IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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PAPER: INTRODUCTION TO ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING

EXAM: FINAL TERM

SEMESTER: 2ND

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QUASTION:-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.

Answer:-

SLUMS IN PESHAWAR:-

These include Gharib Abad (camp I) and Gujar camp (Camp II)

IMPROVE THE LIVELIHOOD OF PEOPLE:

Urban poverty, ill health, and living in slums are intrinsically interwoven. Poverty is multidimensional and there is no agreement on a universal definition. UN-HABITAT has introduced an operational definition of slums that is restricted to legal aspects and excludes the more difficult social dimensions. The World Health Organization definition is more comprehensive and uses a health and social determinants approach that is strongly based on the social conditions in which people live and work. Health and improving the lives of people living in slums is at the top of international development agenda. Proactive strategies to contain new urban populations and slum upgrading are the two key approaches. Regarding the latter, participatory upgrading that most often involves the provision of basic infrastructure is currently the most acceptable intervention in developing countries. In urbanization of poverty, participatory slum upgrading is a necessary but not sufficient condition to reduce poverty and improve the lives of slum dwellers. Empowering interventions that target capacity development and skill transfer of both individuals and community groups--as well as meaningful negotiations with institutions, such as municipal governments, which can affect slum dwellers' lives--appear to be the most promising strategies to improve the slum dwellers' asset bases and health. Non-governmental organizations, training institutions, and international development partners are best placed to facilitate horizontal relationships between individuals, community groups, and vertical relationships with more powerful institutions that affect the slum dwellers' lives. The main challenge appears to be lack of commitment from the key stakeholders to upgrade interventions citywide.

WHILE SUGGESTING SLUM IMPROVEMENTS KEEP THE CURRENT ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

regions lived in slums, while 78.2 per cent of the urban population in least ... replicated in all other cities, as well as for sustained commitment of resources

... Current best practice: participatory slum improvement. 132
... Much more political will is needed at both the ... upgrading policies therefore need to pay greater attention.

END

QUASTION:-2 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?.

Answer:-

STRUCTURE AND PATTERN OF ISLAMABAD MASTER PLAN

Built as a planned city in the 1960s to replace Karachi as Pakistan's capital, Islamabad[8] is noted for its high standards of living,[9] safety,[10] and abundant greenery.[11] The city is the political seat of Pakistan and local government setup is run by the Islamabad Metropolitan Corporation, supported by the Capital Development Authority (CDA).

Islamabad is located in the Pothohar Plateau in the northeastern part of the country, between Rawalpindi District and the Margalla Hills National Park to the north. The region has historically been a part of the crossroads of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with the Margalla Pass acting as the gateway between the two regions.[12]

The city's master-plan, designed by Greek architect Constantinos Apostolou Doxiadis, divides the city into eight zones, including administrative, diplomatic enclave, residential areas, educational sectors, industrial sectors, commercial areas, and rural and green areas. The city is known for the presence of several parks and forests, including the Margalla Hills National Park and Shakarparian Park.[13] The city is home to several landmarks, including the Faisal Mosque, the largest mosque in South Asia[14] and the fourth largest in the world. Other landmarks include the Pakistan's National Monument and Democracy Square.[15][16][17]

Islamabad is a gamma-global city;[18] it is categorised as Medium on the Human Development Index, with an HDI of 0.678, the highest in the country. Its life expectancy at 70.77 years, as of 2018, is also higher than the Pakistan average of 67.11.[19] Furthermore, it also has the highest per capita income in the country at GNI Per capita US$8,527 as of 2018 (in constant 2011 international $).[20] The city has the highest cost of living in Pakistan, and its population is dominated by middle and upper middle class citizens. Being an expensive city, the prices of most of fruits, vegetable and poultry items increased in Islamabad during the year 2015-2020[22]

The city is home to twenty universities, including the Bahria University, Quaid-e-Azam University, PIEAS, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology and NUST.[23] The city is one of the safest in Pakistan, and has an expansive surveillance system with 1,900 CCTV cameras.[

WHERE THE PLAN WENT WRONG

It really is not Doxiadis' fault however, it is simply the nature of master plans everywhere. The problem is, Islamabad's population has grown far beyond what was once imagined, and it has become a diverse city in terms of the economic and social disparity between its inhabitants as well. However, the desire of the CDA to remain true to the original vision has meant that Islamabad has been over-regulated, limiting both the social and economic potential of the city. The land and building regulations are too rigid, and have resulted in contrived urban development and stifling of economic activities.

As Islamabad grew naturally, the ghost of Doxiadis and his master plan continued to haunt the city, stifling the way it would have grown naturally. Even as the street's of Islamabad gained the pulse that Doxiadis wanted to avoid, the master plan tried to nip it in the bud – policing the natural growth of the capital from the past.

