

Introduction to Architecture and Town Planning



Final Paper

Submitted By: Muhammad Adeel
Class ID: 16115
Section: A
Instructor: Miss. Alina Babar
Department: Civil Engineering
Semester: 2
Dated: 23-06-2020

Signature

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
HAYATABAD, PESHAWAR

Q1: Point out slums in Peshawar. What steps would you recommend to improve the livelihood of people living in these slums? While suggesting slum improvements keep the current economic and political situation of the government in mind as well as pay careful attention to the context.

Slum Definition

Slum is dense populated area with deteriorated and incomplete infrastructure.

Slum In Peshawar

The slum is located at Tajabad, Shaheedabad, and Gujjar camp in Peshawar.

Gujjar Camp



Gujjar camp is located at Peshawar University. In West it is bounded by the Kabul river tributary. Gujjar camp may be a haphazard settlement of mud houses built across the slum with no proper planned streets or Mohalla's. All the inhabitants are Afghan refugees who settled during this area in 1980s' after fleeing the Soviet War in Afghanistan. Currently, there are about 400 to 500 houses within the slum, with a mean household size of 11 members. Consisting with the community, through the years the amount of housing structures has somewhat remained an equivalent, while the amount of residents has increased due to expansion in families

Slum Improvement

To improve the live hood of individuals living in slum the government must focused on urban planning, infrastructure development, slum up gradation and poverty reduction.

Urban planning initiative is that the best way of improving the slum instead of trying to urge obviate them completing because this population pay a substantial role in growth and future of city. We can transform these slum to make them our assets for the longer term instead of liabilities. The slum live hood are often improved by focusing not only in constructing new houses/building but also promoting live hood option, social and economic infrastructure. Provision of Water, Education, Sanitation, and Gas are the highlighted needs of the slum.

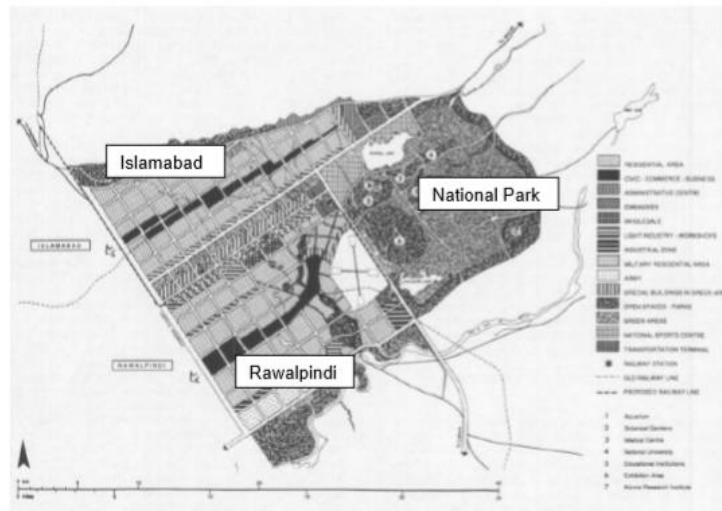
Causes of Slum

Causes of slum include rapid rural to rural urban migration, economic stagnation, high unemployment, poverty, poor planning natural disaster and social conflict. Mismanagement, dis-organization, crowding, run-down housing.

Q2: Explain the structure and pattern of Islamabad Master Plan. Also mention what could have been done during the planning stage to make this master plan better or mention what was done wrong while planning Islamabad by criticizing it?

