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Section : A

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Town planning

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Q No 1:-

Ans :

Slum is one of the major problem of Pakistan it is because the population of Pakistan rises day by day and the availability of fundamental resource of living are ~~not~~ not fulfilled. So it cause lots of problem eg generate different disease, increase poverty rate and so on.

So it needs to control that problem and solve the slum problem.

For that government would first of all do proper survey to that area and decide with the citizen and living people about that problem.

Government should rebuilt their house with low quality material mean's not to near destructive material which cruged soon use steel shelter which is ecomically low and reliable and in the reverse People pay little cost of their houses provide clean water, It is very necessary because a lots of disease generate due to drinking dirty water, so if they used clean water, no disease no expenditure on treatment.

Government provide opportunity because in that area there are many skill full person, educated there. unfortnityly due to lack of money or other problem cannot continue their studies.

Giving attation to women also, provide new oppotuncy of earning due to that poverty problem would be solved little bit.

Grovement should give free education to the boys and girls of that area.

Our govermental budget also used most of unnecessary works - eg Politieon Protocal, and many other work.

And I think it is most important to provide fundametal rights and resoures to your citizen. It will generate country and in future will be remain sincere with mother land.

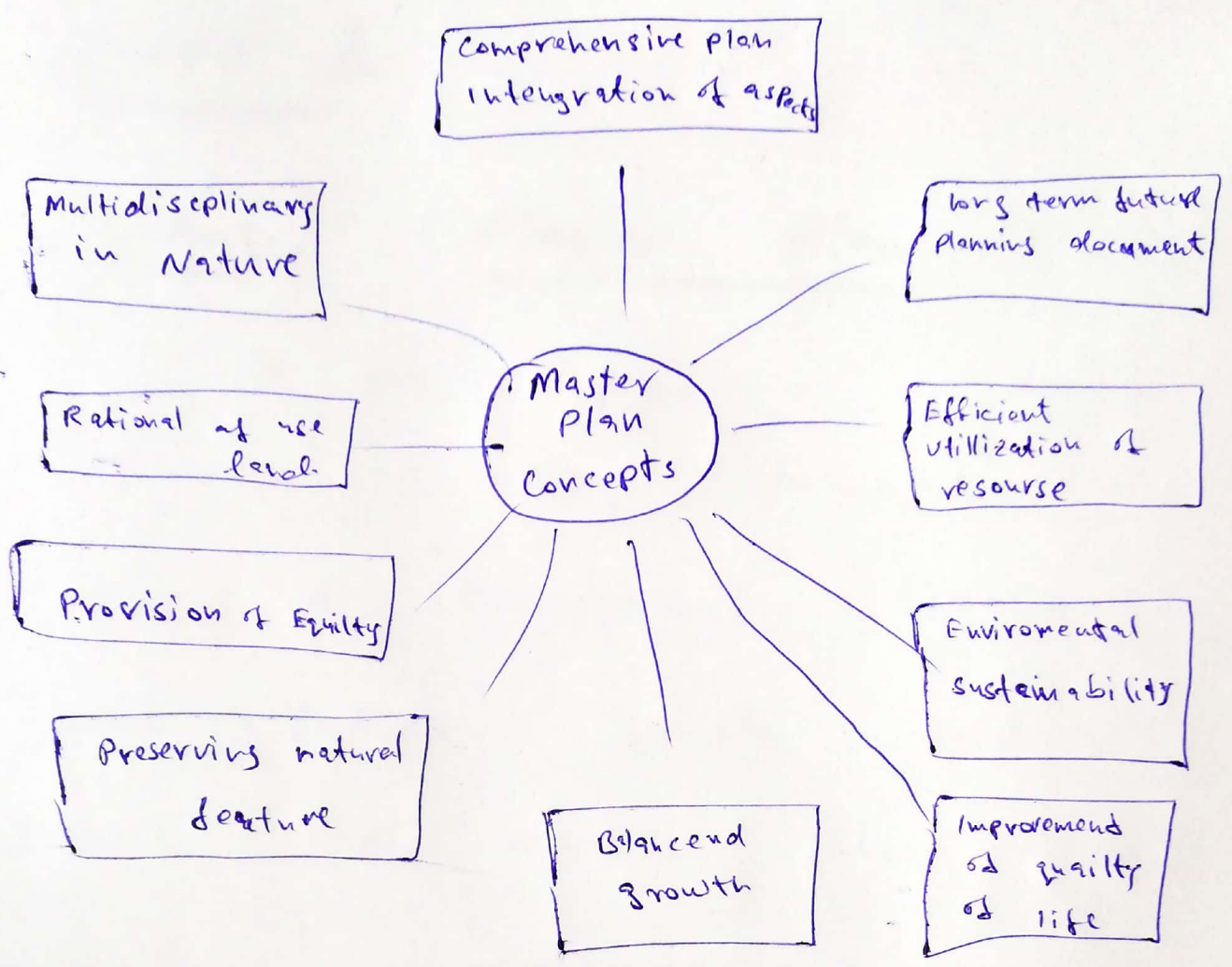
Q No 2

Ans:-

Master Plan

A master plan is a dynamic long-term planning document that provides a conceptual layout to guide future growth and development. A master plan includes analysis, recommendations, and proposals for a site's population, economy, housing, transportation, community facilities, and land use.

Lays down : lays down the planning guidelines, policies, development code and space requirements for various socio-economic activities supporting city population during plan period.



Hayatabad was developed as a residential area near Peshawar in the late 1970s. Primarily residential, it also contains an industrial estate.

The government has divided Hayatabad into seven numbered phases. Each phase is subdivided into lettered sectors, A-H. The suburb can be accessed

via three routes from Jammu Road and one from The Ring Road. A fifth route was also constructed, but was selected for security reasons arising from war on Terror due to its boundary with the tribal area. Hayatabad will be the western terminus of the Trans-Peshawar bus rapid transit line.