Where the situation currently stands is that Islamabad has the problem of a significant urban sprawl owing to unrestricted growth in housing schemes and roads over large expanse of land, with little concern for urban planning. At present, the housing backlog in the 2 million strong city is about 100,000 units. This gap is expected to increase by 25,000 units per year, while the current supply of houses is growing at about 3,000 annually. Despite these shocking numbers, the CDA has not launched any new residential sector in the past twenty years. The last sector was launched in 1989, and has not seen any development since then.

The fact of the matter is that there are barriers to sustainable urban development in Islamabad, and part of the problem lies in restrictive zoning that encourages sprawl and single-family homes against high-density mixed-use city centers and residential areas – more in line with the Euclidean zoning which favors single-family residential as the most preferable land use. This leads to inefficient use of land which is a premium asset for any city.

Densification is a kind of vertical growth that would be against Islamabad's master plan, and is not an easy task to pull off. However, it is a challenge worth taking on since it leads towards the goal of compact city development. After all, while Islamabad may have been designed in a very particular way, at some point the question has to be asked, are cities made for people or vice versa?

END

QUASTION:-3 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.

Answer:-

CONCENTRIC ZONE MODE

The concentric zone model, also known as the Burgess model or the CCD model, is one of the earliest theoretical models to explain urban social structures. It was created by sociologist Ernest Burgess in 1925.

In another study, Robson (1969) has shown how the Northern parts of Sunderland exhibit the elements of concentric zone pattern while the southern part of the city shows equidistance of soccer pattern. According to Sedman and Wood (1965) Birmingham is an outstanding example of a city which has grown principally by the addition of successive zone around its original nucleus. Schnore (1965) has related the structure of Latin American cities to Burgess Model. He concluded that the urban areas display an inversion of the residential pattern of the concentric zone model, with high status groups in the center and other of lowest status on the fringe. 19 The work of Burgess and Hoyt has also been open to criticism and modification (Carter, 1976; Hallet, 1978; Hudson, 1980). The Mann model (Mann, 1965) combines sector and concentric zone to produce a model applicable to medium size British town. Robson (1987) pointed out the structure of British cities are derived from the inter relationship of socio economic status: stages in the family cycle and housing tenure. In broad terms socio economic status is arranged sectoraly and stages in the family life cycle concentrically. The influence of ethnicity as a factor influencing the urban structure was introduced by Rees (1970) while, the concept of urban zones in British and European cities were introduced by Hopkin (1985).

SECTOR MODEL OR MULTIPLE NUCLEI MODEL:-

According to Multiple Nuclei Model (Harris and Ullman, 1945), the cities tend to grow around not only one but several discrete nuclei thus forming multiple Nuclei pattern. In the view of Tidswell (1978) this is more intricate than the others and therefore approaches closer to reality. It is also more flexible model and able to take into account peculiarities of site and the fashion of the history in particular the changing impulse of what comprise favoured residential location. Hudson (1970) suggested that multiple nuclei model is applicable to many colonial cities in Asia and Africa which have at least twin nuclei a European one and an indigenous. None of the three models exactly or totally fit a city in reality, each of which has its own individual morphology. Nevertheless, they serve as guideline towards understanding the structure of particular towns, many of which represent the elements of each (Hudson, 1970). There are weakness and merits of each model and as the Rhind and Hudson (1980, p. 268) rightly said “Attempt has been made to modify these models by relaxing some of these assumptions and reintroducing variable originally omitted”. One of the problems of the theoretical morphological model is that they often do not take account of existing and persistent landscape feature built in various periods of urban design for example the Mann Model (Mann, 1965) is a useful descriptive tool but it throws little light on the process of urban growth, which work together to form the urban structure. In contrast, Lawton Model (Lawton, 1973), which is mostly derived from research into

social and demographic conditions in Liverpool, examines the process of urban development in 19th 20 century. The model identifies a historic nucleus, with successive belt of housing enclosed around the older city, and with these, sectors of individuality derived from characteristics of the adjacent areas. Urban Geographers since the early 1980s have argued that the ideas of Burgees and Hoyt regarding the city are obsolete. There are signs of emergence of new urban form despite the number of difference between individuals. They generally agree that the new cities are more fragmentary in their form, more disordered in structure and are generated by processes of urbanization which are different from those of earlier cities (Noor, 2004). The new urban form is usually named the “Galactic Metropolis” (Lewis, 1983; Knox, 1993) which illustrates a city that is not a single coherent entity; consist of a number of large spectacular residential and commercial developments with large environmentally and economically degraded space between them. The form is set to resemble a pattern of stars floating in space rather than the unitary metropolitan development growing gradually outward from a single center (Hall, 1998).

Total Peshawar Devided upto to 4th town

1) Town 1(gulbahar,ashhtanghri etc)
2) Twon 2(bara road, dir town)
3) Town 3(university twon taj abd)
4) Town 4(Hayatabad

END