

City Report of Faisalabad

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1. CITY IN BRIEF

1. 1. HISTORY

Faisalabad is a new city established at the end of 18th century in 1895. Its previous name was Lyallpur.

A lieutenant Governor of Punjab Sr. James Lyall conceived the idea of digging a canal from the Chenab River to bring life giving waters to this new colony of British Empire. This canal was opened in 1892 and Faisalabad then named Lyallpur in Sir James Lyall' honour, was established as Market Town in 1895.

It was laid out rationally on 110 acres with 8 Bazars on roads radiating like spokes on a wheel from a central clock tower. The design of the town was prepared by Mr. Yung and was further improved by Sr. Ganga Ram a renowned Town Planner of the time.

The city was renamed as Faisalabad in the name of famous King of Saudi Arabia Shah Faisal in year 1978.

1.2. Urban Development

With its rich agriculture hinterland made possible by the canal Faisalabad has become a major textile centre.

The 1st prominent building in the town was Deputy Commissioner's House which was build after the town became Headquarter of the newly founded District. Then Qaisri Gate at the outside of Railbazar was made in 1898 and the most prominent central clock tower was built in 1905.

Railway Line was developed in 1910 which linked the Faisalabad with Lahore via Sangla Hill. The era of industrialization was begun as Lyallpur Cotton Mills was established in 1934. In 1947 with the partition of Pakistan with India there was a great influx of Indian Muslim refugees.

In 1951 Faisalabad was declared as Industrial Zone. This lead to the creation of Five Major Textile Mills in addition to other factories.

Industrialization continued to expend rapidly making Faisalabad Second largest Industrial Town in Pakistan.

Following Chart shows the existing Industry and its sectoral distribution.

Table 1. Existing Industry and its Sectoral Distribution

S. No.	Sub Sector	No. of Units
1	Textile Mills	248
2	Hosiery Mills (Sizeable)	101
3	Sugar Mills	6
4	Textile Machinery	23
5	Fertilizer	2
6	Pipes	1
7	Starch	1
8	Oil Mills	42
9	Vegetable Mills	5
10	Chemical	2
11	Soap Detergent	34
12	Flour Mills	33
13	Poultry Feeds/ Animals	6
14	Pharmaceutical	5
15	Light Engineering	51
16	Watches and Clocks	1
17	Plywood Board	1
18	Dairy Product	2
19	Agricultural Implements	22
20	Misc. Sizeable Units	27
	Total	612

To accommodate the growth both in industry and in population city limits have been extended. The present area of Lyallpur City is 168 square Kilometer. Population of the city is more then 2.3 Million.

Due to a rich number of textile units, Faisalabad is also known as Manchester of Pakistan.

1.3. Location

Faisalabad is located 850 Kilometers North East of Karachi. The Ravi River flows on the eastern and the Chenab River on the western boundaries of the district.

It lies between 30°35' and 31°50' north latitudes and 72°66' and 73°40' east longitudes.

1.4. Topography

It consists of a flat alluvial plain of recent formation with a fall of only 181 feet from the north-east to south-west, it is exceptionally well suited for canal irrigation.

1.5. Climate

The climate of the District is hot and dry, though the temperature varies considerably from season to season. The maximum and minimum mean temperatures in summer are 37 and 24 degree Celsius respectively, while in the winter the range is 24 and 8 degree Celsius. The highest temperature in summer may hit 50 degree Celsius, and the lowest in winter may fall below freezing point. Summer dust stems are frequent. The average rang fall in the District is about 27.5 centimeter/Year.

1.6. Economy

Faisalabad is a major industrial centre. There are Yam and Cloth Markets where hundreds of thousands of meter white cloth can be purchased from one of over 250 textile factories. Other industry has spun off from the support of textile industry. Multifaceted textile industry employees over 45,000 workers. Agriculture and food processing employees 2,000 more and scores of other plants employees thousands more. Industrial character of the City brings a steady stream of income to the town.

2. CURRENT STATUS AND CHALLENGES OF ENVIRONMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

In Faisalabad the Solid Waste is being disposed off without any precautionary measures. No treatment of wastes is carried out except for incidental recycling by scavengers. No system exists for the separate disposal of hazardous waste. No measures are being taken to negate adverse environmental effects.

