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Subject :Architecture and townplaning

Q no 1: 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.

ANS: [Names of slums in Peshawar :](#)

1: Shaheedabad

2: Tajabad

3:Gujjar Camp

4: Changarabad

Changarabad

Changarabad is located at 71.5907°E, 34.0185°N at an elevation of 1,045 feet from mean sea level in the middle of the Peshawar city. This area is restricted by the railway line in the South and an irrigation canal in the East. The Pakistan Railway's

residential colony is located in the West. According to the community, the first residents of Changarabad reported settling in the area in 1960.

The slum is a haphazard settlement without any properly planned streets or mohallas. Due to its location near the railway lines, 60% of the land is owned by Pakistan Railways, while the remaining 40% is privately owned⁴³

Currently there are an estimated 1,200 households established in the slum⁴⁴, with an average household size of 8.25 members. Almost 75% of the inhabitants are home owners and the remaining are tenants paying an average monthly rent of Rs. 2,360. However, based on the information gathered during FGDs and HHIs, the inhabitants of the settlements on the railway owned land are illegal squatters who enjoy patronage of major political parties owing to their vote bank. Average plot size of 72% houses is 3 marlas or less.⁴⁵ The number of families immigrating to the slum has doubled over the past 18 years.

*Steps for the improvement of livelihood of people living in slums:

There are two types of up gradations of slums which are as following :

1: complete removal method:

In this method, those houses and infrastructure which are in bad condition, unsafe and illegal are completely demolished and only those which are in good condition are retained.

Alternative sites are provided to residents and they shifted to those sites.

2: Gradually improvement method :

In this method instead of complete removal, those infrastructure which need maintenance are repaired to satisfactory level.

So as we know the situations of our government that they can't do the complete removal method so they need to perform the gradual improvement method..

All people of the country know about the livelihood of slum.

There is no proper awareness of education, their houses are in very bad condition when earthquake comes to that area their houses become crack.

CONDITIONS OF CHANGARABAD AND THEIR REQUIREMENTS :

According to the residents of Changarabad, community cohesion within the slum is weak and

there are no communal grievance redress mechanisms or community policing structures.

This slum falls under the jurisdiction of MC. However, based on observations and discussions

with slum dwellers, there is no evidence of municipal services being provided in Changarabad.

As a result, sanitation, waste management, and provision of safe drinking water are the most underserved needs.

Provision of Water, Sanitation, and Education are the highlighted issues of the slum. Moreover,

the slum experiences high crime rate related to petty theft.

There is no hospital or any other health facilities, people of this slum go for the treatment to lady reading hospital which are very far away from them.

***upgrading steps:**

Government should know about the livelihood of this slum they need to perform good steps for them slowly but need to do something.

Government need to build proper houses for them and do the arrangements of better sewage and canal system.

Government need to built for them hospital or dispensary for the reliable treatment of them.

Arrangements for the clean and purified water for drinking because many of the people of this slum become ill by drinking their contaminated water.

Government need to do arrangements for the jobs of their elders because of the shortage of money they use the illegal way for earnings money like robbery etc.

These are main requirements of people. Government need to take actions on these matter.

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: This is the master plan of Islamabad.



As per Master Plan, the metropolitan area of Islamabad was divided into three major parts i.e Islamabad, National Park (Islamabad Park), Rawalpindi and the Cantonment.

In 1963 the Capital of the Republic (Determination of Area) Ordinance was promulgated and the specified area in the schedule measuring three hundred and fifty square miles (350 square miles or 906 Sq. Km) or thereabout within the district of Rawalpindi in the Province of Punjab at the site selected for the Capital of Pakistan was declared the area of the Capital of the Republic. Thus the area of Rawalpindi and Rawalpindi Cantonment was separated from the Master Plan of Islamabad

In compliance of the Supreme Court Order in SMC 10 of 2007, CDA amended the ICT Zoning Regulations 1992 in 2010 in which the Zone-4 of Islamabad was further subdivided into 4 Zones.

In 2015, government promulgated the Islamabad Local Government Act 2015 and Metropolitan Corporation Islamabad was established to perform the municipal functions in Islamabad. The whole city was divided into 50 Union Councils including the sectorial area.

As we get from the Master plan of Islamabad that Islamabad is a sector model because all the offices and factories are originate from blue areas.

And it also show multiple nuclei model because some offices and factories are located in different parts of the city.

*Criticizing on map:

The hottest issue is that as 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. This not only puts unnecessary strain on meagre transportation resources but also wastes precious human hours. Moreover, these

individuals despite working in Islamabad for prolonged durations are unable to rent/ buy any property in Islamabad due to exorbitant prices, resulting into very few middle class/ lower middle class people, other than govt servants, living in Islamabad.

Unlike other capitals, Islamabad lacks life. The city does not have desired number of recreational spots where commoners could flock to. For this reason, Islamabad gives a haunted look on festivals, as majority of people proceed to their hometowns.