Ans: As per master plan of Islamabad, its area is divided into three major parts

- Islamabad
- National Park
- Rawalpindi and Cantonment

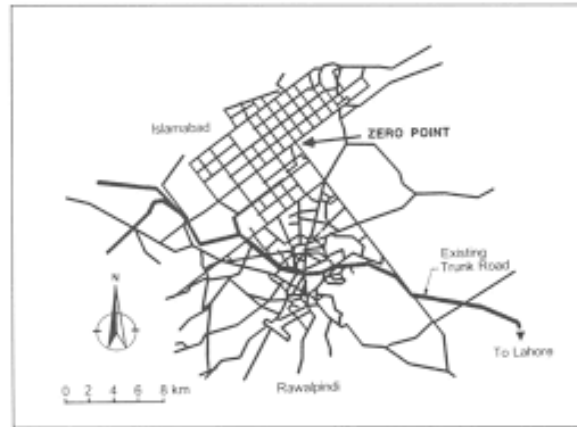


The development of Islamabad started in 1960 and is that the only “Planned” city of Pakistan. Its master plan covers 900km² and is split into five zones and 9 sectors from A to I. Each sector is 2km in area and is split into four sub-sector having all basic facilities.

The road networks within the two cities differ substantially. Islamabad is a planned city with an extensive road network laid out in a “grid structure”.



In Rawalpindi, the road network is the result of an organic development and represents a “spider net structure”.



Criticizing While Planning of Islamabad

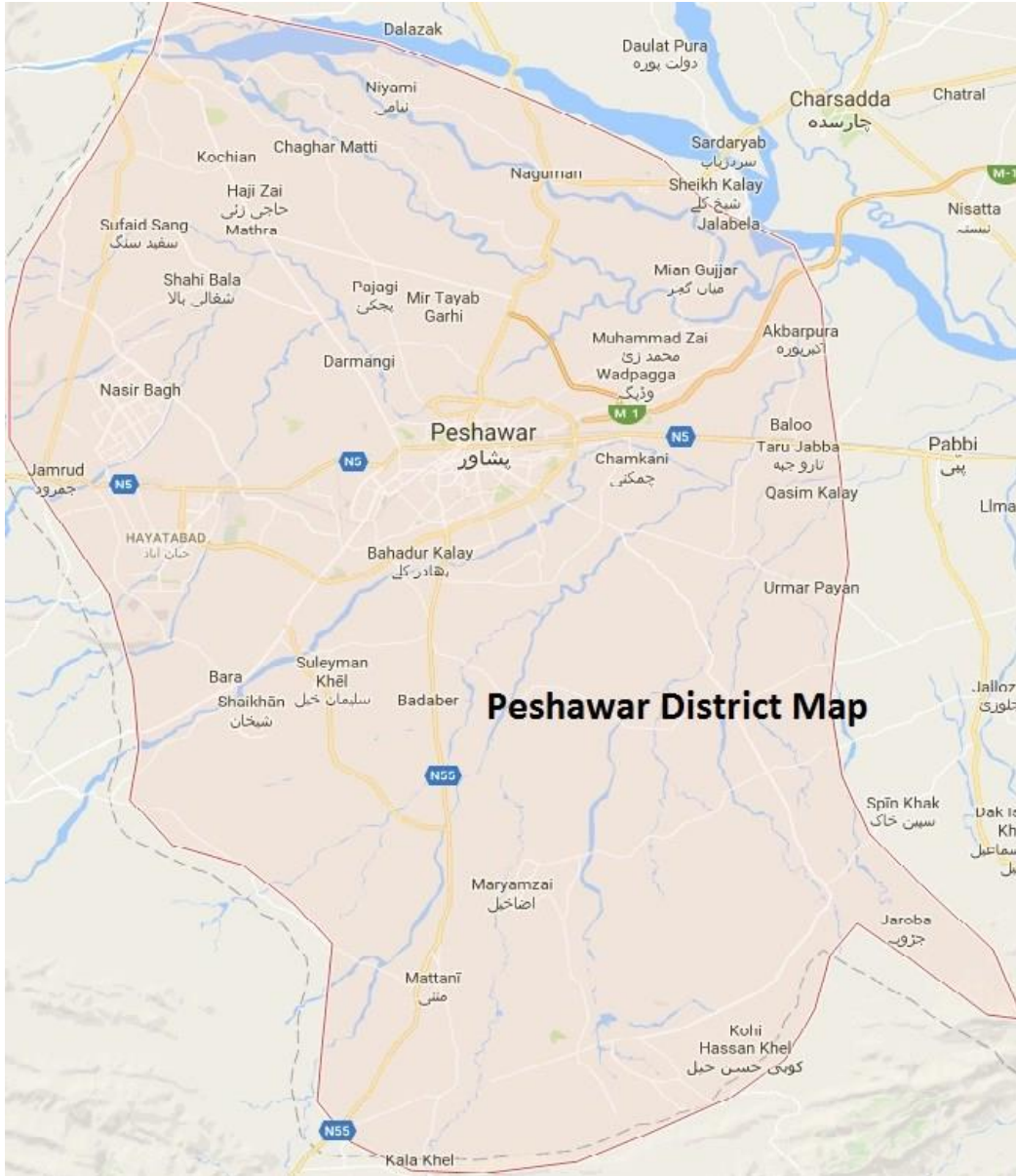
Initially the planning was done for less population but with passage of time, the population increases more rapidly, which effect its master plane in different ways such as encroachment, reduction in agriculture land, use of residential area for commercial purposes.