There is as yet no monitoring of air quality in the city. No facility exists for the treatment of affluent from the industrial plants. Textile and grain mills are a major source of air, land and water pollution. Dying process in a textile industries are major source of pollution. Noise and offensive industrial odors are serious problems. Untreated industrial water is the serious source of pollution.

2.1. Environment in Urban Policy Making

At the level of City District Government District Officer Environment is responsible for taking care of the Environmental Protection.

In Faisalabad District Strategic Policy Unit has been constituted under the direct supervision of the District Coordination Officer. This unit in consultation with other departments of the City District Government helps the City District Nazim and District Coordination Officer to make polices of the District including Environmental protection.

The population of the Faisalabad City is more then 2.3 Million and daily production of Solid Waste is about 1150 Tons but the lifting capacity of the Solid Waste by the fleet of vehicles and allied machinery available to the City District Government is about 900 tons. Remaining waste remains unfitted in open areas of different localities especially unconstructed residential or commercial plots of different areas. No facility for the treatment of wastes is available. No system exists for the separate disposal of hazardous Solid Waste, No measures are available to negate adverse environmental effects.

Landfill site consisting of 40 acers of land is available but the filth is being dumped there in the open. Initially a trench was dug where the Solid Waste was dumped in layers, each layer covered with the earth. This trench had no lining to prevent the seepage of leachet to the ground water. After the filling of this trench no other trench was dug. No machinery is available such as bulldozer and excavator to dig the trench and to compact the Solid Waste.

No other measures are available to avert the environmental hazards.

2.2. Measures

City District Nazim, Rana Zahid Touseef is committed to come out of this grave situation. 100 Million Rupees are being allocated for the purchase of plant and machinery to enhance the Solid Waste lifting capacity of the Department and safe disposal of Solid Waste in the coming fiscal year. District Nazim is hopeful to purchase some more machinery for the Department of Solid Waste with the help and cooperation of the business community of the City. Private public participation will be sought and community participation and mobilization will be encouraged by the Government.

Figure 1. Government Structure

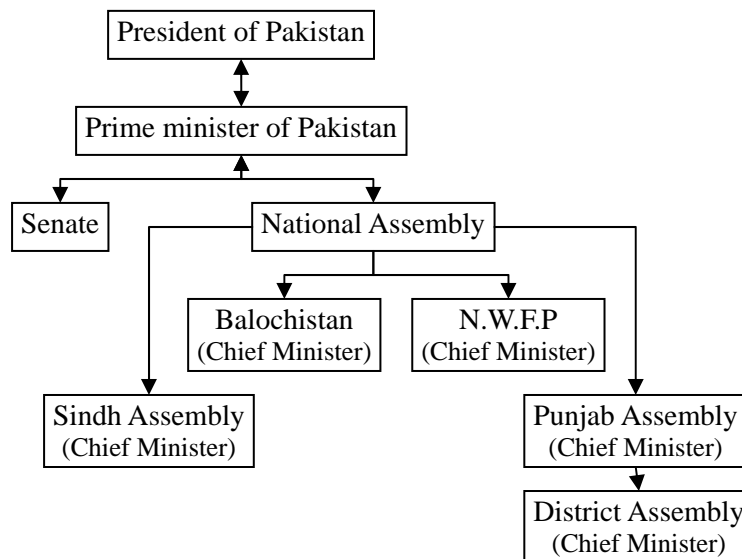
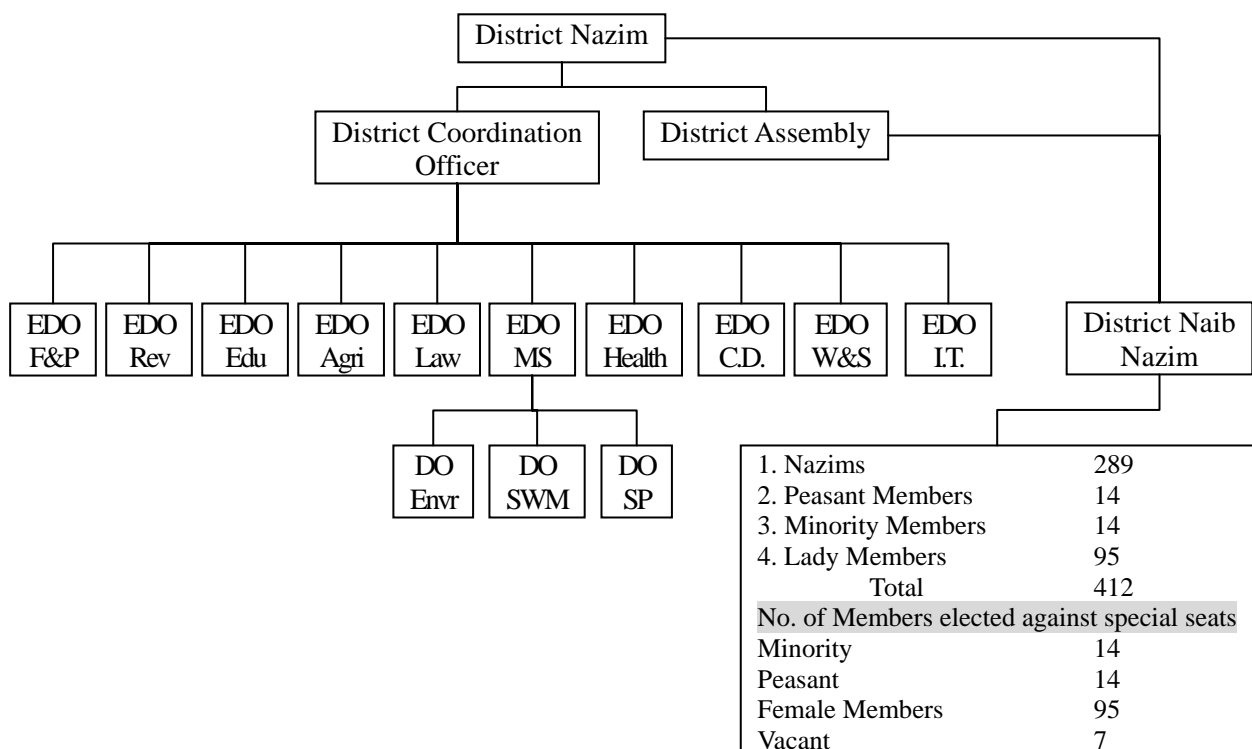


