Karachi: Changes in Values and Lifestyles

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Changes in the social values and lifestyles of the elite and middle classes in Karachi are all too visible; new cars, designer boutiques, fast food outlets, malls, expensive cafes, posh schools and universities in the private sector and advertisements promoting consumerism. However, the changes in the social values and lifestyles of the lower and lower middle classes are hidden from view. The most visible expression of the change that has taken place in these classes is the emergence of young couples sitting with their arms around each other on the benches of parks in the city – sometimes even lying in each other's laps. This behaviour is surprisingly tolerated by the other visitors (even breaded ones) to the parks and has led in some cases to the segregation of spaces between families, male visitors and couples. As one waiter at Hill Park put it, "there is nothing you can do about this. You cannot quarrel with the zamana."

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KARACHI: 'Media can change social values'

Published November 7, 2008

Karachi is the largest city in Pakistan, with a population of 14 million.1 It accounts for one-third of Sindh's population and one-fifth of the country's urban population. However, a highly complex political economy, highly centralised but fragmented governance, land contestation among many government entities, and weak institutional capacity have made it difficult to manage the city's development. Karachi has also been beset with a worsening security situation for the past 30 years. Ethnic, sectarian and political violence, and a weak law enforcement, led to a reduction in violent crime. Social exclusion of marginalised parts of the population is a challenge that requires immediate attention. These factors have resulted in the rapid decline of the city's quality of life and economic competitiveness from its thriving status after the country's independence.

5. The Urban Economy

Karachi is Pakistan's only port and the country's major industries and businesses are located there. The head offices of all major Pakistani banks are in Karachi and the Karachi Stock Exchange is the country's largest having an annual turnover of Rs 436 million (US$7.2 million).

70 per cent of income tax and 62 per cent of sales tax collected by the Government of Pakistan comes from Sindh province and of this 94 per cent is generated in Karachi. However, Sindh's share in revenue transfers from the federal government in only 23.3 per cent. This is the reason for the Sindh-Centre conflict in which Karachi is the main Sindh player.

Dry taps, parched throats

Zafar Ahmed Khan | Shehr | February 6, 2022

Karachi is facing a water shortage aggravated by damaged infrastructure

Karachi has over 25 million inhabitants who are facing an acute water shortage. Over 50 percent of the people do not have access to safe water, which is a basic necessity.

In some areas, people have to purchase water from private tankers, mini tankers or in jerry cans. The areas facing water shortages include Federal B Area, Faqir Colony in Orangi Town, PECHS Block-2

Can Artificial Food Put an End to Famine?

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Petrol Prices Expected to Increase From 16 February 2022

By Ali Qudrat — Feb 15, 2022 in Islamabad: National — 0

BD Green Line buses ferry over one million commuters in a month in Karachi

KARACHI: The formal operation of the Green Line bus service completes its first month on Thursday [today] and by Wednesday evening more than a million people have boarded the buses ferrying them to their destinations, raising expectations that the service would be catering for the projected number.

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Pak's Karachi on third spot in latest list of world cities with worst air quality

ARY Digital — Jan 25, 2022 10:11 IST

Is Pakistan prepared to deal with Climate Migration?
https://www.dw.com/en/pakistan-climate-migration-crisis/a-56126512
The article highlights the migration problem in Karachi. With sea-level rise, and inevitable flooding, people living along the coastline will migrate to different parts of the city.

Karachi Struggles to Breath
https://www.bolnews.com/latest/2021/12/karachi-struggles-to-breathe/
This article highlights the appalling problem of air pollution in the city and how this leads to thousands of deaths each year.

Scarcity of resources is not the only problem, but the artificial creation of these problems is also possible, which people will do for political and financial gains
https://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2016/jun/28/karachi-pakistan-water-crisis

In Karachi, Flooding Lays Bare City's Governance Issues
https://www.usip.org/publications/2020/10/karachi-flooding-lays-bare-citys-governance-issues
The government's incompetency has left Karachi even more vulnerable to climate crisis.

