them to that tomb because it lies in the center of River Indus.

For the remaining shrines the Tourism Department does not directly charge any amount. Instead the people drop the nazrana in a box provided inside the area of tomb. The total weekly income generated from the main tourist sites of Sukkur city is Rs. 752700-980100 (around RM 26337-38315) (see Appendix K). The biggest drawback is that this income directly goes to the federal funds of Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation, Ministry of Tourism, Government of Pakistan. If the provincial and local authorities have the autonomy of this generated income, it can be optimally utilized for

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conservation and development of tourist sites and the local economic development of Sukkur city and its surrounding areas.

5.4.5   Results of Local Wholesale and Retail Markets in Sukkur City

According to the gathered information from Sukkur District Council, there are five main wholesale and retail markets in Sukkur city. The details about these markets are described in chapter 3. The researcher through personal visits observed that the physical condition of these markets is very poor due to lack basic amenities, strategic infrastructure and security services. Through available data and field visits, the research find out that these local wholesale and retail markets are one of the major economic resource of Sukkur city. The total income generated from the taxes of these wholesale and retail markets are Pak Rs. 107930-124465 per day and Pak Rs. 647580-746790 per week. Whereas the total daily income of Aga Qadir Dad Retail Market and Qasim Fish Wholesale Market range in between 27,400-30,650 (Pak Rupees) and 20,150-25,430 (Pak Rupees) respectively. On the other hand the daily income of Sabzi Mandi, Victoria Retail Market and Grain Market is in between Pak Rs. 8950-11000, Pak Rs. 1180-1460 and Pak Rs. 50250-55925 respectively (see Table 5.22). This daily income generated from local taxes goes to the Sukkur District Council and Sukkur City Municipal Corporation funds. There is no streamlining of the local generated taxes.

The Aga Qadir Dad, Qasim, Sabzi Mandi, Victoria and Grain wholesale retail markets of Sukkur city provide employment to 5,000 population (Sukkur Municipal Corporation, 2015). However, the condition of these markets is very poor. The chilling and storage are not provided in the meat, fish, fruits and vegetable market. Whereas, the preservative units are absent in the SITE and SIE areas of the city. Due to this reason, 30% of fish stock and 20% of fruits and vegetable stock got spoil while transporting this fish to Karachi and other markets of Pakistan (Field Survey by Researcher, 2015).

Table 5.22: Total Daily and Weekly Income from Retail Markets of Sukkur City

Types Of Retail Markets	Total In-Market Income/ Day (Pak Rs.)	Total Out-Market Income/ Day (Pak Rs.)	Total Income/ Day (Pak Rs.)	Total Income/Week (Pak Rs.)
Aga Qadir Dad Retail Market	16400-16900	11000-13750	27400-30650	164400-183900
Qasim Fish Wholesale Market	12750-15750	7400-9680	20150-25430	120900-152580
Sabzi Mandi (Meat and VegeTableMarket)	4450-6000	4500-5000	8950-11000	53700-66000
Victoria Retail Market (Meat and VegeTableMarket)	750-1000	430-460	1180-1460	7080-8760
Grain Market	33750-33925	16500-22000	50250-55925	301500-335550
Total	**68100-73575**	**39830-50890**	**107930-124465**	**647580-746790**

Source: Sukkur District Council and Physical Observation to Wholesale and Retail Markets of Sukkur City, 2015

The Condition of the physical infrastructure in these three markets is also very poor. All the markets do not have Pukka (metaled) roads. The drainage and sewerage facilities are not available. The storage and chilling facilities for the preservation of the products are also not provided by Sukkur Municipal Corporation. The next part discusses the suggestions given by key informants for improvement.

5.5   Key Informant Analysis for Local Economic Development of Secondary Cities

The analysis of key informant revealed four main categories for local economic development of secondary cities of Sindh province. Those suggestions are for planning system in Pakistan, agro-based development, inland fisheries development and tourism development. These suggestions are described below in details.

5.5.1   Key Informants Analysis for Planning System in Pakistan

The analysis of agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism sectors key informants revealed two categories of suggestions for planning system in Pakistan. The actions required at national/provincial level and actions required at local level (Table 5.23).

Table 5.23: Content Analysis Coding Results of Key Informants Suggestions for Planning System

Main Theme	Sub-Theme	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/90)
Actions required at National/ Provincial level	Development of five-year development plans separately at provincial level	77	85.56
	Avoid the diversion of development funds for defense and other purposes and political based decisions	74	82.22
	The provincial government should have the autonomy of GST and other taxes	72	80
	Streamlining of GST and other taxes and proper utilization of them in the economic development of secondary cities	72	80
	Restructuring and strengthening of legal, taxation and institutional framework to promote local economic development in secondary cities	63	70
	The local government should be actively involved in the development of master plans or strategic urban plans	65	72.22
	Strong monitoring of projects and programmes to avoid any future failure	69	76.67
Actions required at Local level	The master plans should also include the planning strategies for agro-based and other local economic sectors of cities and their surrounding areas	22	24.44
	The master planning approach should be replaced with strategic urban planning approach to strengthen the local economic sectors of secondary cities	68	75.56
	Streamlining of local taxes to be utilize for the economic development of cities and their surrounding areas	70	77.78
	Strong monitoring of projects and programmes to avoid any future failure	69	76.67
	Improvement in law and order situation	25	83.33

5.5.1.1 Action Required at Provincial Level for Improvement in Planning System

i.   Out of total 90 key informants (30 for each sector), more than 82% officials suggested that the provinces should have separate five-year development plans (see Table 5.23). Development of five-year development plans separately at

provincial level to avoid the diversion of development funds for defence and other purposes and political based decisions (ABICase1; 13; IFICase15; 22; TDICase19; 30).

ii. Eighty percent of the respondents were of the opinion that the provinces should also have the autonomy of GST and other taxes. The generation of GST and other funds must be done at provincial level (TDI Case 13; ABICase10; IFICase14) (see Table 5.23).

iii. Eighty percent key informants also suggested that The GST and other taxes should be streamlined and properly collected to be utilized for the development of agro-based and other local economic sectors of secondary cities (IFI Case 14; 21; TDICase8; 15; ABICase3; 10) (see Table 5.23).

iv. About 70% key informants also suggested that the institutional framework and legal and taxation system should also need to be improved (see Table 5.23). There should be restructuring and strengthening of legal, taxation and institutional framework to promote local economic development in secondary cities (TDI Case 19; ABICase30; IFICase24).

v. More than 72% out of 90 key informants also suggested that the provincial governments should involve local authorities in the planning and implementation process (see Table 5.23). The local governments should be actively involved in the development of their development plans (ABI Case 15; IFICase4; TDICase18).

vi.   Whereas, out of 90 respondents, about 77% claimed that for successful results of a programme, a strong monitoring and evaluation mechanism is required at all levels (TDICase8; ABICase19; IFICase26) (see Table 5.23). Therefore, strong monitoring of projects and programmes should be done to avoid any future failure (TDICase8; ABICase19; IFICase26).

