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what is slum:-

A slum is usually a highly populated urban residential area consisting mostly of closely packed, decrepit housing units in a situation of deteriorated or incomplete infrastructure, inhabited primarily by impoverished persons

Situation of slums :-

Unhygienic conditions.

Lack of medical facilities.

Lack of sanitation.

Congested.

No access to drinking water and electricity.

Most of the slums inhabitants can't be beneficiaries to Govt schemes.

Only few slums are recognized by Govt.

Conditions in unrecognized slums are even more worse.

No drainage system. In most slums, waste water flow in between houses.

The little medical facilities available in slums is provided by NGOs.

Slum area of Peshawar are

. changar abad

. gulbhar

. madina colony

. namak mandy

. qissa khwani

. palosai

. kacha khail

. dalazak road

. board bazar

. nothia



□ Step recommended to improve slums

Slum upgrading. It improved slum's living conditions. But it does not address poverty and low wages of informal economy.

Organized urbanization – Planning & Modifying urban areas to accommodate newcomers.

□ Legitimizing slums instead of driving them out of their homes.

Improving job opportunities in rural as well as urban areas.

□ Planning rural development along with urban development.

Economic development.

Better transport facilities.

Affordable housing in urban areas.

Besides improving the slums, the causes of slums creation should be addressed.

□ Distributive development will serve the purpose and thereby everyone can have a dignified and healthy life.





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:

Land is an essential natural resource, both for the survival and prosperity of humanity. Over millennia, people have become progressively more expert in exploiting land resources for their own needs. Among the different uses of land, agriculture is the most important one.

The sprawl in industrialization and urbanization affects agriculture land leading to scarcity, especially around urban centers. This change in-turn definitely affects the ecosystem and socio-economic conditions.

The spatial distribution of land use is a reflection of underlying human processes and influences the ecology of urban environment. Humans modify their environment, with often increasing the fragmentation and creating smaller patches of landscape through land use changes particularly in the urban fringe. No land use plan has emerged as yet for Peshawar. The current size of land use types in the Peshawar city district are given in Table below,

Table 5.1 Peshawar City District: Land Use, 2009

Type of Land use	Area (Hectares)	Percentage
Residential	15,991	12.62
Industrial	426	0.33
Brick Kilns	2,360	1.86
Commercial	970	0.76
Transport	465	0.37
Open Space	784	0.62
Graveyards	1,070	0.84
Farming	72,712	57.4
Rangeland	23,208	18.3
Barren land	3,664	2.90
Water Bodies	5,060	4.0
Total	126,710	100

Source: SPOT Image, 2009

The land use pattern for built up areas of Peshawar city is more like a *multiple*

Bahadur Kalay are examples of such areas. They were developed and occupied by the poor segment of the society because the land values here were very low.

- Transport terminals form other nuclei of the city district. They include bus terminals located at the periphery of the city i.e. new bus stand along GT road in the east and Kohat bus stand on Kohat road in the south. Another small transport terminal is located on Charsadda Road. The airport is located at the western fringe of the cantonment. Besides, there are two railway stations one located in the city and another in the cantonment with a huge dry port which meets the requirements of the province as well as neighboring Afghanistan.
- Engulfed villages form other nuclei in the city. Originating as independent entities, they have merged into the city during its expansion. Some of them are large villages like Tehkal Payan, Tehkal Bala, Hazarkhani, Palosi etc. They accommodate substantial population of the city. Although experiencing change, most of them still maintain their typical village structure till today.
- Official administrative institutions exist in several clusters in the city district. The largest one is in the cantonment, which houses the secretariat of the provincial Government, provincial assembly, high court and Supreme Court, Governor house, chief Minister House etc. Another nucleus of government institution is located in Hayatabad, where one full phase i.e. phase V has been allocated to government and private institutions.
- University campus on the west serves as a huge educational complex hosting a number of educational institutions like University of Peshawar, Engineering University, Islamia College University, Khyber Medical College, Agricultural University and Pakistan Forest Institute.