As compared to other world capitals, Islamabad is very thinly populated with a lot of land underutilised. Govt accommodation is mostly single storey covering a lot of space, while housing only a few. Employees have to wait for approximately 15 years before any chance of getting govt residence. Construction of multi storeyed buildings for govt and private sectors duly supported by related infrastructure and facilities without compromising on international standards of open space, environment and recreational areas would ease the difficulties of citizens to a great extent, besides turning the city into a vibrant and dynamic destination. These measures are also required so as to create facilities that would generate sufficient revenue for the CDA for a considerable period of time.

According to the existing CDA laws, schools cannot be opened in residential areas, however, some 400 private schools are running in prohibited areas. Planners forgot to include district courts in the master plan and, even after five decades, no permanent courts could be built. As a

result, temporary courts have been running to date irrespective of the infrastructural problems that they create.

For the improvement of the Master plan it needs to take good steps and being the Great meeting must be held for that.

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

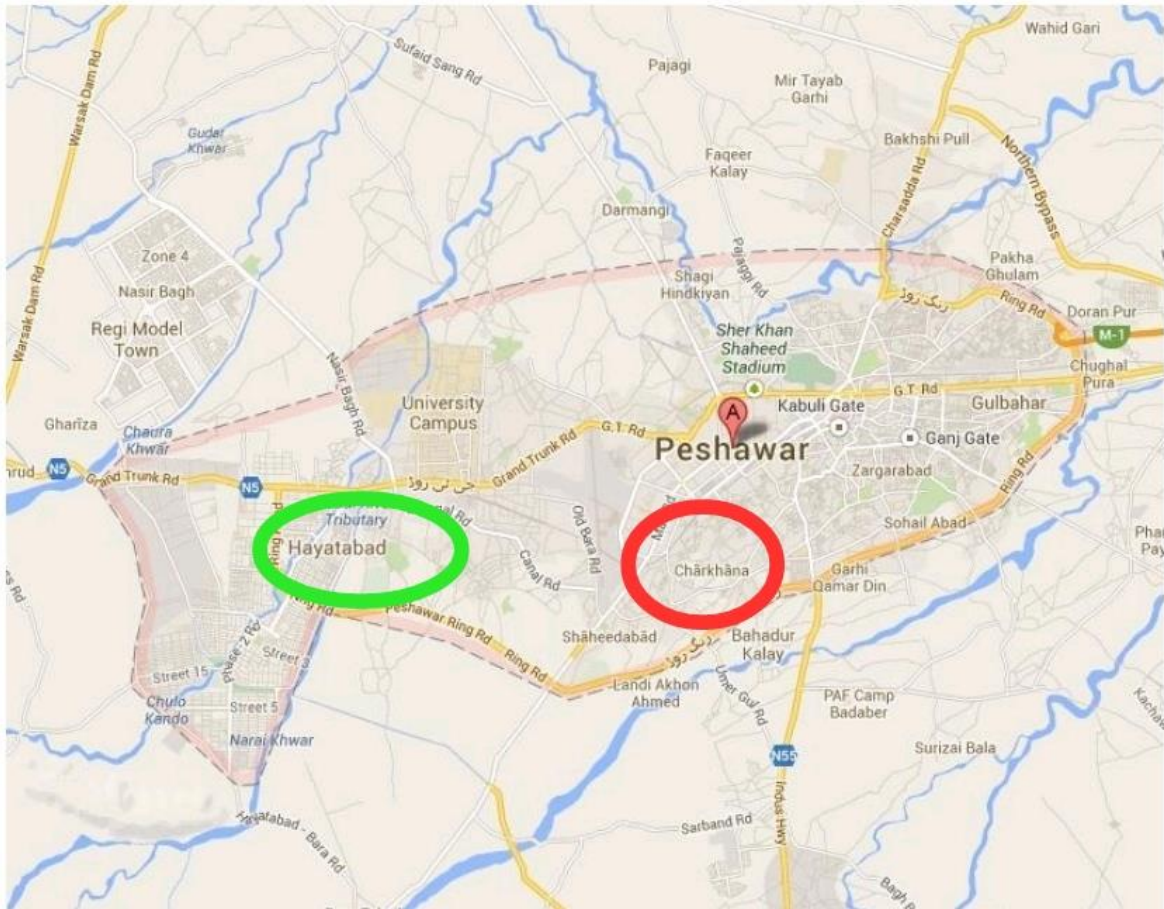
the zones (i.e. CBD, Residential, Industrial etc.) on the map as discussed in the model.

Additionally, explain the form of Peshawar city.

ANS: Model of Peshawar :

The model of Peshawar is best represented by multiple nuclei model because there is more than one (CBD).

We get this from the map of Peshawar which is as under :



*Residential zone:

The green circle area in that map (Hayatabad) is the residential area of Peshawar.

There are single family homes yards/garage

This is better residential area in Peshawar.

***Industrial zone:**

The red circle area in that map (Karkhana) is the industrial area of Peshawar.

This area is near to Hayatabad. Most of money earning are from industrial zone.

***Central business district :**

In that I didn't find this zone but the central business district zone (CBD) is "Defence " in Peshawar city because the land of "defence" area in Peshawar is much expensive and in that area the earnings of money is maximum in return.

***Form of Peshawar city:**

Peshawar city is in linear form.

complete