5.5.1.2 Action Required at Local Level for Improvement in Planning System

i.   About 76% of the key informants strongly suggested that the master planning approach should be replaced by the strategic urban planning approach (see Figure 5.23). The master planning approach should be replaced with strategic urban planning approach to get an integration of physio-socio-economic aspects of planning and strengthen the local economic sectors of secondary cities (ABICase7; 29; TDICase5; 22; IFICase11; 27).

ii.   Whereas, 24% officials were of the opinion that the master planning approach should be retained (see Table 5.23). However, it should also include the planning strategies for economic sectors of cities and its surrounding localities (ABICase4; 19; TDICase10; 24; IFICase1; 21). All local economic sectors should also be the part of master plans instead of only covering housing and infrastructure sectors (ABI Case 23; IFICase9; TDICase17).

iii.   About 78% officials suggested that a strong mechanism is also required to be taken at the local level for the streamlining of local taxes (TDICase28; ABICase9; IFICase22) (see Table 5.23). Those taxes then can optimally be utilized for the local economic development of secondary cities (ABICase18; 24; IFICase 6; 20; TDICase12; 28).

iv.   More than 76% key informants also claimed that this can only happen with proper monitoring and evaluation system and improve law and order conditions (see Table 5.23). Strong monitoring of projects and programmes to avoid any future failure and Improvement in law and order situation (ABICase7; 16; IFICase13; 25; TDICase9; 28).

5.5.2   Key Informants Analysis for Agro-Based Development

Likewise planning system category, the key informants analysis for agro-based industrial development had two main categories, after taking into account the views given by agro-based experts (total 30 respondents) (see Table 5.24). Category one was action required at provincial level and category two was action required at local city level as discussed below.

Table 5.24: Content Analysis Coding Results of Key Informants Analysis for Agro-based Industrial Development

Main Theme	Sub-theme	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Actions required at Provincial level	Government of Sindh should make firm commitment to promote agro-based industries in secondary cities	27	90
	The five-year development plans should come up with robust planning strategies for secondary cities to boost agro-based sector	25	83.33
	Development of comprehensive plan for the promotion of agro-based development	17	56.67
	Streamlining of institutional framework during the entire process of agro-based industrial development	22	73.33
	Public and private sector should come up with enough investment to boost agro-based industries	23	76.67
	Development of strategies for facilitation of credit facility through Khushali bank	24	80
	Strengthening the role of SMEDA and SSIC to provide technical assistance, disseminate information and training skills to agro-based developers	23	76.670
Actions required at Local level	The strategic urban plan should come up with robust planning strategies for secondary cities to boost agro-based sector and their local wholesale and retail market system	24	80
	Strengthening of small and medium agro-based industries in Sukkur and other secondary cities to reinforce the local economic base of secondary cities	24	80
	Process industries confirming to the international standards may be established to capture and compete international consumers by public and private sectors	22	73.33
	Infrastructure and marketing facilities should be improved	23	76.67
	Facilitation of training for manpower	21	70

5.5.2.1 Action Required at Provincial Level for Agro-Based Industrial Development

i.   Eighty percent agro-based officials believe that Government of Sindh should make firm commitment to promote agro-based industries in secondary cities (see Table 5.24). With so many benefits, the agro-based industries deserve a high priority in the industrial policy and development plans of Government of Sindh (ABICase5; 9; 14). Since most of constraints/ issues impeding development of agro-based industries emanate from lack of political will, therefore the Government of Sindh ought to make firm commitment to promote agro-based industries in secondary cities (ABICase15; 26).

ii.   The results also revealed that more than 83% key informants suggested that the five years development plan should present planning strategies for agro-based industrial development in secondary cities (see Table 5.24). The five years development plans should come up with robust planning strategies for small and medium agro-based industrial development in secondary cities to boost agro-based sector, create more jobs with minimum investment and generate more local taxes (ABICase7; 16; 27).

iii.   Whereas, about 57% key informant were of the opinion that provincial government should develop comprehensive master plan for agro-based industrial development (ABICase3; 16) (see Table 5.24).

iv.   To achieve agro-based development in Sukkur and other secondary cities of the Sindh province, more than 73% key informant claimed that Sindh government need to streamline the institutional framework, promote public and private

investment in agro-based development (see Table 5.24). The agro-based industries are shy and need unflinching support by the concerned authorities, therefore the institutional framework should be streamlined during the entire process of agro-based industrialization (ABICase6; 27). Public and private sector should collaboratively come up with enough investment to boost agro-based industries (ABICase13; 29).

v. More than 76% key informant also suggested that the provincial government should develop planning strategies for the provision of credit facilities through Khushali bank, traning and technical assistance (see Table 5.24). Development of strategies for facilitation of credit facility through Khushali bank by provincial government (ABIcase25; 28). Strengthening the role of SMEDA and SSIC to provide technical assistance, disseminate information and training skills to agro-based developers (ABICase1; 11; 19).

5.5.2.2 Action Required at Local Level for Agro-Based Industrial Development

i. Eighty percent key informants suggested that local development plan should present planning strategies for the promotion of agro-based development and their local wholesale and retail market system (see Table 5.24). The strategic urban plan should come up with robust planning strategies for secondary cities to boost agro-based sector and their local wholesale and retail market system (ABICase3; 21).

ii. Eighty percent of agro-based key informants were of the opinion that the local concerned authorities should also take initiatives for the development of small and medium agro-based industrial units to strengthen the local economic base of

Sukkur and other secondary cities of Sindh province (ABICase4; 12; 16) (see Table 5.24).

iii. More than 70% key informants were of the opinion that establishment of international process industries with public and private investment (see Table 5.24). Process industries confirming to the international standards should be established to capture and compete international consumers by public and private sectors (ABICase5; 18; 25).

iv. More than 76% key informants claimed that the infrastructure and marketing facilities should be improved for the achievement of local economic development at the gross-root level (ABICase15; 19; 27) (see Table 5.24).

v. Seventy percent key informants also suggested that training of manpower initiatives should also be carried out at local level to achieve optimum results (ABICase3; 8; 17) (see Table 5.4).

5.5.3   Key Informants Analysis for Inland Fisheries Development

The results show that the inland fisheries key informant analysis revealed actions, which need to be developed and implemented at provincial and local level to strengthen this sector (see Table 5.25). The suggested actions required at provincial and local level for inland fisheries are discussed below.

Table 5.25: Content Analysis Coding Results of Key Informants Analysis for Inland Fisheries Development

Main Theme	Sub-Theme	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Actions required at National/ Provincial level	The planning for inland fisheries should be developed in the five-year development plan to reinforce the secondary cities to function as service centres for the surrounding rural areas	25	83.33
	Aquaculture, research and extension services should be strengthened	23	76.67
	Attract private investment in building and expansion of storage facilities at inland landing centres and near market centres	21	70
	Training of fisheries staff to cope with new technologies already practiced in the world	24	80
	Provision of easy term loans to the fishermen and investors	24	80
Actions required at local level	Establishment of post-harvesting facilities at Sukkur and other secondary cities of Sindh to avoid the spoiling of fish stock	27	90
	Create awareness about small-scale fish processing methods	23	76.67
	Create auction and market centres for inland fish products, at major inland fisheries centres	22	73.33
	Initiate demonstration facilities for fishermen about value addition and post-harvest processing for inland fisheries	23	76.67

5.5.3.1 Action Required at Provincial Level for Inland Fisheries Development

i.   More than 83% officials suggested that the five year development plan should present planning strategies for inland fisheries (see Table 5.25). The planning strategies for inland fisheries should be developed in the five years development plan to reinforce the secondary cities to function as service centres for the surrounding rural areas (IFICase 4; 13; 30).

ii.   More than 76% key informants suggested that research and extension facilities should be expended (see Table 5.25). The provincial government should expand

the aquaculture research and extension facilities to strengthen inland fisheries sector (IFICase2; 9; 28).

iii. Seventy percent officials suggested that provincial government should collaborate with private sector (see Table 5.25). Attract private investment in building and expansion of storage facilities at inland landing centres and near market centres (IFICase7; 14; 26).

iv. Eighty percent key informants suggested that the provincial institutions should facilitate training programmes for fisheries staff to cope with new technologies already practiced in the world (IFICase9; 13; 30) (see Table 5.25).

v. Eighty percent key informants also suggested that initiatives should be taken for the provision of easy term loans to the fishermen and investors (IFICase9; 17; 29) (see Table 5.25).

