

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
PESHAWAR

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FINAL TERM PAPER

QUESTION: 1

SLUMS IN PESHAWAR
Some of the slums in Pakistan are
Shaheedabad, Tajabad, Gujjar camp, Changarabad

STEPS TO IMPROVE LIVELIHOOD OF PEOPLE IN SLUMS

There are different steps which should
be taken to improve livelihood of people
living in slums.

1. Sanitation and Health

- Lack of sanitation and improper waste management is one of the most perilous outcomes of unplanned urban growth.
- The direct impact of sanitation on human well being means that slum residents are exposed to vicious cycle of deteriorating health which further exasperates their living condition.
- To improve this there is need to conduct an assessment and development of the community; sewage systems and drainage infrastructure.
- Regular hygiene promotion sessions should be held with community highlighting the importance of basic hygiene and sanitation measures.

2. Livelihoods and status of Women

- In some instances slum residents may be posing a burden on state and also contributing to Peshawar economy.
- Due to low literacy rates and absence of skilled worker programmes more men 45% of the slums population is engaged in

daily wage labour -

- Youth is becoming more and more idle resulting in increased use of drugs and high incidence of crime
- To address this issue, it is imperative to provide TVET programmes for education of slum residents -
- Vocational training like home based workers programmes should be explored for women and girls -
- Livelihood programmes should also focus on developing skills of midwives and community health workers -

3- Access to education

- Primary education is a critical pre-requisite for any child to successfully integrate in a given society -
- Provincial government should promote education for masses especially for slum residents -
- They should address problems like financial costs associated with transportation and tuition fees -
- And safe access to schools that ensures physical safety and well being of children -

4- Non governmental organizations

Non governmental organizations, training institutions and international development partners are best place to facilitate people of slum - But the main challenge appear is the lack of commitment from key stakeholders to upgrade interventions citywide -

Economic AND POLITICAL SITUATION OF GOVERNMENT

- The economic and political situation of the government in regarding to improve livelihood of slum people is not much better -
- Pakistan education sector is weak with just 2% of GDP devoted to education -
- In Peshawar district just over half (54%) of Pakistanis aged ten years and above are literate, men have higher literacy rate than women -
- Recent resolution passed by government states that every child up to 15 years of age should go to school -
- But many poorer families in slum cannot afford the books, pencils and uniforms and examination costs -
- Arrival of large number of people in Peshawar in last decades has effected economic condition of Pakistan -

QUESTION:2

ISLAMABAD MASTER PLAN STRUCTURE

- The city master Plan was designed by greek architect Constantinos Apostolou divides the city into eight zones-
- These include Administrative, diplomatic enclaves, residential areas, educational sectors, Industrial sectors, commercial areas and rural and green areas-
- The city is known for the presence of parks and forests-
- The city is home to several landmarks like Faisal Mosque, Largest mosque in South Asia-
- And other landmarks include Pakistan National Monument and Democracy square-
- Islamabad is gamma global city, which is categorised as medium on Human development index with HDI of 0.678 the highest in country-
- The Islamabad metropolitan Area is composed of Islamabad, the old city of Rawalpindi and National Park-
- The latter is hilly area containing two large lakes, national sports centre, national university and national Research centre-

The overall plan is based on Dynametropolis concept, giving the possibility of continuous expansion with least possible adverse effects in traffic.

1. Landscape pattern and the highways

- The backbone of Islamabad Metropolitan area master plan is formed by two highways, Islamabad highway and Murree highway -
- The chief characteristics of the landscape is that it runs from NE-SW along valleys formed from series of hills -

2- Formation of Metropolitan area

The areas of Islamabad proper and Rawalpindi are both open for expansion toward south west while National Park area is rather distributed from surrounding hills and Soan river to south east -

3- Grid iron pattern

- At the centre of this spirit with which Doxiadis planned Islamabad was the city grid iron pattern -
- There is fundamentally a grid dividing the city into 84 sectors each 4 square km -
- The other is the natural grid dividing the city by ravines flowing through entire site area -
- Each sector has five sub sectors - four residential and one commercial -

