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QUESTION.# 1

Slum: Slum is a highly Populated area, in which the whole areas houses are mostly Packed.

Gharib Abad Camp I in the city of Peshawar has recieved a bulk of Population from various part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. and toward over Population. Low income families have accomodated their Selves in the Surrounding area in the city in the form of Slum. So ~~this~~ they got a negative effect on the Surrounding as well as on their health. To identity Such Problems various

Researchers have suggested various environmental and health related problems. For examples Sanitation, Solid waste, management, health care Safe water supply etc. They must have proper access to education, health facilities, transports and other welfare transportation/opportunities.

To conduct a Comprehensive Survey in Gharib Abad camp and identify the major problem forced by the residents of Slum area.

To assess the existing situation of water and Sanitation in this area.

To Study the Solid waste disposal and its management facilities.

## QUESTION # 2.

Explain The structural and Pattern of Islamabad Master Plan.

## ANSWER

To make a planned city in the 1960 to replace Karachi as Pakistan capital, Islamabad is noted for its high standards of living, safety, and abundant greenery. The city is the capital seat of Pakistan, and local government setup is run by the Islamabad. Supported by the (CIDA). Islamabad is located in the Pothohar in the northeastern part of the country. The region has historically a part of the crossroads of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with Margalla Pass b/w two region.

The City Islamabad master-plan, design by Greek Architect Constantinos Apostoleu Doxiadis. And then city (is) divided into eight zones, including Administrative, diplomatic enclave, residential area, educational sector, commercial area, and rural & green Area.

This city known for the presence of several parks and forests. including the Margalla Hills, National Park and forest. Shakarparia Park. Faisal mosque. the largest mosq in South Asia. and the fourth largest in the world.

Islamabad has the highest cost of living in Pakistan. and its population is dominated by middle and upper middle class citizens.

The city is home to twenty universities. including the Bahria University, Quaid-e-Azam university, PIEAS, Comsats Institut of Information Technology and MUST. and Islamabad is one of the Safest city in Pakistan. and has an expensive surveillance system with 1900 CCTV cameras.

A, B, and C are still underdeveloped. And the D Sector has Seven Sectors (D11 to D17).

This Series is located at Margalla Hills.

The E Sector are named from E7 to E17.

Master Plan of the City, CDA has decided to develop a park on the pattern of Fatima Jinnah Park. In sector E14 sector E8 and E9 contain the campuses. And F and G series contain the most developed sectors. F series contain sector F-5 to F-17. The Centaurus complex is a major landmark of the F-8 sector.

G-sector are numbered G-5 through G-17.

Jinnah Convention Centre and Sarena Hotel in G-5. The red mosque in G-6.

Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences

the largest medical complex in the capital, located in G-8. and the Karachi Company Shopping Centre in G-9.