5.5.3.2 Action Required at Local Level for Inland Fisheries Development

i. Ninety percent interviewees suggested that host-harvesting facilities should be provided at Sukkur and other secondary cities to avoid the spoiling of fish at local level (see Table 5.25). Sukkur is the major inland fish marketing hub in Sindh province. Fish catch from Larkana, Moro, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Khairpur, Ghotki and Kashmore districts are brought in the markets of Sukkur city and then sent to Karachi city, Punjab and other provinces of Pakistan. Therefore post harvesting proposals (fish processing units and planned fish markets) should be developed at local level for Sukkur to avoid the spoiling of fish stock (IFICase 6; 15; 20).

ii.   More than 76% officials suggested that the local authorities should initiate awareness programmes small scale fish processing methods (see Table 5.25). The fisheries district centres should start awareness programmes about small-scale fish processing methods and motivate private sector to invest in building and expansion of storage facilities at inland landing centres and near market centres (IFICase1; 14; 23).

iii.   More than 73% officials suggested that the local authorities should develop auction and market centres in Sukkur and other secondary cities of Sindh for inland fish products in order to increase fish production and achieve quality control measures (IFICase8, 17; 27) (see Table 5.25).

iv.   More than 76% officials also suggested that the fisheries district centres should also start demonstration programmes to promote value addition and postharvest processing for inland fisheries (IFICase4; 8; 26) (see Table 5.25).

5.5.4   Key Informants Analysis for Tourism Development

Like key informants analysis of planning system, agro-based industrial development and inland fisheries, the results revealed that the tourism sector officials had also suggested the planning strategies, which need to be carried out at provincial and local level to develop for the promotion of tourism activities in secondary cities of Sindh province (see Table 5.26).

Table 5.26: Content Analysis Coding Results of Key Informants Analysis for Tourism Development

Main Themes	Sub-Themes	No of Respondents	Percentage (n x100/30)
Actions required at National/ Provincial Level	Various promotional events and programs shall be operated to attract tourists from neighboring countries	25	83.33
	The Sindhi people residing in foreign countries and their institutions shall be used for promotion and publicity of tourism of Sindh	24	80
	Activities relating to tourism promotion and publicity shall be operated through Sindh Tourism Development Corporation and other related authorities	27	90
	Active participation of private sector in the promotion of tourism development in Sindh Province	26	86.67
	Five and four star hotels should be established in secondary cities of Sindh for accommodation of foreign tourists	23	76.67
	Arrangement of training programmes for public and private tourism related organizations	26	86.67
Actions required at Local level	Lake tourism activities like rafting, boating, water parks and etc. should be provided on the banks of River Indus in Sukkur and other secondary cities	25	83.33
	Historical and religious sites of Sukkur and other secondary cities should be conserved to promote cultural tourism	26	86.66
	The conservational measures should be adopted instead of preservation approach for historical places	26	86.66
	Provision of infrastructure and transport facilities at archeological and tourist sites	23	76.67

5.5.4.1 Action Required at Provincial Level for Tourism Development

i.   More than 80% officials suggested that various promotional events, schemes and programs shall be operated, in addition to the traditional market of tourist coming to Sindh, in order to attract tourists from neighboring countries, for example; Iran, India, Iraq, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Oman, etc. (TDICase4; 9; 17) (see Table 5.26).

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ii. Eighty percent key informants suggested that the Sindhi people residing in foreign countries and their institutions shall be used for promotion and publicity of tourism of Sindh (TDICase10; 19; 30) (see Table 5.26).

iii. Whereas, 90% key informants were of the opinion that the Sindh Tourism Development Corporation and other related authorities of Sindh province should have active involvement in tourism related activities (See Table 5.26). Activities relating to tourism promotion and publicity shall be operated through Sindh Tourism Development Corporation and other related authorities instead of federal government authorities (TDICase3; 14; 19).

iv. More than 86% officials suggested that the provincial authorities should pursue the private sector to actively participate in tourism development (see Table 5.26). Tourism entrepreneurs shall be encouraged to prepare and present a complete package program from entry to exit of the tourists, after studying international market (TDICase13; 16, 21).

v. More than 76% key informants also suggested that five and four star hotels should be established in Sukkur and other secondary cities of Sindh province for the accommodation of foreign tourists (TDICase1; 20; 25) (see Table 5.26).

vi. More than 86% key informants suggested that the provincial tourism authorities should arrange training programmes for public and private tourism related organizations (TDICase25; 29; 30) (see Table 5.26).

5.5.4.2 Action Required at Local Level for Tourism Development

i.   More than 83% tourism key informants suggested lake tourism activities like rafting, boating, water parks and etc. should be provided on the banks of River Indus in Sukkur and other secondary cities (TDICase2; 13; 18) (see Table 5.26).

ii.   More than 86% key informants suggested that the historical and religious sites of Sukkur and other secondary cities should be conserved to promote cultural tourism (TDICase7; 24; 28) (see Table 5.26). The local authorities should be the responsible to carry out these activities (TDICase17; 20; 30).

iii. About 87% of the tourism experts suggested that the conservational techniques should be adopted instead of conventional preservation measures for the historical and tourist places of Sukkur and other secondary cities (TDICase3; 16; 29) (see Table 5.26).

iv.   More than 67% tourism key informants also suggested that infrastructure and transport facilities at archeological and tourist sites to attract more number of tourists (TDICase12; 20; 30) (see Table 5.26).

5.6   Conclusion

Based on the views given by the key informant interviewees of agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism sector, the study has concluded that the 8th five-year plan and 3-year development programme had comparatively presented sound planning strategies for agro-based industrial and inland fisheries development. Whereas, the MTDF plan had presented better planning strategies for tourism development. The results reveal that 8th five-year plan and 3-year development programme had suggested

planning strategies for small and medium agro-based industrial development along with the establishment of textile and sugar industries. Whereas, the 7th five-year and MTDF plans had only proposed planning strategies for textiles and sugar industries. It has also concluded that all the four national development plans also lacked to present planning strategies for inland fisheries and, tourism development activities for the secondary cities of Sindh province. Although, the MTDF plan had presented conservation strategies for historical sites of provincial and regional importance. Whereas, the other three national development plans failed in this regard. However, these national five/three year plans were not implemented. The key reasons behind that weaknesses are the dependency of the provincial institutions on federal government for the release of finance for implementation, lack of coordination in federal and provincial institutions, shortage of domestic funding and reliance on foreign aid.

Whereas, the biggest internal threats the national five-year or three-year development plans faced were the absence of strategic infrastructure in secondary cities, centralized planning system of Pakistan, frequent changes in federal government and political will of federal and metropolitan city governments. Due to that reason the programmes of the 8th five-year plan were prohibited in Sindh province. The external threats were the cross-border war in Iraq and Afghanistan, which had created law and order problems and economic crisis in Pakistan. Ultimately, the implementation of 7th five-year, 3-year development programme and MTDH was hampered due to unavailability of development funds.

It was also revealed through analysis that the planning strategies for the agro-based and inland fisheries sectors were absent in the Sukkur master plan. The Sukkur master plan also failed to suggest strategies for the development and improvement of

local wholesale retail marketing system to increase the export of agriculture and fish products and promote local economic development. The plan also lacked to present conservation strategies for historical sites of Sukkur city.

