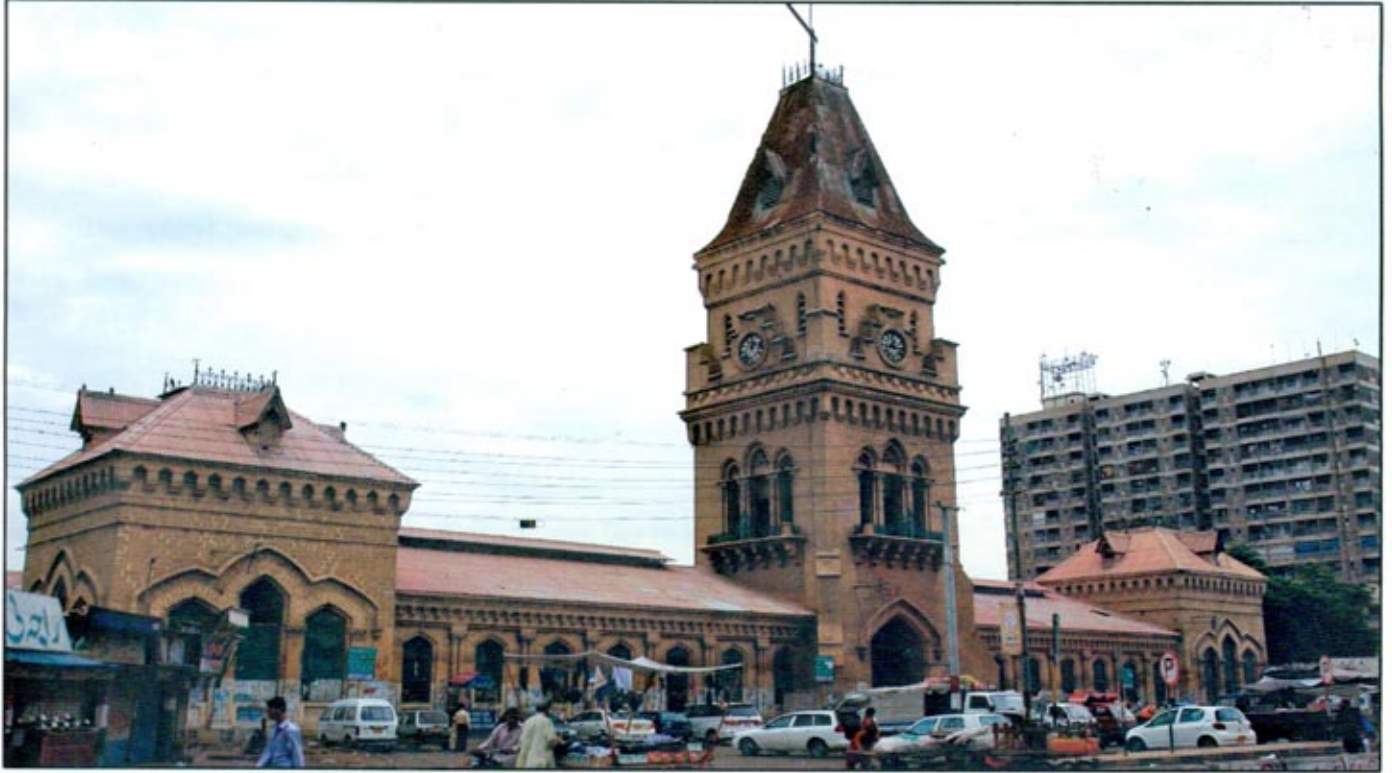


**MANAGING Karachi is mired in multiple complexities. While one city, the existence of many land development and management**

**Pakistan Railways and Sindh Industrial**

**and Trading Estate develop lands for**

کراچی کی کہانی



## Development History of Karachi

agencies with overlapping functions and jurisdictions causes administrative complications. Post-Partition, neighbourhoods falling in the municipal category were mostly developed and allotted by the Karachi Development Authority (KDA) until it merged with the City District Government in 2001. Defence Housing Authority (DHA) continues to acquire land from the provincial board of revenue and carves out plots for designated allottees The Lyari and Mallir development authorities and the reincarnated KDA also develop land for similar purposes. Karachi Port Trust and Port Qasim Authority manage ports and develop and manage lands in their respective territories.

operational and general urban purposes Presently, urban locations falling in the municipal area are jointly managed by the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation (KMC) and six district municipal corporations in Mallir, Korangi, Central, South, East and West districts. For the same responsibilities, the city possesses six cantonment boards: Mallir, Korangi, Karachi, Clif ton, Manora and Faisal Each functions through its own statutes and administrative hierarchies that leave little room for coordinated efforts in urban planning, development and management.

After Musharraf's regime's nine-year interlude, the provincial tutelage reigns supreme. Since the 18th Amendment, the Sindh



land allotment and allocation in

peri-urban territory of the city. The military establishment exercised exclusive jurisdiction in its residential estates through DHA and cantonment boards. The provision of essential services fell into the Sindh government's hands. The situation is more complex today with the arrival of 'super-developers' of land and real estate, who influence the process of infrastructure development and land allocation in accordance to their commercial interests. Citizens and city suffer when administrative tensions cause a breakdown of services. Development plans prepared in 1974, 1990-91 and 2007 have offered useful solutions to the complexities of urban management. These solutions are still valid, albeit with some adjustments. To begin with, a formula for managing Karachi as one urban entity must be created with political consensus. The establishment and the centre must participate in this process, given the city's extraordinary importance in national affairs.

government now possesses more financial space and exercises tighter control in the city's running. The peculiar political equation of Karachi must be examined objectively. The city administration and provincial government have rarely shared the same outlook by exercising legal and administrative authority, the government continued to tilt the balance of power and decision-making in its favour. For instance, under World Bank advice, the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board was created in an amendment to the Local Government Ordinance in 1983, and chaired by Karachi's mayor. In 1996, the Sindh government brought a new act that transferred control from the mayor to the provincial administration. The Karachi (later Sindh) Building Control Authority functions as a provincially controlled agency. KDA has always been controlled by the provincial government with the Karachi Commissioner acting as chairman, and now the Minister of local government. However, the creation of the Lyari and Malir development authorities in 1993-94