The H sector are numbered H-8 through H-17

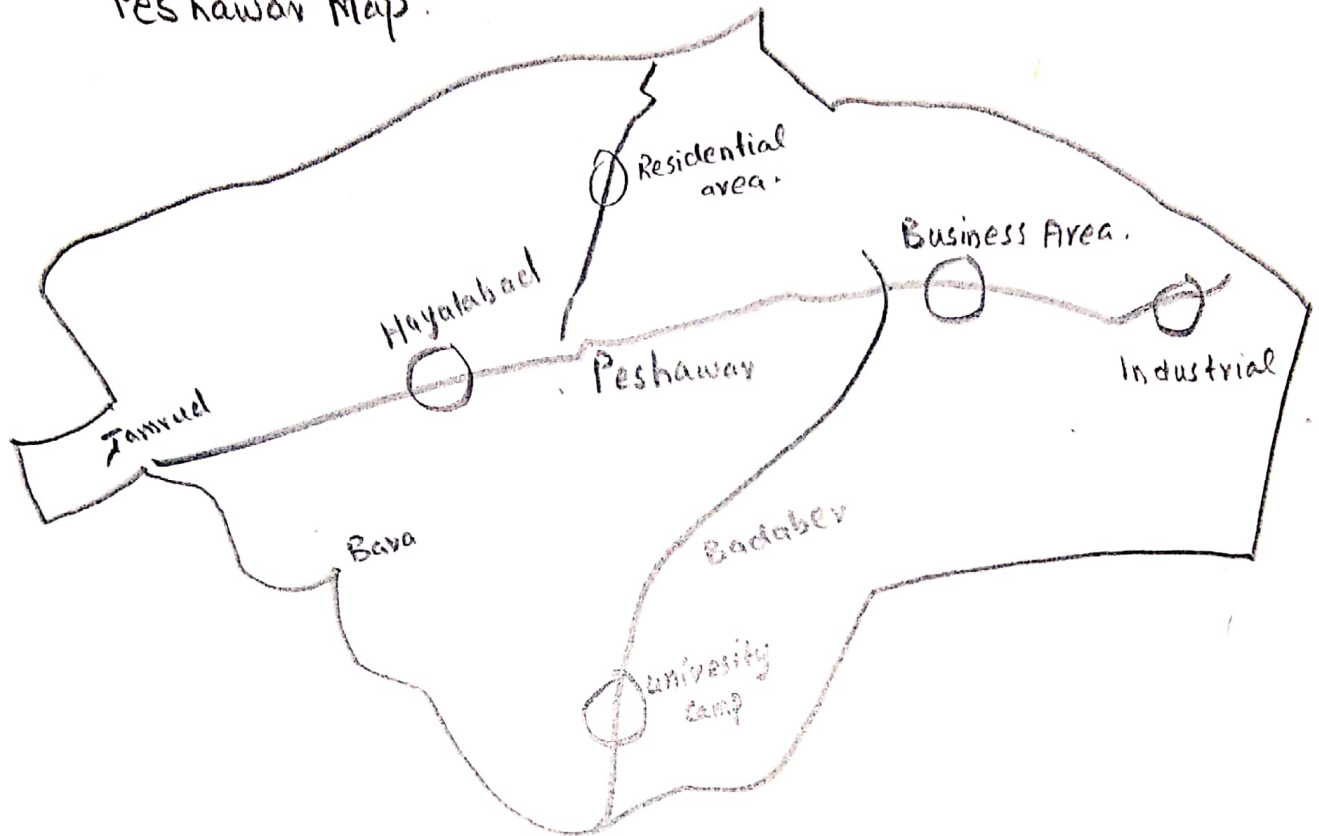
H sector dedicated to education and health institutions. NUST cover a major portion of sector H-12

There is also a transportation problem from Sihala, Riwate, toward the teerita side because the people of Islamabad have to leave the state of Islamabad and enter teerita through Rawalpindi, or they will have to take along route inside a Islamabad this due to the irregularity in shape of Islamabad Islamabad has no main bus stop and people have to Rawalpindi to get access to transport this is also not affordable for every one as not every one has their own vehicle the state of Islamabad has a major irregularity in shape. There would be no irregularity in the shape if Rawalpindi was also a part of Islamabad The land of Rawalpindi could have been occupied by tourism sports malls, and golf clubs, fishing huts educational institution and hospitals. This would result a in a regular shop.

### QUESTION # 3.

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Peshawar Map.



There is no layout to represent the map of Peshawar.

**Multiple Nuclei Model:** Multiple nuclei model is an economical model created by Harris and Edward Ullman in 1945. This model describes the layout of a city. It is based on Chicago. It notes while a city may have started with a central business district, similar

Industries with common land-use and financial requirements are established near each other. This grouping influences their immediate neighbourhood. Each nucleus acts as a growth point. Growth occurs outwards from each nucleus, until they all merge into one large urban area. It says even though a city may have begun with a CBD, it will have other smaller CBDs develop on the outskirts of the city. If other CBDs develop on the outskirts of a city they would be around valuable housing areas to allow shorter commutes to the outskirts of the city.

### Form of Peshawar City.

PDA is responsible for maintenance and development of the city. There are several many schools, colleges, universities, public and private universities, public & private hospitals. Private clinics, parks, shopping mall, etc.



And also have a very enjoyable place like  
Parks. Bagh-e-Naran, Tatarva Park, Khyber Park.

Bangash market Park.

Hayatabad is very beautiful area for living.



The END.