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**SUBMITTED TO :- ALINA BABAR!**

**QUESTION NIO 1:-**

**Answer**

1 Research Proposal Environmental study of Urban Slums of Peshawar City Hameeda Sultan and Mohammad Nafees Department of Environmental Sciences University of Peshawar (2010-11)  
Introduction Urban slums are present in most of the major cities in Pakistan. These urban slums have desperate living conditions. For example, In Karachi (being the largest city in Pakistan) about half of the residents of the city lives in the urban slums<sup>1</sup>. It is reported that the living conditions in these slums are miserable. The various problems include poor sanitation, waste disposal and lack of safe drinking water. About one fourth of the city residents have no water supply facility. These poor water, sanitation and hygiene spread many diseases including Hepatitis A, Hepatitis E, Typhoid, Cholera and polio. In Karachi, every year outbreaks of dengue and cholera occur (Pappas, 2010). The city of Peshawar has received a bulk of population from various part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and toward over population. Low income families have accommodated their selves in the surrounding areas of the city in the form of slums. These include Gharib Abad (camp I) and Gujar camp (Camp II). These are the target slum areas for study. This has got negative effects on the surrounding as well as on their health (Tariq. et. al., 2007). To identify such problems various researchers have suggested various mitigation measures for various .



1The term slums is a singular word used for settlements like decaying inner cities areas, shanty towns, informal settlements and squatter settlement. The term slum also having other meaning of settlements with miserable and indecent living conditions. Slums are named as informal settlements because they have substandard housing, illegal settlements and disrespecting building laws and planning regulations (Marva, A.K, 2011). Slums in Peshawar

Peshawar, which was once known for its clean air, greenery and quiet roads, has now turned into another disfigured urban sprawl.

contains both slums and mixed lower-middle-class areas, with clusters of Afghans living within the town.

files are in this category, out of 2 total.

Slums in Peshawar



## **Question No2 2**

### **Islamabad Master planning.**

Bahria Town Islamabad Phase 6 Map · Bahria Town Islamabad Phase 7 Map · Bahria Town Islamabad Phase 8 Sector A · Bahria Town ...

**Islamabad** (/ɪsˈlɑːməˌbɑːd/; Urdu: اسلام آباد, *Islāmābād*) is the [capital city](#) of [Pakistan](#), and is federally administered as part of the [Islamabad Capital Territory](#). Islamabad is the [ninth largest](#) city in [Pakistan](#), while the larger [Islamabad-Rawalpindi metropolitan area](#) is the country's [fourth largest](#) with a population of about 7.4 million.<sup>[5]</sup>

#### Islamabad

اسلام آباد

#### [Capital city](#)





The Islamabad Capital Territory is one of the two federal territories of Pakistan. It includes Islamabad, the capital city of Pakistan, and covers an area of 1,165.5 km<sup>2</sup> of which 906 km<sup>2</sup> is Islamabad proper. It is represented in the National Assembly by two constituencies, namely NA-48

Federal territory in the northern-central Pakistan in which the country's capital Islamabad is located as an enclave of the Punjab.

### **Question No3**

### **Answer=**

### **Map atouched in Peshawar**

### **Main article: [Climate of Peshawar](#)**

With an influence from the local steppe climate, Peshawar features a [hot semi-arid climate](#) (Köppen *BSh*), with very hot summers and mild winters. Winter in Peshawar starts in November and ends in late March, though it sometimes extends into mid-April, while the summer months are from mid-May to mid-September. The mean maximum summer temperature surpasses 40 °C (104 °F) during the hottest month, and the mean minimum temperature is 25 °C (77 °F). The mean minimum temperature during the coolest month is 4 °C (39 °F), while the maximum is 18.3 °C (64.9 °F).

Peshawar is not a [monsoon](#) region, unlike other parts of Pakistan; however, rainfall occurs in both winter and summer. Due to western disturbances, the winter rainfall shows a higher record between the months of February and April. The highest amount of winter rainfall, measuring 236 millimetres (9.3 in), was recorded in February 2007,<sup>[95]</sup> while the highest summer rainfall of 402 millimetres (15.8 in) was

recorded in July 2010;<sup>[96]</sup> during this month, a record-breaking rainfall level of 274 millimetres (10.8 in) fell within a 24-hour period on 29 July 2010<sup>[96]</sup>—the previous record was 187 millimetres (7.4 in) of rain, recorded in April 2009.<sup>[95]</sup> The average winter rainfall levels are higher than those of summer. Based on a 30-year record, the average annual precipitation level was recorded as 400 millimetres (16 in) and the highest annual rainfall level of 904.5 millimetres (35.61 in) was recorded in 2003.<sup>[95]</sup> Wind speeds vary during the year, from 5 [knots](#) (5.8 mph; 9.3 km/h) in December to 24 knots (28 mph; 44 km/h) in June. The relative humidity varies from 46% in June to 76% in August. The highest temperature of 50 °C (122 °F) was recorded on 18 June 1995,<sup>[95]</sup> while the lowest −3.9 °C (25.0 °F) occurred on 7 January 1970.<sup>[95]</sup>

Cityscape [Edit](#)



A view of

Much of Peshawar's old city still features examples of traditional style architecture.



Some buildings in the old city feature carved wooden balconies

old Peshawar's famous [Qissa Khawani Bazaar](#)