Area of Hayatabad:-

According to documents of planning cell of PDA, the township is spread over 3279 acres. The first and the last phases are equal size spread over 388 each while the rest other phase are smaller or longer than size. Phase II is spread over 615 acres while Phase V is reserved for offices and housing

Colonies for various government and non government organizations.

Land use:

From the land use analysis it can be observed that almost half (51%) of the total area is developed for residential plots. The second highest use of land is for roads which comes to 22% while the third and fourth category of land use is for the community services and open space.

Land use Analysis of Hayatabad

category	Area	% use
Residential	1682	51
Road	786	22
open space	297	9
commercial	132	4
community services	429	13
unassigned	33	1
Total	3299	100

Phase Wise Distribution of Green Area.

S.No	Phase	No of Green Area/open space	Area
1	Phase I	17	11.50
2	Phase II	8	8.228
3	Phase III	14	10
4	Phase IV	12	17.37
5	Phase V	3	3.95
6	Phase VI	5	14.40
7	Phase VII	NA	NA
Total		59	65.448

Population of house hold.

The Population of Hagestabad township according to 1998 census is 45,000 with yearly growth of 3% while the estimated population according to planning cell of PDA is approximately 0.1 million. The main reason for this difference that more than 50% of the total house in Hagestabad are occupied by Afghan refugees and therefore the estimated planning.

No. of household	11250
Average household size	8.5
Present population of hazratnagar	$11250 \times 8.5 = 95625$

Persons -

Population of hazratnagar = 0.1 million

Constructed houses = 12000 Approx.

Present Situation:-

The present sewage treatment plant at hazratnagar located on main road in phase II is causing environmental problem in the adjoining area with foul smell and disturbing the traffic on main road. The quality of treatment had been effected due to following reasons.

- a) Over loading of the plant
- b) Damages the machinery due to inadequate operation and maintenance.
- c) Mechanical equipment is quite old and need extension repairs and rehabilitation.

Gas problem :-

mainly daily use's
of gas in Hayat abad here
more problem in winter in
an phase of Hayatabad. Because
it is very slow speed in
winter. Because in any house
or office use heater in
winter in their room.

Drainage :-

Mostly use in any
where of Drainage. It is
most worst system in hayatabad
in Rainy days. Rain water
flow on Road on every
where. Because is Drainage
is very low.

Q No 3:-

Ans:- In which direction Building face would be efficient.

Its a human nature that he wants comfortability and efficiency in every thing and in all aspect. As house (building) is the place where we spent most of the time of our day. So In order to get easiness. Comfortability efficiency the face of the building would be kept toward "North" "side". It is experimantilly and practically observed the these house whose faces toward North are comparatively more comfortable than the other side direction faces.

→ Advantages of keep Building faces toward North.

→ The main thing which we should keep while doing construction of the houses that is proper sun light. It is because it is most important.

→ Due to this sun light summer and winter season would become pleasant if we faced our houses toward North.

→ Those house whose face toward North are comparatively cool and comfortable while in winter than other side direction building.

Disadvantage :-

Some time there are not proper place available for constructing house. And if you remain

Keep your building face toward North.
So you face a lots of problem,
e.g. disobey any Authority plan.
Although there is not major disadvantage
of those houses which face towards North.

Q No 4 :-

Ans :-

Garden City

" Cianorot , Brazil "

Cianorot is a city in northwest Paraná, Brazil, with an estimated population of 76,456 according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics in 2013.

Nickname(s) : Capital of the National clothing.

Country Brazil

Region South

State Paraná

Founded Jul 26, 1955

History :-

The city was planned as a "garden city" and founded by the North Company for the improvement

of the north of Parana a British company for which it was named. In the beginning of the 20th century the region, in the dominated by a subtropical forest and totally wild, except for the Road of Peabiru, used by the Portuguese to connect the Guaira region, further west, to the coast. The road existed from the 17th century, but the first reported contact with the natives of the region, The detas, was in the 1930s. The detas, a group of three or four hundred, had their own language, and were early Iron Age in culture. The group vanished after they were contacted by the British in controversial and unexplained circumstance.

In 1940s The English company drew the city plan and split the region into very small farms. At the city and the was redivided and part of the city and the areas around were sold to immigrants, mainly Italian - Brazilian and Japanese - Brazillians of second or third generation from São Paulo.

Those immigrants were primarily poor ordinary workers in the huge.

The city become a municipality, which, under Brazilian laws, allows the area to extend its political structure.

The municipality of Cianorte was created through the state law no. 2412 of July 26, 1955. Cianorte then had around 11,000 inhabitants, mostly in the country side.

The disaster transformed to the city. People opened clothing factories and shops in their garages and back yards. By the time agriculture began to recover, some of the mini-factories, and the work force was already devoted to those.

Climate :-

Humid subtropical climate, hot summers with frequent and heavy rain.

Economy :-

Main Economical Activities

- Agriculture - Soy, corn, coffee, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, beef, chicken.

Education :-

Has elementary schools, high schools and two universities.

Touris attraction :-

Quicle River (cachoeira do Rio Ligerio). water fall of the

A 2 meter tall water fall of clear water, at the end of the municipal district, attraction local residents seeking bathing and contact with nature.

• Green Belt - Green area surrounding most of city, has a modern track.

• Park of Mendui - Green areas in the neighborhoods of the labor villa and villa.

Clothes :-

Today Ciganorte is the largest produce of clothing in southern Brazil.

There are 300 clothing manufactures in the industrial and commercial districts which employ 8000 people. The production concentrated on informal clothing such as jeans and athletic wear, men's and women's fashion.