The results of shift-share analysis revealed that the employment in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industry of Sukkur city was not compatible with the overall employment growth of Sukkur district (regional industry mix share) and with AFHF industry of Sukkur district (regional growth share) during 1988-2005. However, during 2005-15 AFHF sector has shown a positive growth. In case of manufacturing, it was observed that during 1988-2005, the employment in this sector had shown decline in comparison to its benchmark counterpart Sukkur district. However, like AFHF sector, during 2005-15, manufacturing industry has also shown a positive growth in all four shares of shift-share analysis. Whereas, the wholesale, retail, trade, restaurant and hotel sector had constantly shown an increase in jobs throughout the 27 study years (1988-2015).

The results of location quotient analysis of Sukkur city with Sukkur district as benchmark region show that manufacturing and wholesale, retail, trade, restaurant and hotel sector industry division had constantly maintained its position as one of major employing sector of Sukkur city by maintaining to have a location quotient value of greater than 1 during all study years.

In case of Sukkur city location quotient analysis with Sindh urban as benchmark, the AFHF, construction and CSPS sectors had shown a constant specialization over Sindh urban areas throughout 27 study years. While the results also revealed that the manufacturing, WRTRH and other employment sector of Sukkur city are less specialized in comparison to total Sindh urban areas. Almost the same results were also observed in the location quotient of Sukkur district with Sindh province as benchmark

region. The district showed a specialization in CSPS and construction sectors during whole 27 research year. Because of that specialization in those two informal sectors, the results of economic base multiplier analysis of Sukkur city with Sukkur district as benchmark region revealed an association of more than 70% employment of the city in non-basic employment during 1988-2015. In case of EM results of Sukkur city with Sindh urban as benchmark region, the study observed a decline in basic employment activities from 24% in 1988 to 18% in 2015. That means that the city was unable to flourish its local economic development during that span of time.

It is also concluded from the suggestions given by 90 key informants of three economic sectors that they strongly want to have a separate provincial five-year development plan to avoid the misuse of development funds on one hand. Whereas, on other hand they want provincial autonomy, decentralization of powers and taxation system. About 76% experts also suggested that the master planning approach should be replaced by the strategic urban planning approach and the local authorities should actively participate in the development of that plan. The key informant also suggested that the five-year development plans and master plans should also present planning strategies for agro-based and inland fisheries sectors and their marketing and infrastructure development. The key informant also suggested development of tourism activities and conservation of historical cities in secondary cities should also be included in the local and provincial plans.

The next chapter discusses and evaluates the results presented in Chapter 5 in relation to the research questions (ROs) and the literature review in Chapters 2 and 3.

CHAPTER 6: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the results presented in Chapter 5 in relation to the research objectives (ROs) and the literature review in Chapters 2 and 3. The chapter summarizes the key findings of the study for the national five-year or three-year development plans, the case study master plan and local economic sector plans for Sukkur city. The chapter then presents the conclusion and recommendations for improvement. In the last section, the chapter discusses the limitations of the study and presents suggestions for future research.

6.2 Discussion of Findings

The aim of the study was to suggest planning strategies for the economic regeneration of secondary cities and their respective regions in the Sindh province. To achieve this aim, the study set four research objectives (ROs) and four research questions (RQs). The purpose of the first two objectives was to diagnose the planning strategy gaps in the national five-year or three-year plans and local master plans for the economic sectors of secondary cities of the Sindh province during the 1988-2015 period. The purpose of the third objective was to identify the trends and problems of the economic sectors and their impact on the employment pattern of Sukkur city and Sukkur district during 1988–2015. The basis for the fourth (and last) objective was to suggest the planning strategies for local economic development in Sukkur and other secondary cities of the Sindh province. In the following section, each objective is discussed based on the research findings and literature review.

6.2.1 RO1: Planning Strategy Gaps in National Five/Three Year Plans Proposed for Economic Sectors of the Secondary Cities of Sindh Province

The analysis of the national five-year or three-year development plans revealed that Pakistan has a centralized system for planning strategies. In a centralized planning system, the federal government has full authority to make decisions about development plans and to allocate the budget accordingly. Therefore, the federal government can prohibit any development program in any part of the country with its own authority. The provincial governments have no autonomy to initiate any development work and heavily rely on the federal government for the planning and implementation of plans.

The ultimate remedy to avoid the drawbacks of a centralized planning system is the decentralization of powers to the provincial and local governments. Taking the case of the Indonesian government as an example, the Pakistan government realized that fact and introduced decentralization laws in 1999. Indonesia had advanced the implementation of decentralized reforms, differing from most other Asian countries, and has benefited from the development of secondary cities, as stated by Pepinsky and Wihardja (2011). The Pakistan government should also learn the lesson from Indonesia and introduce decentralization reforms for balanced development. The previous federal government of Pakistan (Pakistan People's Party) passed 18 Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan for the decentralization of powers as discussed in chapter 3. However, the present central government (Nawaz Sharif) is still reluctant to transfer the power to provincial governments to develop their own five-year development plans. The results discussed in Chapter 5 revealed that the consequences of the centralized system of development plans has resulted in the following planning strategy gaps in the five-year or three-year development plans, with these discussed below.

6.2.1.1 Lack of Interest in Agro-Based Industrial and Inland Fisheries Development in Secondary Cities of the Sindh Province

Based on the results presented in Chapter 5, the current study has concluded that the 8th Five-Year and 3-Year development programs were the only plans which had proposed planning strategies for agro-based units. The remaining plans, the 7th Five-Year and Medium-Term Development Framework (MTDF) plans failed to present planning strategies for small and medium agro-based industrial development for the secondary cities of the Sindh province. All four plans proposed strategies for aquaculture development programs, post-harvesting facilities and the strengthening of research and extension facilities. However, due to the centralized planning system, the development plans had always given priority to development of the textile and sugar industries and marine fisheries in metropolitan areas. The reason is that Karachi, Faisalabad, Gujranwala and metropolitan city industries are dominated by textile, sugar and marine fisheries industries; therefore, most planning strategies also emphasize the development of these sectors and the major part of the development budget is allocated to their development.

There is no doubt that textiles and sugar are two of Pakistan's major export-based industries; however, sufficient textiles and sugar production facilities are already operating in the Sindh province and Pakistan to cater to local needs and export demands. Moreover, these types of industries require heavy investment. On the other hand, light and medium industries like food processing, dairy products, production of pulses, dates processing, etc. do not require heavy investment; in addition, these products are highly valued in other countries.

Furthermore, these two industries help in creating more jobs and investment opportunities, sustainably utilize local agricultural products and help in boosting the

local economies of cities and regions. Although, like marine fisheries, inland fisheries are an important source of livelihoods, due to the influence of the metropolitan city of Karachi, of the two, inland fisheries are considered less important. Only Hyderabad inland fisheries received a meagre development initiative, but the reason was its status as a metropolitan city. As the rest of the urban settlements in the Sindh province are secondary cities and towns, only very negligible development occurred in the inland fisheries sector. Considering these factors, the key informants of the agro-based industrial and inland fisheries sectors, as reported in Chapter 5, Section 5.5, also strongly suggested that the five-year development plans should come up with robust planning strategies for secondary cities to boost the agro-based industrial and inland fisheries sectors (also see Table 5.24 and 5.25).

As discussed in Chapter 2, the Indonesian government in the late 1990s and 2000 diversified its planning strategies and established industrial units in secondary cities for regional development (Pepinsky and Wihardja, 2011). As has happened in Indonesia, the central and provincial governments in Pakistan need to reach this realization and diversify their planning approach towards the development of agro-based industrial and inland fisheries industries in secondary cities. Siddiqui (2011) and Anjum (2013) also suggested in their studies that the development of agro-based industries in secondary and small cities could improve the consumption level of the rural poor and generate more employment opportunities.

