**NAME ABDULLAH JAN**

**ID 16105**

**TEST NO 1**

**SECTION A**

**QUESTION:** What are the effects of urbanization on Peshawar citizens, land and environment. Is development good or bad? Criticise.

**ANSWER: Introduction:**

Quick urbanization has exorbitant weight on characteristic assets and is one of the primary and most remarkable anthropogenic exercises of people. Assurance of the earth and vegetation is a significant worldwide issue. Related with different enterprises like development, is one of the principle wellsprings of contamination including air and water contamination. Development of structures has immediate and roundabout impacts on people and vegetation. The procedure of urbanization radically influences the natural conditions and has been noted around the world.

**Material and Methods:**

**Study Area:**

The RMT is situated a ways off of around 15 km northwest of Peshawar Cantonment. The site is encased between Warsak Jamrud Connection Street in the northwest, Takhta ask Khawarin in the south, Warsak Gravity Trench in the upper east, and Warsak Lift Channel in the southwest. In 1989 the Peshawar Advancement Authority (PDA) arranged the idea of RMT to address the lodging needs of government workers – particularly authorities of subordinate developments. Two character streets separate the RMT's into five zones, with each zone having roughly 315 hectares (800 sections of land).

The gathered examples was squeezed, dried, and mounted on standard herbarium sheets. The examples were then related to the assistance of Verdure of Pakistan. The voucher examples were saved into the herbarium at the Branch of Organic science, Islamia School College Peshawar, KPK, Pakistan. Composite soil tests were taken from all quadrats of each investigation site and physico-compound examinations was directed at the Rural Exploration Foundation in Tarnab, Peshawar.

**THE NUMBER OF POOR URBANIZATION:**

Restricted access to land in urban communities and the significant expense of food, water, power, transport, lodging, training, and medicinal services all add to urban destitution. Roughly million individuals lived in city ghettos a number that could ascend to millions by 2050.

**MORE PEOPLE ARE LIVING IN INSECURE, HOUSING:**

As urbanization increases, so does the number of renters especially in Peshawar city. The share of renters who feel insecure losing their property is twice the share of homeowner . Renters are most worried about eviction by the property owner amid rising land prices, but lack of money, family disagreements and government seizures also play a part.