Draw backs of Islamabad Master Plan

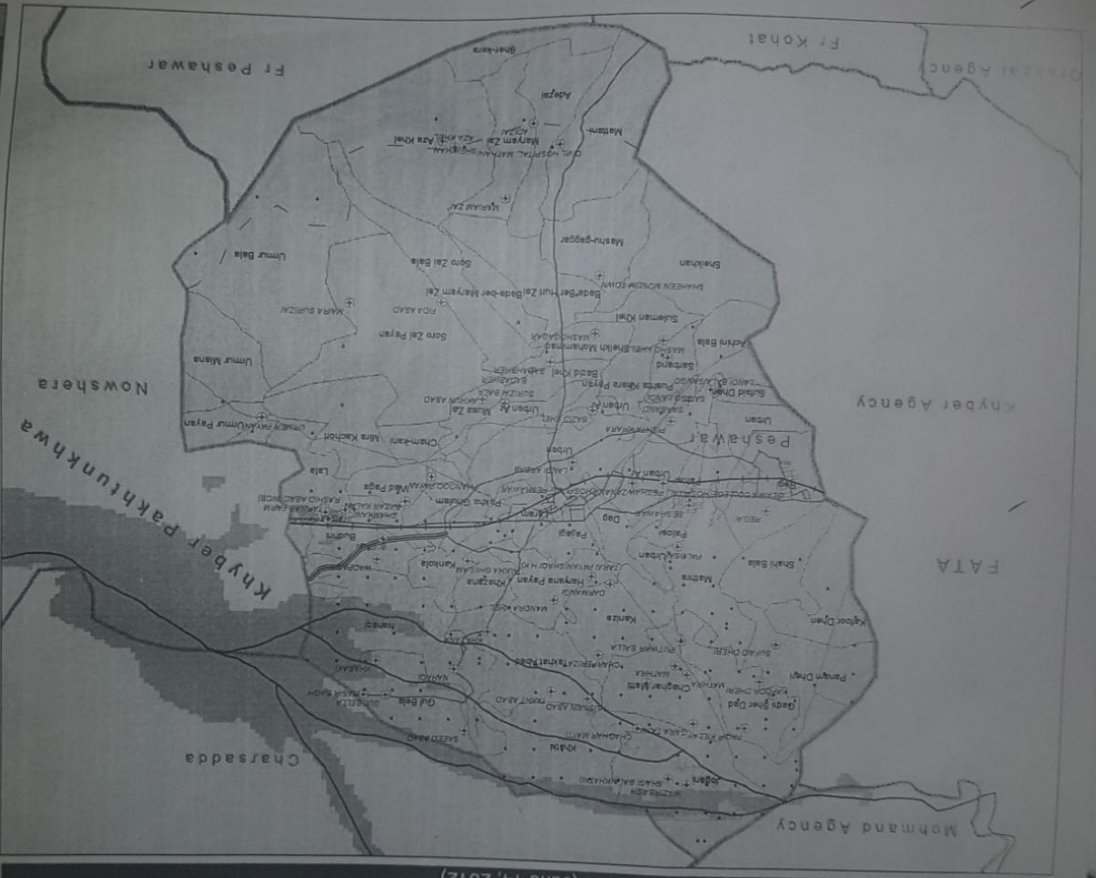
- The capital lacks compatible residential facilities, hundreds of thousands of

people working in Islamabad have to therefore unnecessarily commute on a daily basis to and from Islamabad-

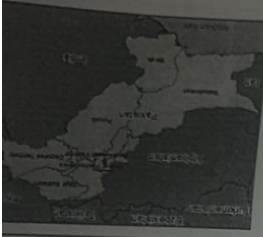
- Unlike other capitals, Islamabad lacks life - the city does not have desired number of recreational spots where commoners could flock to-
- Islamabad is very thinly populated with a lot of land underutilized-
- Government accommodation is mostly single storey covering alot of space, while housing a few -
- employees have to wait for 15 years approximately before any chance of getting govt residence-

QUESTION: 3

• Sector model
Penhagar - sector model
- Penhagar -
• represent model is used to represent
best model for



Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Peshawar Reference Map
 (June 14, 2012)



Map Doc Name: **MAP_Peshawar District Boundary Map_14_12_12**
 Creation Date: **14 Jun 2012 10:23:10 AM**
 Projection: **WGS 1984**
 Web Resolutions: **1000 dpi**
 Horizontal Scale: **at A4 paper size**
 Vertical Scale: **at A4 paper size**
 Map Data Source: **Population Census Organization, World Food Programme, UN/WHO, UN/WHO, UN/WHO**
 The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the UN/WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its boundaries, or concerning the attribution of its borders or boundaries.

Legend

- Union Councils
- District boundary
- Provincial boundary
- Peshawar District
- Flood Extent (Oct-Nov 2010)
- Tertiary
- Secondary
- Primary
- Highway
- Motorway
- Roads
- Rivers
- Railway Line
- Health Facilities
- Settlements

USAID

UN/WHO