6.2.1.2 Misperception of Policymakers Regarding Tourism Development Activities

From the SWOT results in Chapter 5, it was also concluded that the general perception of developers and policymakers in Pakistan is that tourism development activities are only linked to hills and mountain sites. This is the main reason that the development plan's planning strategies have only focused on the northern areas of

Pakistan. The national five-year or three-year development plans have always omitted planning strategies to promote tourism and heritage conservation activities in secondary cities and the other plains areas of the Sindh province. As described in Chapters 1 and 3, Sukkur and other secondary cities are located on either the left or right bank of the Indus River and are rich in cultural heritage. Therefore, through planning initiatives, these heritage and tourist sites could also attain international importance in the future. However, due to the deliberate ignorance of national bodies, they are nearly depleted. In the current study, the tourism key informants suggested in Chapter 5 that lake tourism activities, such as rafting, boating, water parks, etc. should be provided on the banks of the River Indus, and that the historical and religious sites of Sukkur and other secondary cities should be conserved to promote cultural tourism (see also Table 5.26).

6.2.1.3 Federal Government Autonomy for Development Budget

One major weakness behind the implementation of the development plans was the provincial institutions' dependency on the federal government for the release of finance for plan implementation which applied in this centralized planning system. The federal government only released development funds to those programs which it considered favourable. This was the reason why the 8th five-year plan was not fully implemented in the Sindh province as the federal government at that time directed their favouritism towards the Punjab province. The 3-year development and MTDF plans were not implemented due to the provincial and local governments' reliance on the federal government for the release of funds; the influence of cross-border issues; and a worsening law and order situation in Pakistan which, together, have taken away a major part of the development budget for defence purposes. This reliance had also led to the lack of coordination between federal and provincial institutions. Consequently, the key informants from the agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism sectors strongly

suggested, as presented in Chapter 5, that the provincial government should have autonomy over a Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the proper utilization of other taxes for the economic development of its secondary cities (see Table 5.23).

6.2.1.4 Absence of Strategic Infrastructure in Secondary Cities in the Sindh Province

From the results presented in Chapter 5, it was concluded that the federal government was more focused on and concerned about the development of metropolitan cities. All four plans presented planning strategies for the provision of infrastructure facilities for agro-based industries, inland fisheries and tourism development. However, as discussed in Sections 6.2.1.1 and 6.2.1.2, the federal government had given priority to the development of textiles and sugar industries (mostly established in metropolitan cities); marine fisheries (due to Karachi city); and tourist sites in the northern areas of Pakistan. In addition, as described in Section 6.2.1.3, the federal government of Pakistan has autonomy for the development budget and decision powers. Therefore, infrastructure facilities were mostly provided in the agro-based industrial and inland fishery sites that are in and nearby to metropolitan areas. Moreover, tourism-related infrastructure was provided mostly at northern sites. The result has been a lack of planning strategies to provide strategic infrastructure and to foster economic development in secondary cities. As stated by Ferguson (2011) and Biswas (2013) , the Indian government has introduced one of the most ambitious programs to improve the infrastructure of secondary cities to support local economic development. However, in Pakistan, the absence of these programs in the secondary cities of the Sindh province has created obstacles to promoting local economic development in the secondary cities of the Sindh province. If the five-year plans had been developed at the provincial level, then at least some development work would have been undertaken for agro-based

industrial, inland fisheries, tourism and other local economic sectors of the secondary cities of the Sindh province.

6.2.1.5 Cross-Border Issues

The other reason is that after the 9/11 incidents in the United States of America (USA), the United States (US) army started the war in Afghanistan and many Afghani migrants shifted to Pakistan. The resistance to the US occupation spread to the autonomous areas of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan. This also worsened the law and order situation in different parts of Pakistan and has reduced the number of foreign tourists. In addition, the migration of Afghan refugees to Pakistan has heavily burdened the Pakistani economy (also discussed in Chapter 3, section 3.2). Consequently, the federal government spent 70–80% of the development budget on defence purposes and in the accommodation of these refugees. Due to this cross-border war and terrorist attacks, Pakistan has lost US$11.16 billion of earnings in 2014–15 from exports, foreign investment, tax collection, physical infrastructure and other activities (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2014-15). Taking these factors into consideration, the key informants of the agro-based industrial, inland fisheries and tourism sectors suggested in Chapter 5, Section 5.5 that the provincial government should have the autonomy to develop provincial five-year development plans to avoid the diversion of development funds to defence and other purposes and to fund politically based decisions

6.2.2 RO2: Planning Strategy Gaps in Sukkur Master Plans for Local Economic Development in Sukkur City and Sukkur District

It is clear from the research findings in Chapter 5 that the master planning approach lacks linkages between urbanization and local economic development. Instead, the master plans have adopted a land-use planning approach focused only on

housing and physical infrastructure development. The major reason behind this misconception is that most civil engineers and architects are working as planners, especially in the Sindh province, while economists are employed as planning policymakers in federal ministries. In the Punjab province, the planning profession was established in the 1960s and they are fully aware of the importance of socio-economic development along with physical development. This has created a huge gap in linking planning strategies with local economic development. Due to this gap, the master plan has failed to suggest strategies for agro-based and inland fisheries industrial development, and for wholesale and retail markets to promote exports of products from these and other economic sectors. Although the Sukkur master plan proposed the development of a recreational zone on Bunder Road and Indus Beach, and an amusement park at Bukkur Island, it failed to present conservation strategies for heritage buildings and places. Regardless, the tourism planning strategies of the Sukkur master plan were not implemented due to the change in federal government and their anti-Sindh propaganda.

The current study discussed in Section 6.2.1.1 that due to the centralized planning system in Pakistan, the implementation of many development programs has been halted. The central government is the autonomous body to release funds for the implementation of all types of plans. If it is not willing to sanction the budget, the government can prohibit development in any province and this was what has happened in the case of the Sindh province.

The Sukkur master plan (1988–2003) was developed under the tenure of Benazir Bhutto's government during the 7th Five-Year Plan. The current study has already described that, due to the war in Iraq and dependency on foreign funds, many new programs were only executed recently. The same has happened with the Sukkur master

plan. Firstly, due the shortage of capital and then due to the change of federal government in 1990, the implementation of the plan occurred when the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) was again in power in late 1994. However, in late 1996, the PPP government was dissolved and Nawaz Sharif and his party, Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), started their second tenure. As PML-N was anti-Sindh and a central party of the Punjab province, they focused on development in the Punjab province. A little work was carried out in Karachi city but, for the remaining parts of the Sindh province, all development work was stopped. The development of a recreational zone at Bunder Road in Sukkur city was under construction but, after the federal government's decision, further development of the project was stopped. The researcher also saw traces of that development during her site visits.

From the above findings, the study concluded that Pakistan's centralized planning system was one of the biggest threats to the execution of the plans. If the Pakistan government had also introduced decentralized reforms, as has been done in Indonesia, India, China and other countries, the current situation would not have happened in the Sindh province and its secondary cities.

Local authorities in India and Bosnia and Herzegovina had already realized the shortcomings of master plans. In this regard, local authorities of both countries prepare the strategic urban plans for their secondary cities. The local economic development strategies form the integral part of these strategic urban plans along with physical development components (see Chapter 2). It is high time for the urban planning approach practice in Pakistan to shift its emphasis from land-use planning to the complex process of socio-economic change. Therefore, instead of master plans, strategic urban plans should be developed for the secondary cities of the Sindh province

and other provinces to boost local economic development in these areas. Otherwise, due to the meagre employment options at the local level, the people of Sukkur and other secondary cities will move to Karachi and Hyderabad cities for their sustenance.