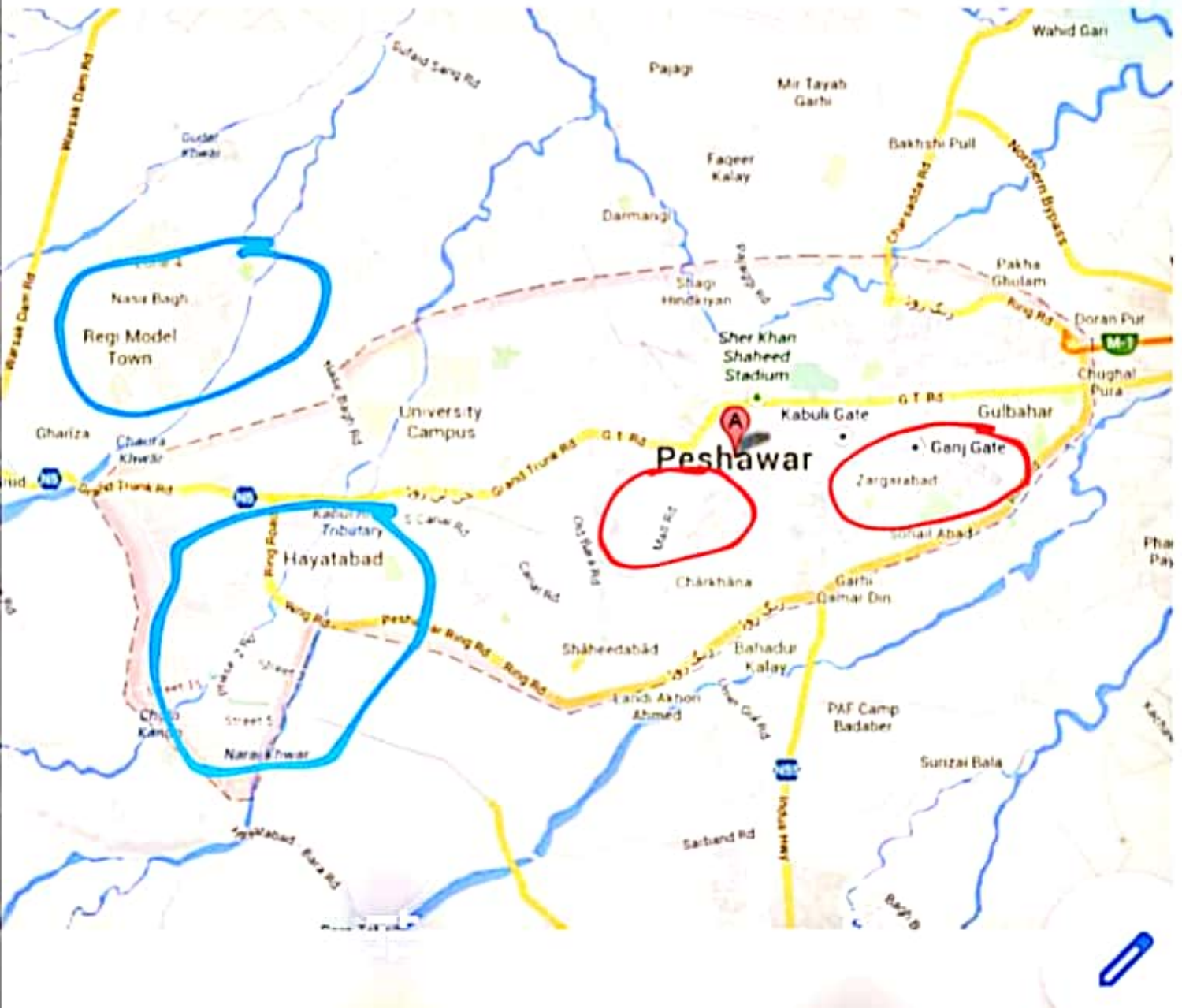
nuclei city due to many historical, physical and social factors. In terms of historical evolution, the city evolved from a number of nuclei such as the walled city, the cantonment, university campus and town, Hayatabad Township etc. In physical terms it showed a tendency to extend westward where the land was flat but less suitable for agriculture. However, westward extension is reaching its limit because of the city's boundary with tribal area in that direction.

The city has following major nuclei:

- Main commercial hub of the city is located in the old city, which serves as Central Business District (CBD) for Peshawar. In the central part of the city there is a concentration of commercial land use in the core. However, along the streets radiating from this core the ground floor is used for commercial purposes and top floors for residential. Another commercial hub originated in the cantonment, which became rival CBD. The old city central market is characterized by specialized traditional bazaars and markets.
- The CBD of Cantonment serves the elites and has modern shops and offices including Deans Plaza, which houses as many as 500 shops, offices, a hotel and a marriage hall. The Cantonment CBD is a small retail center compared to the old city CBD it has gained greater importance over its rival for two reasons.
- Karkhano market is another commercial nucleus which serves as outlying business center of Peshawar city district where most of the imported items are marketed. People from Peshawar as well as other parts of Pakistan come here for shopping.
- High class residential areas are located inside the cantonment and fringes of the city. Hayatabad is located at the western fringe. Defense colonies at its fringe also house elite's private residences. Similarly, Shami road' University town are high class residential areas of the city district. 2/3
- Industries are located at different places in the city. They are mainly concentrated in three areas of the city i.e. Hayatabad industrial estate, Kohat road small industrial estate and along Warsak road.
- Middle class residential areas are concentrated mainly in and around the walled city i.e. Gulbahar, Nishthar Abad and to the north i.e. Zaryab Colony, Faqeer Abad and Afghan Colony.
- Low class residential areas are located at the periphery of the city in low lying areas or depressions formed due to extraction of clay for brick kilns that have now been abandoned. Shaheen Muslim Town (Shah Dhand), Akhunabad and

mark zones

(CLO3-20 Marks)