The whole city of Islamabad need to divided into 50 UC and establish Metropolitan Corporation to perform the municipal function in a better way.

In conclusion, implementation of original Master Plan of Islamabad was limited to Islamabad and therefore the National Park due to absence of necessary institutional arrangement to incorporate urban area of Rawalpindi. In fact, Islamabad and Rawalpindi was a neighborhood Metropolitan area.

Q3: Which Land use model best represents Peshawar (i.e. Concentric Zone Model, Sector Model or Multiple Nuclei Model). After identifying Model Type, mark (sketch) all the zones (i.e. CBD, Residential, Industrial etc.) on the map as discussed in the model. Additionally, explain the form of Peshawar city.

Ans: Peshawar is concentric zone model having business hub located at the center.

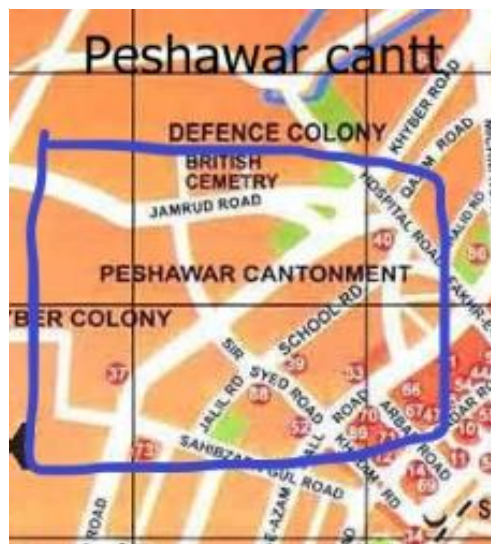




Peshawar cantonment

Peshawar Cantonment is a garrison located in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Although the cantonment is located within Peshawar City District, it is an independent municipality under control of the Military Lands & Cantonments Department of the Ministry of Defense.