6.2.3 RO3: Problems of the Economic Sectors of Sukkur City and Their Impacts on Employment in Sukkur City and Sukkur District

The agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries (AFHF), manufacturing, and wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (WRTRH) sectors of the Sindh province collectively had more than 75% of the employed population during 1988–2015 (see Chapter 3 and Appendix F). The same sectors had 56% of the employed population of the Sindh urban areas in 1988, which was somewhat reduced to 52% in 2015. The rural Sindh tend to specialize in the sectors of agriculture, inland fisheries and related activities. In contrast, the urban Sindh specialize in manufacturing and wholesale, retail trade, restaurant and hotel sectors. The current study also discussed in Chapter 3 that these three sectors collectively share 53.13% of the total GDP of Pakistan (Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan, 2015). Therefore, the combination of these three sectors can elevate regional, provincial and national economies. However, the planning strategies carried out in the five-year or three-year development plans were not favourable for these three sectors; therefore, the employment share in these sectors reduced during 1988–2015.

If one sees the employment share of the AFHF, manufacturing and WRTRH sectors in terms of Sukkur city and Sukkur district, it is revealed that Sukkur district had a collective employment share of 39.5% in 1988, which increased to about 43% in 2015. In the case of Sukkur city, the employment share of these three industries was 19% in 1988, which increased to 22% in 2015. Especially after the implementation of the Sindh Industrial Trading Estate (SITE) and the Small Industries Enterprise (SIE),

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the percentage share of manufacturing and WRTRH sectors has increased with the passage of time (see Chapter 3 and Appendix G.2). These results are in contrast with the results of the Sindh province and Sindh urban areas. While the industrial growth in metropolitan areas has stagnated, it is still growing in the secondary city of Sukkur. The shift-share results also favour these sectors by showing a positive employment growth trend during 1988–2015. However, the location quotient (LQ) results did not support this statement, but the limitation of LQ is that its results are dependent on the selection of the benchmark region (Wang and Hofe, 2007). If any sector has a greater share in the benchmark region, obviously the LQ will be less than one. Therefore, decisions about local economic development cannot be made based on the results of location quotient (LQ) analysis.

Although the shift-share analysis has shown a positive trend for AFHF, manufacturing and WRTRH sectors, the study still observed from the employment statistics of Sukkur city that, during the 27 research years, the community, social and personal services (CSPS) sector had engaged about 50% of the employed population of Sukkur city.

The construction sector had an employment share of more than 20% during the same span of time. Therefore, collectively, these two sectors share about 70% of the employed population of Sukkur city. The construction and CSPS sectors had an employment share of more than 55% for Sukkur district, which reduced to 51% in 2015; however, these two sectors still collectively provide employment for more than 50% of the working population of Sukkur district (see Figures 3.15 and 3.17; Appendix G.2). The LQ results also show the specialization of Sukkur city and Sukkur district in the CSPS and construction sectors, with these two sectors providing daily wages employment to 70% of the working population of the city. The results of the economic

base multiplier also revealed that the ratio of the employed population of Sukkur city in the non-basic sector was higher than in the basic sector.

In the case of the Sindh province and the Sindh urban areas, these two sectors had an employment share of about 18% for the Sindh province and about 30% for the Sindh urban areas in 1988. During 2015, the share reduced by 2% (to about 16%) in the Sindh province and by 3% (to 27%) in the Sindh urban areas (see Figures 3.5 and 3.7; Appendix F). However, these sectors continue to be the major employing industries in Sukkur city and Sukkur district. This clearly presents the conditions of local employment and the employing sectors of Sukkur city as well as the absence of planning strategies in local and national development plans for the local economic sectors of Sukkur and other secondary cities of the Sindh province. For these reasons, the people of Sukkur city and Sukkur district migrate to Karachi and Hyderabad cities to avail themselves of better job opportunities. The key findings for manufacturing, agriculture, wholesale and retail, and tourism sectors are discussed below.

6.2.3.1 Manufacturing Sector

Through the statistics presented in Chapter 3 and Appendix G.2, the study observed that the manufacturing industries division of Sukkur city increased its share of employment from 1.45% in 1988 to 3.88% in 2015 with an increase of 2.43% over the 27-year study period. This means that this sector has grown with the passage of time. Conversely, the manufacturing sector of the Sindh urban areas had an employment share of 22.62% in 1988 and 23.75% in 2015 with an increase of 1.13% during 1988–2015. More than 70% of the total industrial units are located in and around Karachi and Hyderabad cities (Sindh Industrial Trading Estate, 2016).

These figures clearly reflect that industrial growth in Sukkur city was far behind the pace of industrial growth in Sindh urban areas. The reason could be the focused planning strategies of the five-year or three-year development plans, which emphasized manufacturing development only in metropolitan areas. Although Sukkur city manufacturing was regarded as less important, the increase in its employment during 1988–2015 was greater than for the Sindh urban areas. This showed that Sukkur city has potential for this employment sector. This means that metropolitan areas' manufacturing has arrived at a static position but that secondary cities' manufacturing still has room for growth.

The same was observed for the manufacturing industry division of Sukkur district. Although this industry division was far behind the pace of industrial development in the Sindh province, the sector has shown an increase of 1.52% in employment share during 1988–2015, with this being greater than that of the Sindh province with an increase of 1.05% share during the same time phase. The results of the shift-share analysis of Sukkur city manufacturing employment in Chapter 5 also showed a positive trend in all four shares using the shift-share method.

The results of location quotient (LQ) analysis of the manufacturing industry of Sukkur city revealed that this sector is specialized in comparison to that of Sukkur district, but it is less specialized than in the Sindh urban areas. This means that the manufacturing sector of Sukkur city is capable of fulfilling the export requirements of Sukkur district but still needs expansion and enhancement to serve the other parts of the Sindh province. Conversely, the LQ of Sukkur district showed less specialization than in the Sindh province. The LQ and shift-share results strengthen the above discussion, indicating that, although the manufacturing sector can bring promising results, this

sector is still not flourishing in Sukkur city due to the lack of spatial planning strategies in the local and provincial development plans,

6.2.3.2 Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing Sector

The agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industry (AFHF) division has been the major employing sector of the Sindh province and Sukkur district, as discussed in Chapter 3. The sector provided employment to at least 45% and 30% of the employed population of the Sindh province and Sukkur city, respectively, throughout the 27 study years. These results show that this sector share has a lower percentage in Sukkur district than in the Sindh province. The reason might be the migration of the rural population of Sukkur district to the metropolitan areas of the Sindh province. Conversely, the share of employment in this sector was found to be greater in Sukkur city than in the Sindh urban areas.

The results of shift-share analysis have shown that Sukkur city's total employment change in the AFHF sector was not compatible with that of the Sukkur district during 1988-2015; on the other hand, during 2005–15, the AFHF sector showed positive growth. The LQ results revealed that the AFHF industry division of Sukkur city and Sukkur district has shown less specialization than in the Sukkur district and the Sindh province, respectively, as benchmark regions during 1988–2015. However, the AFHF sector of Sukkur city had shown more specialization that in the Sindh urban areas during the same period. This means that agriculture, fisheries and associated sectors were unable to fulfil the export demands of the Sukkur district, but it was able to cater to the needs of other urban areas of the Sindh province.

6.2.3.3 Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotel Sector

The wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (WRTRH) sector had an employment share of about 10% for Sukkur city and about 6% for Sukkur district in 1988. That share increased to 12.14% for Sukkur city and to about 8% for Sukkur district in 2015. The sector has shown an increase of 2.16% employment for Sukkur city and about 2% employment for Sukkur district during the 27 years. If that growth is compared to that in the Sindh province and Sindh urban areas, the study has observed that employment in the WRTRH sector has increased by 3% for Sindh urban areas and 4.48% for the Sindh province. This means that this sector had grown faster in the Sindh province and Sindh urban areas than in Sukkur district and Sukkur city. Obviously, the reason is the absence of incentives provided by local and provincial governments to help this industry division to flourish in Sukkur city.