Tax breaks kick Pakistan's electric car shift into higher gear
https://www.reuters.com/business/cop/tax-breaks-kick-pakistans-electric-car-shift-into-higher-gear-2021-11-22/

Katchi Abadistan: How can informal housing be improved in Pakistan?

Possibility of improvement in housing conditions of Karachi

Government joins the water tanker business in Karachi

With the government unable to meet water needs, a water tanker mafia had sprung up in Karachi, but now with its regularisation there is a legal route, and revenues, for the government, writes Zofeen T. Ebrahim

CLIMATE CHANGE

Can data help quench the thirst of Pakistan's most populous city?

Helping farmers conserve water around Karachi could improve yields—and aid residents.

Karachi population to increase by 50% in 15 years

Parched for a price: Karachi's water crisis

By Asad Hashim

Residents of Karachi, one of the largest cities in the world, are being held hostage by a 'mafia' that makes millions of dollars out of their need for water.

Co-living Spaces in Karachi

Find flexible-term co-living rentals in Karachi. Fully-furnished rooms, utilities, WiFi, and amenities included.

Prime Minister's Vision

To deliver five million housing units with allied amenities to all citizens, especially focusing on the financially underserved and middle-income communities, as a measure of comprehensive socio-economic uplift. Thereby, reviving industrial growth and creating employment opportunities in the country.

Parched for a price: Karachi's water crisis

When she washes her clothes, she says, she makes sure not to leave the tap on. She'll fill a basin with water and wash her dishes in that, rather than under running water. She waits until there is at least a fortnight's worth of dirty clothes before beginning to wash them. Every drop of water, she says, needs to be accounted for.

Paris is an example of a densely built low-rise city. DaLiu/Shutterestock

Cities and climate change: why low-rise buildings are the future – not skyscrapers

Karachi's Dilemma And It's Consequences

As growth rate increases, the demand of goods and services increases which ultimately increases the prices of goods and services. In this way poor get poorer and rich get richer.

Introduce dual flush-toilets at home. These modern-day toilets come up with two buttons: one is smaller than the other. The dual flush option is better than the traditional flush. It has a half flush that uses up only 3 liters of water and a full flush that uses 6 liters of water. This allows less use of water. For the liquid waste, you can push the half flush and only use the full flush feature for solid wastes. The estimated water consumption that a household can save when using dual-flush toilets is around 20,000 liters of water annually than the traditional flush system. It is not only eco-friendly but it also helps cut down on your water bills.

Pakistan's waste problem is a recycling industry waiting to be found

Move to involve law enforcers in garbage collection in Karachi

Solid waste management: Need for a cohesive approach to make up for failed attempts

Chinese, Spanish firms to dispose of garbage in Karachi's Korangi, Central districts

Govt, UNEP launch initiative for chemical, hazardous waste management

Pakistan pursues transformative chemicals and waste management project

Pilot project launched to recycle trash into fertilizer

Days after a heatwave in Pakistan killed about 1,300 people, many are still puzzled by the unusually high number of deaths in the port city of Karachi, reports Shahzeb Jillani.

cycle is disrupted. Karachi has suffered from severe precipitation events ar heat waves that have caused outbreaks of malaria, dengue fever, and severe gastroenteritis. These health crises have led to a rise in morbidity and mortality rates in the already low-income city of Karachi. The goal of this

Heat waves hit poorest people hardest – a new study calculates the future impact on those least able to adapt

Effects of temperature and humidity on the spread of COVID-19: A systematic review

Matt Ridley

Why climate change is good for the world

Don't panic! The scientific consensus is that warmer temperatures do more good than harm

Pakistan

Climate Change Profile of Pakistan

Karachi Heatwave Management Plan: A Guide to Planning and Response

Pakistan must tackle extreme heat if it wants to be a geoeconomic power

Dealing with heatwaves

By Syed Muhammad Abubakar — August 16, 2016