

Paper: Architecture and
Town Planning

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Shahedanbad and Subhana
-bad and located in northern
part of Peshawar city at
 $71.5083^{\circ}E$, $34.0332^{\circ}N$. These settlements
are surrounded by agricultural
land from all sides except
in the East where a Christian
Colony shares the boundary
with Subhanabad. One metalled
and two unmetalled roads
connect these settlements with
Tehkal area in the South
and are situated at a
distance of 1 kilometre in
the North. The slum is
connected to Warsak Road
at a distance of 3 kilome-
-tres. In the ~~an~~ East an
unmetalled road connect it
to the Canal Road 1 kilom-
-eter away from the Subh-
-anabad. Please refer to

Q4113 Classification of Living \Rightarrow

Ans:- All living organisms are classified into groups. Organisms within each group. These smaller groups are based on more detailed similarities within each larger group. This grouping system makes it easier for scientists to study certain groups of organisms. Characteristics such as appearance, reproduction, mobility and functionality and just a few ways in which living organisms are grouped together. These specialized groups are collectively called the classification of living things.

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map titled "Land Use
Map of Shaheedabad and
Subhanabad" provided.

Shaheedabad was developed in
the 1970s by the locals who
developed their agriculture land
in the surrounding area. The
slum is divided into main
mohallas namely: Shaheedabad
and Subhanabad. Majority of
the slum property is privately
owned, with the exception
of 400 acres adjoining land
that is owned by the Pakistan
Armed Forces. This proximity
has an adverse effect on
the transport infrastructure
as the military discourages
the development of the road
connecting the area to the city.
~~There~~ Currently, there are about
2,500 to 3,000 households
located in the slum, with
an average household
size of 10 members. The

Q No 2

Ans: Islamabad is a blend of regular geometric lines defining functions over natural landscape. The city is referred to as Islamabad. The beautiful primarily because of its natural landscape, which at the time of its conception was rich in flora and fauna having mangroves and flowing tranquil natural streams. The account paints a serene and tranquil natural all around the site. It is also referred to as a bureaucratic city because its cultural identity is not depicted in the built environment. Moreover, the straight line plan defines a discipline-lined and stiff necked prescription, which promotes vehicular movement but does not promote public

Slum's Population has increased by 50% since 2000

Migration Period \Rightarrow number of Hts migrated = Percent Increase / Decrease

| | | |
|--------------|----|------|
| 1948 | 1 | - |
| 1949 to 1970 | 8 | 700% |
| 1971 to 1989 | 64 | 700% |
| 1990 to 2000 | 84 | 30% |
| 2000 to 2008 | 73 | -12% |

meeting places, public walking and biking where people to people contact could be encouraged to develop culture.

Urban systems comprise of ways, means and resources to manage settlements. In the globalized world, city managers market this uniqueness and the friendly environment it offers. Dioxides proposed layout also needed city management, public transportation etc.

The research was not agreed that original plan was overambitious - attempting to accommodate the urban necessary to deal whole metropolitan areas: overall metropolitan planning

① Botka. D. (1995) Islamabad after 33 years. *Ethistics* 62. pp. 209-235

② Capital Development Authority (CDA) (1993) ~~Islamabad Raw~~ Modalities and Procedures. Framed Under ICT Zoning Regulations 1992 Islamabad

③ Dogar N. (1985) The twin of Islamabad/Rawalpindi. An Evaluative study of Twenty-Five Years of Plan Implementation unpublished m.sc thesis, Asian Institute of technology, Bangkok