The results of shift-share analysis have shown that the total employment change in the wholesale, retail trade, restaurant and hotel sectors has constantly shown an increase in jobs throughout the 27 study years (1988–2015). The results of the LQ analysis for this sector in Sukkur city had also constantly shown a value greater than the value in the Sukkur district as the benchmark region. This means that this sector is more specialized than in the Sukkur district. However, as already described in Chapter 3, this sector is more settled in the Sindh province and Sindh urban areas than in Sukkur district and Sukkur city. Therefore, the LQ of Sukkur city and Sukkur district was constantly below one when compared with the Sindh urban areas and the Sindh province as benchmark regions.

The wholesale and retail markets of Sukkur city are the central trading hub for Northern Sindh and the nearby areas of Punjab and Baluchistan provinces. The grower and consumers from all over the Sindh province as well as from the Punjab and

Baluchistan provinces come to the wholesale and retail markets of Sukkur city for the purchase and sale of goods. Details about these markets were presented in Chapters 3 and 5 which comprised the daily income and present conditions of these wholesale and retail markets.

Through physical observation and information collected from the authorities concerned, the research also determined that the daily income generated from the taxes of these markets was Pakistan rupees (Pak. Rs.) 107930–124465 (US$ 1027–1185) per day. The income generated from these taxes goes to Sukkur District Council and is not streamlined. Instead of investing that income in strategic infrastructure, such as hotels, restaurants, and chilling and storage facilities and the improvement of utility and security services, the local authorities do not pay any attention to these areas.

6.2.3.4 Tourism Sector

Sukkur city is also a central hub for amusement and recreational facilities. The people from Khairpur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Ghotki, Kashmore, Larkana and other districts come to visit the historical, religious and tourist sites of Sukkur city and Sukkur district (Sindh Tourism Development Corporation, 2015). The historical sites fall under the management of Archaeology Department, which is the national governing body established for the restoration and preservation of cultural heritage. Whereas, the maintenance of lab-e-Mehran and other local parks is the responsibility of Sukkur Municipal Corporation. The maintenance of the Sukkur Barrage and Lansdowne Bridge are the responsibility of Government of Sindh's Irrigation Department. Sadh Belo comes under the umbrella of Sindh Tourism Development Corporation, Government of Sindh (Sukkur District Council, 2015).

During physical observation, the researcher observed that these departments are not paying proper attention to the cultural heritage of Sukkur and other secondary areas. Due to this scattered system of management authorities, the income generated from these tourist sites not only goes in different national, provincial and local account, but this situation also creates management problems.

Sukkur city is a regional trade and business hub for Northern Sindh and regional division activities take place over there. However, the city only has four 3-star hotels, that is, Inter Park, Red Carpet, Mehran and Forum-Inn (Sindh Tourism Development Corporation, 2015). The city does not have any 5-star hotels. Although the master plan had suggested the development of a 5-star hotel in Sukkur city, unfortunately the master plan was not implemented. Now some private investors have established guest houses but a total of eight guest houses are not sufficient to cater to the accommodation needs of business officials, government officials and tourists as well as to held marriage and other ceremonies. This situation with meagre accommodation facilities has created a hindrance for local and foreign tourists in visiting the heritage sites of Sukkur city and Sukkur district.

To overcome these situations in the secondary cities of India, the national and local governments had provided strategic infrastructure. That helped in attracting many industrial firms to invest in Nagpur city on one hand. On other hand, the city was successful in attracting many national and international tourists for tourism activities in the cities as stated by Biswas (2013). These types of planning strategies are also required to be taken to boost the local economic development of secondary cities and their respective districts.

Therefore, it is required that the national/provincial and local plans should present planning strategies for the revitalization of industrial estates and wholesale and

retail markets, and the conservation of historical and tourist sites of Sukkur city. Pundy (2008), in his research suggested that productive development strategies need to be taken by the government bodies to prevent the marginalization in secondary cities.

6.3   Conclusion

The current study, through results presented in Chapter 5 and discussion presented in Section 6.2, concluded that the national five-year or three-year development plans presented the strategies for agro-based industries, aquaculture and tourism development programs. The Sukkur master plan also presented planning strategies for tourism development, but lacked strategies proposed for agro-based industrial, inland fisheries, their wholesale and retail markets, and heritage conservation. However, the results reveal that the weaknesses and threats the national and local development plans had faced were mostly because of centralized planning system and traditional planning approach of development plans.

It is a dilemma of Pakistan planning system that the development plans are prepared at national level and local city level. There is absence of intermediate level planning system at provincial and district level. In centralized system, the federal government has powers to take development decisions and release funds and can prohibit any program based on their willingness.

Thus, it is clear from above findings that due to this planning system gaps in national and local development plans, presently, Sukkur city has laggard economy and needs revitalization in planning system. Therefore, by considering these results and the suggestions given by the key informants, the study must reach the conclusion that Pakistan's current planning system needs decentralization. Therefore, it is required that instead of annual plans, the country should also have five-year development plan system

at provincial level and master/structure plan system at district level. Translated into the words of the Deputy Director, Sukkur, this is stated as "*the provinces should have the autonomy to develop five-year plans separately at provincial level to avoid the political based decisions and diversion of development funds for defense and other purposes*" (ABICase1, p.3).

It is also concluded that at city level, the traditional master plans need to alter their approach or be replaced with strategic urban plans to achieve the integration of economic aspect with the physical and social aspect of planning. As translated into the words of Director General of agriculture "*the master planning approach should be replaced with strategic urban planning approach to insure the inclusion of economic planning strategies and strengthen the local economic sectors of secondary cities*" (IFICase27, p.3). It is also required in the planning system that the provinces and local (district and city) authorities should have active involvement in the development and implementation of these plans in order to propose robust planning strategies for metropolitan as well as secondary cities of Sindh province.

To achieve the self-sufficiency of the secondary cities, districts, and provincial governments, they should have the autonomy over locally generated revenues and taxes. The Director, Tourism Department was also of the opinion that "*there should be restructuring and strengthening of legal, taxation and institutional framework to promote local economic development in secondary cities*" (TDICase19; p.4). The Director General of Fisheries also suggested that "*the generation of GST and other funds must be done at provincial level. These funds should be streamlined and properly collected to be utilized for the local economic sectors of secondary cities*" (IFICase1; p.3).

In this way, the provinces and local authorizes could generate their own funds for the implementation of development plans and need not to fully rely on capital from the federal government for the implementation of plans. This will also help in achieving economic regeneration of secondary cities and their respective regions and a balanced system of cities in Sindh province.

6.4   Recommendations

It has already been revealed through the results of this research that the planning strategy gaps in the national five-year or three-year development plans and local master plans are mostly due to the planning system and planning approach of Pakistan. Therefore, an all-encompassing institutional framework is needed which can bring and foster local economic development in Sukkur and other secondary cities of the Sindh province. This can be achieved through collaboration, integration and linkage between the all three tiers of government, namely, the federal level, provincial level and local level (district and city). At the local government level, planning reforms need to be initiated at both districts and city institutions to achieve local economic development in secondary cities.

Sara (2007) in Sindh Basic Urban Service Project had also suggested that "*the unfortunate dichotomy between urban and rural Sindh, and between the larger cities of Sindh and the medium sized and small towns in Sindh, can only be resolved and addressed through a transparent and inclusive policy and planning exercise that addresses the need for investing in the regeneration of urban Sindh*" (p.14).