Red line indicate commercial area
blue line indicate residential area

Q2

So as to make the urban communities of things to come, we have to efficiently build up a study of human settlements. . The entire scope of human settlements, is a perplexing arrangement of five components - nature, man , society, shells that is, building and systems. It is an arrangement of normal, social, and man-made components which can be seen from numerous points of view monetary, social, political, innovative, and cultural. The Master Plan for Islamabad was arranged from 1959 to 1963 by a Greek designer organizer C. A. Doxiadis,

Dynapolis

The first Master Plan of Metropolitan Islamabad depended on the standards of the 'dynamic city's contained Islamabad, Rawalpindi and National Park. It was recommended that Islamabad and Rawalpindi will extend powerfully towards southwest alongside their inside centers (blue territory spine of focal offices) with least conceivable antagonistic impacts in rush hour gridlock (Frantzeskakis 1995). It was suggested that each of the three segment of Metropolitan region will be associated by four significant thruways. Murree Highway which is currently Kashmir Highway, Islamabad Highway, Highway and Highway and Capital Highway, meeting at right points. Among these four roadways, just two expressways Kashmir and Islamabad were worked till now. It is situated in the Pothohar Plateau in the north of the nation, inside the Islamabad Capital Territory. The city is home to Faisal Mosque, the biggest mosque in South Asia and the 6th biggest mosque on the planet. Islamabad has the most elevated proficiency rate in Pakistan and is home to a portion of the top positioned colleges in Pakistan. The Saudi-Pak Tower is a case of the coordination of current engineering with conventional styles. Doxiadis began instructing on the area and arranging with respect to the new capital in 1955 when he presented his first report. In March 1959, the issue of the area of the new capital was tackled and a site was endorsed which was situated at the foot of the Margala Hills in northern Pakistan between the verifiable urban communities of Lahore and Peshawar. . ISLAMABAD IS arranged city with and broad street organize spread out in a matrix structure . in rawalpindi, the street arrange is the aftereffect of a natural turn of events and speak to a bug net, structure both the streets standard and the general traffic condition and here , blockage is normal and expanding.

Grid-Iron Pattern

The city was imagined into Grid-iron examples formed into 2 kilometers by 2kilometres areas isolated by the chain of command of wide head streets (600 ft.) involving Islamabad and Rawalpindi zone. The segments were utilized for unmistakable land uses, for example, private, instructive, business and regulatory. Pott (1964) shows his mistake on the inflexible framework iron example and straight thruways and expectations that this will be just in chart grid-iron

instructive divisions, mechanical segments, business zones, provincial and green zones. Every part has its own shopping zone and open park. Every part was kept isolated through green belts which likewise go about as 'Oxygen Generators'.

Be that as it may, the first Master Plan covering the city of Rawalpindi was not tried. Actually, unique arranging and institutional course of action was set up to create urban territories in twin urban communities. This deterioration caused parcel of issue, among them urban vehicle and lodging are the most outstanding one from the most recent two decades, the monetary development of twin urban communities quickened because of advancement of private lodging plans. In any case, truly coordinated yet institutionally deteriorated city couldn't coordinate the pace of fast urban turn of events. The reason for the paper is to distinguish diverse sort of crumbled territories dependable to make boundaries for fast private lodging advancement in Islamabad than. The detail the contextual analysis of Bahria Town to recognize institutional and arranging obstructions liable for making obstacles for private lodging improvement. Anyway the development of even arranging later on may cause more challenges moving separated from focus city.

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example divisions on restrained chain of importance of networks as per their salary gatherings. In the square matrix of areas, four networks grouped around an amplified mall. To hinder traffic, shopping exercises were composed in the focal point of a bigger square settlement. 1985 stressed over the inflexibility of the pecking order and contended that quickened monetary advancement require increasingly open social structure.

As I would see it these networks are appropriately served by a significant transportation framework created inside wide passages of a gird-iron design, encompassing and characterizing the higher class networks. Nearby and gatherer low speed streets, wide walkways, passerby streets and bikes paths inside the lower class 'Human Communities' give access to the significant transportation framework. The above various leveled arrangement of networks and transportation offices, adds to the decrease of movement separations and time, mishaps, and to the advancement of 'Green Transport strolling, cycling, open vehicle. The supply routes might be bit by bit moved up to roads, contingent upon expanding traffic streams. They are created inside. Schematic portrayal of the various leveled example of networks and transportation Local streets are associated with gather or streets just and planned fundamentally as circles.



The primary purpose behind the making of new capital of Pakistan was that a legitimate domain ought to be accommodated the nation's managerial capacities. Based on the hypothesis and standards of the 'City of the Future' the managerial just as the focal division of the city both started at the center of Islamabad. Structures must be sorted out bazaars/markets/strip malls. The city ought to be separated into 8 fundamental zones regulatory, political enclave, neighborhoods,