Figure 2. Structure of City District Government Faisalabad



**Figure 3. Structure of Solid Waste Management Department
City District Government Faisalabad**

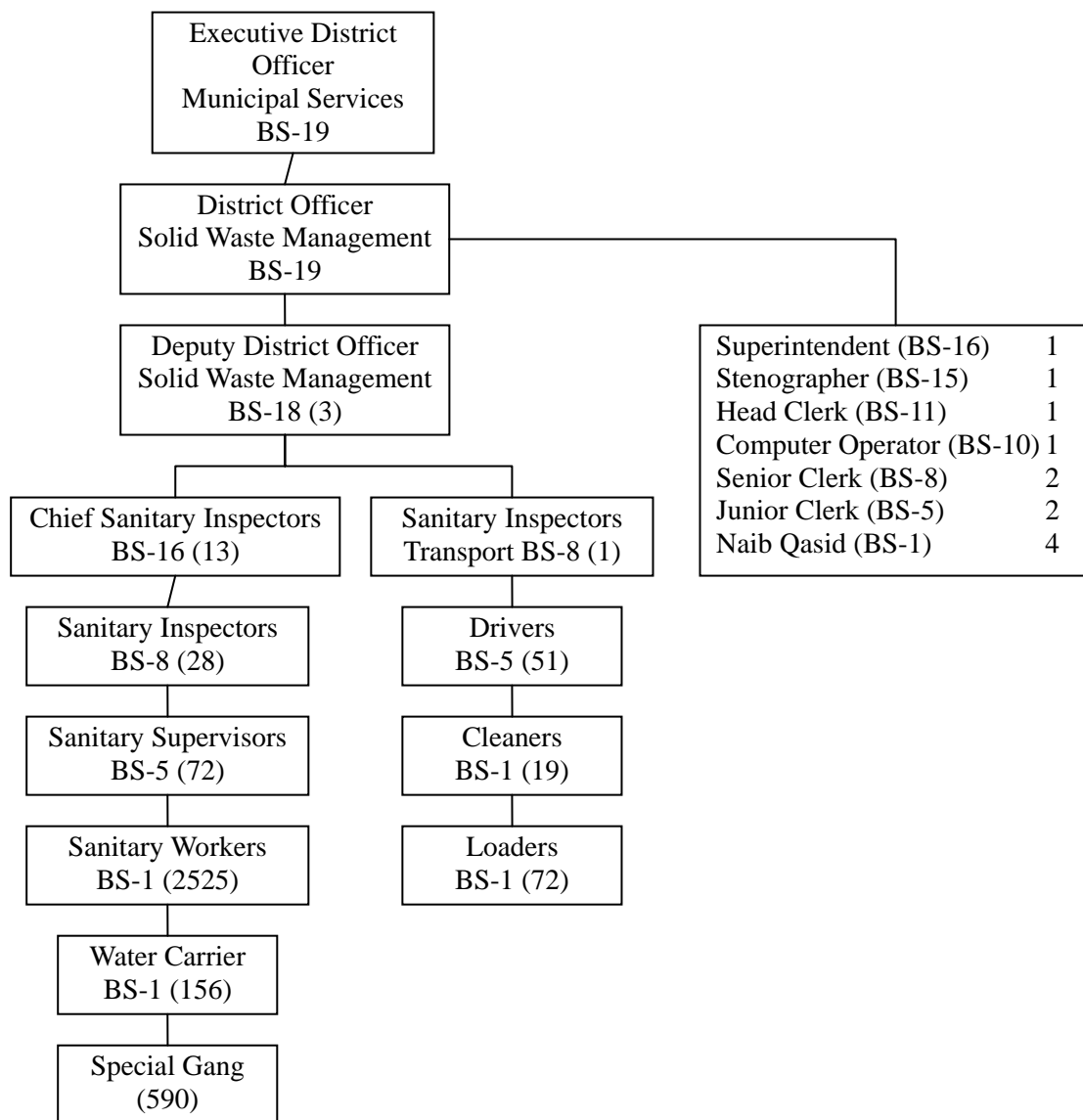
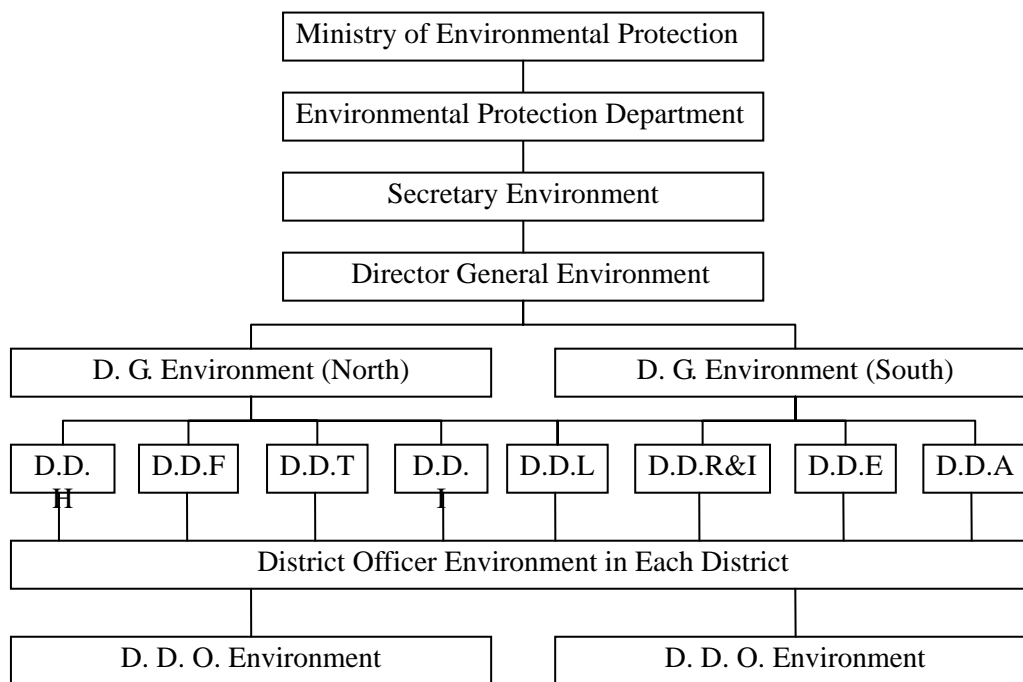


Figure 4. Administrative Organization for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection



- D.D (Deputy Director)
- D.D.O. (Deputy District Officer)
- HQ (Headquarters)
- F (Field)
- T (Technical)
- I (Inspection)
- L (Lab)
- R&I (Research and Implementation)
- EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment)
- A (Administration)