By considering these factors, research aim, research findings, general consensus of key informants given in 5.5 section of Chapter 5 and lessons learned from planning

strategies of Indonesia, India, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Armenia for local economic development of secondary cities in section 2.5.8 and by considering Roberts (2014) suggested planning strategies given in 2.6 in Chapter 2, the study has designed planning strategies model to achieve economic regeneration in secondary cities of Sindh province, Pakistan.

The study has designed these planning strategies for the guidance of planners and policymakers about the type of the plans need to be developed and other activities carried out at different governmental levels. However, the development and implementation of the plans is the core responsibility of the governmental bodies at all appropriate levels. The suggested planning strategies are for different levels and streams of activities, which need to be applied by scope and scale to strengthen economic development of secondary cities. Table 6.1 presents the planning strategies designed for economic regeneration of secondary cities and their respective regions of the Sindh province.

6.4.1   Scope of Activities

The suggested scope of activities is listed under decentralization of planning system, governance strategy and policy, strategic infrastructure, capacity building, restructuring of taxation system and system management (see Table 6.1). The scope of activities for secondary cities' development includes:

6.4.1.1 Decentralization of Planning System

a.   The planning system must introduce intermediate planning (provincial and district levels) to create a chain of integrated plans and planning system, supportive for development of secondary cities. These plans should be of five years duration.

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b. The master planning approach should be replaced with strategic urban plans to have an integration of physio-socio-economic aspects. The strategic urban plans should also be developed for five years in line with overall planning system.

c. The district and city governments should be actively involved in the development of structure plans and strategic urban plans.

d. The development plans planning system will also include long-term, medium-term and short-term planning strategies.

e. These planning strategies will address economic aspect along with physical and social aspects of secondary cities at various plans levels.

6.4.1.2 Governance Policy and Strategy

This would involve supportive activities designed to improve national, provincial and district governance, urban development and other strategies and reforms to support local economic development in secondary cities (see Table 6.1).

6.4.1.3 Strategic Infrastructure

This will include the projects and programs carried out at provincial and city level for the provision of infrastructure facilities and area improvement programs in specific economic sectors necessary to boost local economic development in secondary cities of Sindh (see Table 6.1).

6.4.1.4 Capacity Building

This would involve programs of assistance to develop institutions, professional organizations, tradesmen and communities in developing knowledge and expertise, in order to develop and manage secondary cities in a more efficient and effective manner (see Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Suggested Planning Strategies for Economic Regeneration of Secondary Cities of Sindh Province

Scale / Scope	National Level	Provincial Level (State)	District Level (Region)	Secondary Cities Level
Decentralization of Planning System	National Five-Year plans	Provincial Five-Year Plans	District Structure Plans	Strategic Urban Plans
Governance Strategy and policy	•Secondary cities development strategies • Technical and financial assistance programs specifically for secondary cities	•Secondary cities' economic development programs •Urban management programs •Regional partnership programs •Technical and financial assistance programs for stakeholders of secondary cities and their districts	• Regional strategy to support secondary city development • Strategies to strengthen rural-urban linkage	• Integrated planning approach for physio-socio-economic aspects
Strategic infrastructure		Strategic infrastructure development programs to promote local economic in secondary cities in collaboration with district and secondary cities governments		Development of physical infrastructure, restaurants, strengthen of local retail markets, and transport and lodging facilities
Capacity building	•National urban research centers • National training programs	•Provincial urban research centers •Promotional and awareness program •Training programs for officials	•Regional forums • Regional training programs for target groups	• Institutional capacity • Professional development • Local economic development Revenue collection
Restructuring of taxation system		Autonomy of GST and other taxes		
Systems management	• National forums for officials •National knowledge hubs • Financial assistance centers	•Provincial knowledge hubs •Financial assistance centres •Streamlining of GST and other taxes	•Regional knowledge network •Active involvement of district institutions in planning and decision-making process	•Active involvement of secondary cities institutions in planning and decision-making process •Urban research institute •Local economic development office

6.4.1.5 Restructuring of Taxation and Institutional System

The GST and other taxes should be governed by provincial government instead of the federal government. The provinces may also transfer appropriate portion of these levies to the districts, city and other local governments. The generation of these taxes should be streamlined. The funds generated from those taxes may be used for the development of secondary cities and their surrounding rural areas.

6.4.1.6 Systems Management

This would focus on activities to improve transport and logistics systems for rural-urban linkages, supply chains, integration, and distribution of data, knowledge management, human resource and administrative systems (see Table 6.1).

6.4.2   Scale of Activities

The scale of activities is grouped into national, provincial (state), district (region) and secondary city levels. The scale of activities includes:

6.4.2.1 National Level

At the national level, strategies should focus on targeting the development and linkages in national systems of cities and regions, by giving a broader vision for provincial and regional economic development, financial support and technical assistance programs, and development of national knowledge hubs (see Table 6.1).

6.4.2.2 Provincial Level

At the provincial level, strategies should focus on targeting the development and linkages in provincial systems of cities and regions, by improving their economic connectivity, competitiveness, encouraging local innovations, linkages, financial and

technical assistance and knowledge sharing to support adaptation and replication (see Table 6.1).

6.4.2.3 District Level

Strategies, policies, and programs should be initiated at district level to enable effective utilization of resources to meet the needs of secondary cities. The focus of those strategies, policies, and programs should be towards building linkages (physical, economic, political and knowledge networks), provision of strategic infrastructure, reducing transaction costs and developing competitive advantage in support of trade and other forms of exchange between cities (see Table 6.1).

6.4.2.4 Secondary City Level

At the secondary city level, planning strategies need to focus on citywide impacts to expand trade and local economic development; improving the local government's capacity to raise taxes and revenues; partnerships with the private sector to stimulate job creation; provision and improvement of strategic infrastructure facilities; city development strategies that target city and regional development (see Table 6.1).

6.5   Limitations of the Study and Suggestions for Future Research

To the best of the researcher's knowledge, this study is the pioneering research to study the role of planning strategies of five-year development plans and master plans in bringing local economic development in secondary cities of the Sindh province. However, this research has a few limitations. Firstly, the study had selected Sukkur city as case study area, which is the central industrial, trading and recreational hub for Northern Sindh part. The results of this study can be replicated for agro-based and

inland fisheries industrial development activities for central and southern parts secondary cities of Sindh province in plain areas. However, the results of this study cannot be generalized for central and Southern parts secondary cities of Sindh province in terms of tourism activities specially for secondary cities of Sindh province in hilly areas. Therefore, it is recommended that future studies be replicated for Central and Southern secondary cities of Sindh province in hilly areas.

Secondly, the study diagnosed the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in five-year development plans and local area master plans. The study undertook key informant interviews only with officials from the sectors concerned in the Sindh province. However, it would also be beneficial to interview key informants from agro-based, inland fisheries and tourism sectors working in federal ministries to get their views for further illustrative insights about the deficiencies in five-year plans and master plans.

Thirdly, the transport facilities in the case study area were satisfactory as stated by Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Sukkur city. Therefore, the research focused only on agro-based, inland fisheries, tourism, and wholesale and retail sectors. However, strong transportation and communication links are vital to boost an area's local economic development. Therefore, research needs to be conducted on transportation and other communication networks, along with these sectors of research in other secondary cities of Sindh province, Pakistan, in particular, and the rest of the world, in general.

The research also needs to be conducted on secondary cities and local economic development by other researchers from Global South countries. This will not only help in achieving balanced local and regional development in other less developed countries, but will ultimately results in national and global economic development.

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