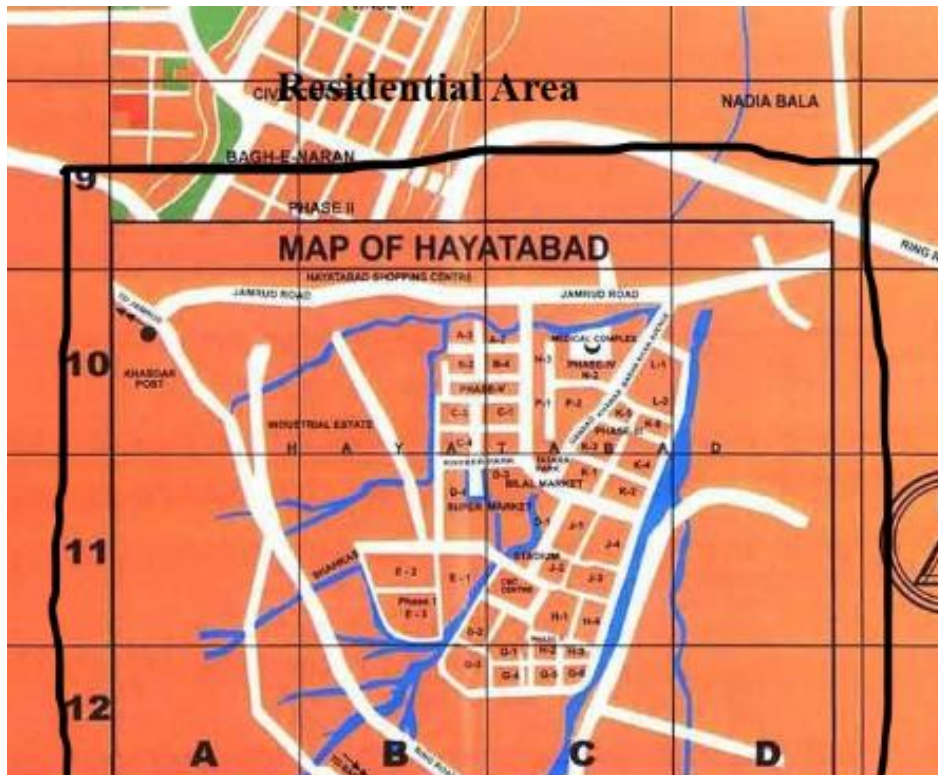
Popular areas within the Cantonment are Garrison Rangers Club, PAF Hospital and et al. Peshawar Cantonment is under Pakistan Army's rule.



Residential Area

Hayatabad leads the pack when it involves buying a house in Peshawar. Occupying a perfect location on the northern edges of Peshawar and sitting on the brink of the border of Torkham, the area is a delightfully unusual fusion of urban and rural settings.

Hayatabad comprises seven phases, and every all phases are further divided into sectors, following the naming convention of alphabetical and numerical orders. While each phase is popular for its unique location and amenities, Hayatabad, while not the first-ever, but is one among the oldest planned housing schemes in Peshawar and boasts a pristine position in Peshawar's

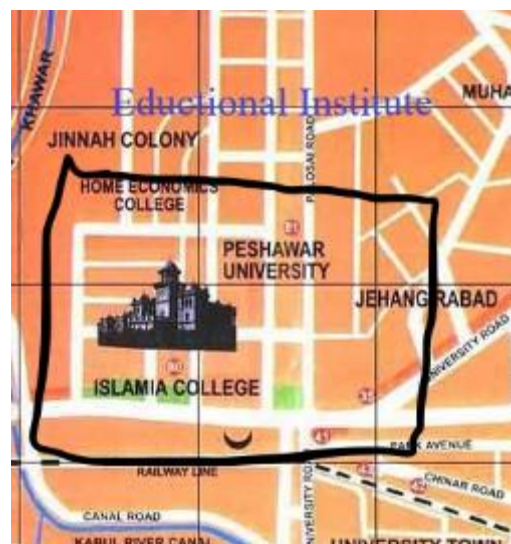


Industrial State

Industrial State Peshawar, the hub of commercial production, a source of economic process and revenue generation also as providing multiple job opportunities to the jobless youth and labors. With all these plus points some industrial units especially the chipboard factories, the steel factories and marble crushing/polishing etc.



Educational Institute



Peshawar is located in Geo-strategically important location and has an enriched history. This district and city has seen the increase and fall of the many civilizations. Peshawar district is the house of fantastic education institutes both in public and private sectors. It has universities for all major disciplines ranging from Humanities, General Sciences, Sciences, Engineering Sciences, Medical Sciences, Agriculture Sciences and Management Sciences.

Consistent with Pakistan District Education Rankings 2017 published, Peshawar ranks 4th in Pakistan in terms of grade school infrastructure while it ranks 52nd in Pakistan for secondary school infrastructure. In terms of education score, Peshawar ranks 64th in Pakistan with having a comparatively low retention score.

There is only one tehsil within the district which is known as Peshawar Tehsil. The district is split into 4 towns, 279 mouzas (Revenue Villages), out of which 236 are rural, 15 are urban and 28 mouzas are partly urban. There are 30 police stations within the district.