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**SEMESTER** 02  
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**Q1) Point out slump in peshawer. What step 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.**

**(Ans).** Slum areas in Peshawar are almost every where around the city. The most popular of them is "Jamal Din Garhi". It's at a distance of about 2 kilometers from the main city. The road to 'Jamal Din Garhi' are broken and dumpy . Most of the people living here are very poor. They do not have the basic facilities of life steps to improve their condition.

First;

The people who are living have are to be educated. They are to be educated so that they may be able to determine their own way.

Secondly;

The government should build roads to connect this area to the main city, so that the people must have an easy access to the school, colleges and universities.

Thirdly;

We can say that though the government is not in a position economically and politically to provide them with all facilities at once, yet , they should be provided with clean deinking water, basic health facilities and free education upto matriculation level.

Fourthly;

Parents must be motivated, and they should be told the benefits of education, so that, they may send their kids to schools for a better future.

By having young educated qualified professionals they themselves and will not prove a burden on the government.

They will work for the uplift of their own society. In this way they will not only rise their own standard of living but also of their community, and will prove an asset for the government not a burden.

**Q2) Explain the structure and pattern of Islamabad master plan . Also mention what could have been done during the planning stage to this master plan better or mention what was done wrong while planning islamabad by criticizing it?**

**(ANS)**



Islamabad was planned as a scenic cum modern capital, therefore prides itself as “Islamabad, the Beautiful”. The city fascinates the visitors who are spellbound by natural beauty as well as masterful planning of its architects that has made it a real gem in the foothills of the Margalla Hills.

is a beautifully. It is a beautyfully designed city. However, the urbanization influx has adversely affected the city, its dweller and the working class of Islamabad. While the employment and educational opportunities or continuously attracting increased number of people from the surroundings as well as all over the country, the requisite infrastructure like residential areas govt Quarters , shopping areas and health/educational facilities have not been able to keep pace with the requirement of the population dependent on the city. The needed /demand to review it master plan is therefore being heard quite frequently.

## **Master plan f islamabad**

After the creation of Pakistan, islamabad was the first district which where developed from rural to urban area. During Ayub area the capital of Pakistan convert from Karachi to Islamabad in 1960. The infrastructure od Islamabad are well planned. Every sector of Islamabad are constructed under proper planning. Islamabad was the major spot of Pakistan . People from all over Pakistan come to Islamabad for tourism , not only insider but also from other countries come to Islamabad . therefore Islamabad is the second beautiful capital city. The climate of Islamabad is very clear because a lot of forest to control air pollution

## **ISLAMABAD THE ORIGINAL MASTER PLAN**

1960 After independence in 1947, Pakistan realized the need of capital city to serve the new state. Than, Islamabad, a new capital of Pakistan was conceived in 1959, planned from 1959 to 1963 by a Greek architect-planner C. A. Doxiadis, and started implementation in 1961. The important characteristics considered for planning of Islamabad at that time were as follows:

### **Site selection**

is the process of examining multiple options and assessing their relative advantages and disadvantages. Site selection comes after the needs assessment is completed. If you select a site before the needs assessment, you may compromise on key design aspects due to site limitations.

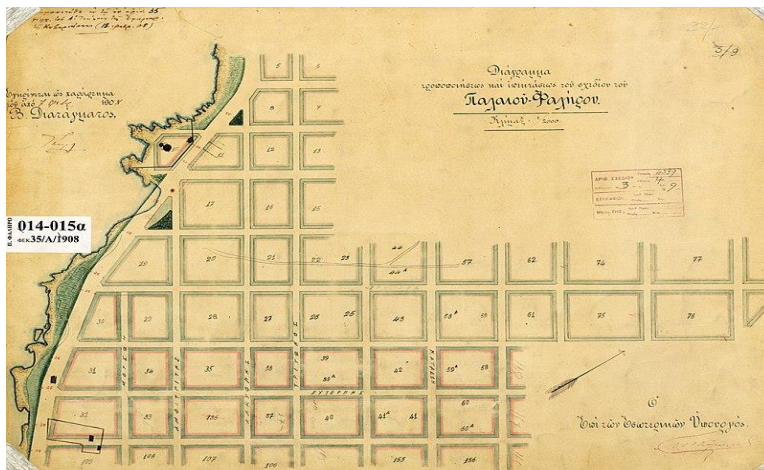
### **Dynapolis**

The original Master Plan of Metropolitan Islamabad was based on the principles of the 'dynametropolis – dynamic metropolis' comprised of Islamabad, Rawalpindi and National Park. It was proposed that Islamabad and Rawalpindi will expand dynamically towards southwest along with their centre cores (blue area- spine of central facilities) with least possible adverse effects in traffic (Frantzeskakis 1995). It was proposed that all three component of Metropolitan area will be connected by four major highways (1200 ft. wide), Muree Highway (now Kashmir Highway), Islamabad Highway, Soan Highway and Capital Highway, meeting at right angles. Among these four highways, only two highways (Kashmir and Islamabad) were built till now. Doxiadis (1967) argued that Islamabad could be differentiate from liner city in term of absence

of size, dynamic in nature and its growth in unidirection. Stephenson (1970) argued that the size of Islamabad was not mentioned in the original plan because urban dynapolis allow the city to develop according to the requirement. Overall, Botka (1995) found this concept very useful for long term benefit of the city.

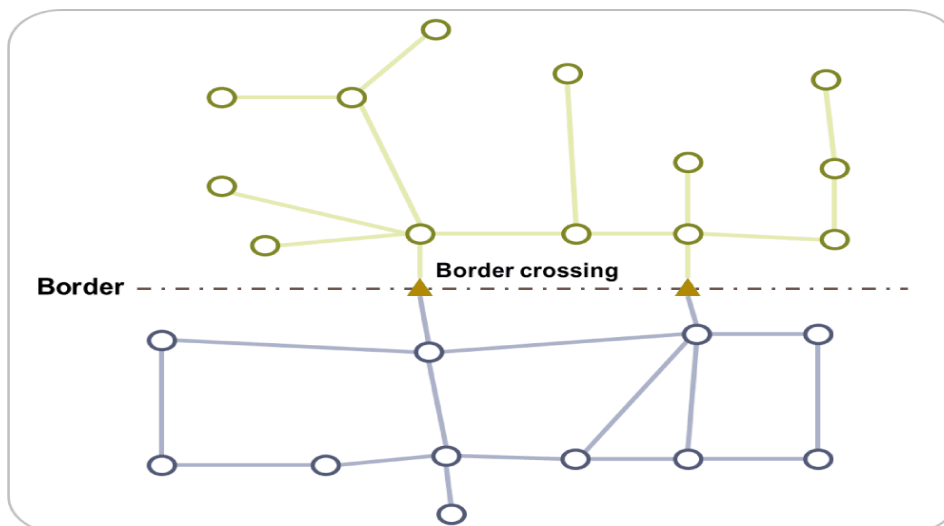
## Grid plan

The grid plan, grid street plan, or gridiron plan is a type of city plan in which streets run at right angle to each other, forming a **grid**. The infrastructure cost for regular grid patterns is generally higher than for patterns with discontinuous streets.



## Transport network

A transport network, or transportation network is a realisation of a spatial network, describing a structure which permits either vehicular movement or flow of some commodity. Examples include but are not limited to road networks, railways, air routes, pipelines, aqueducts, and power lines



## **Economic Justification**

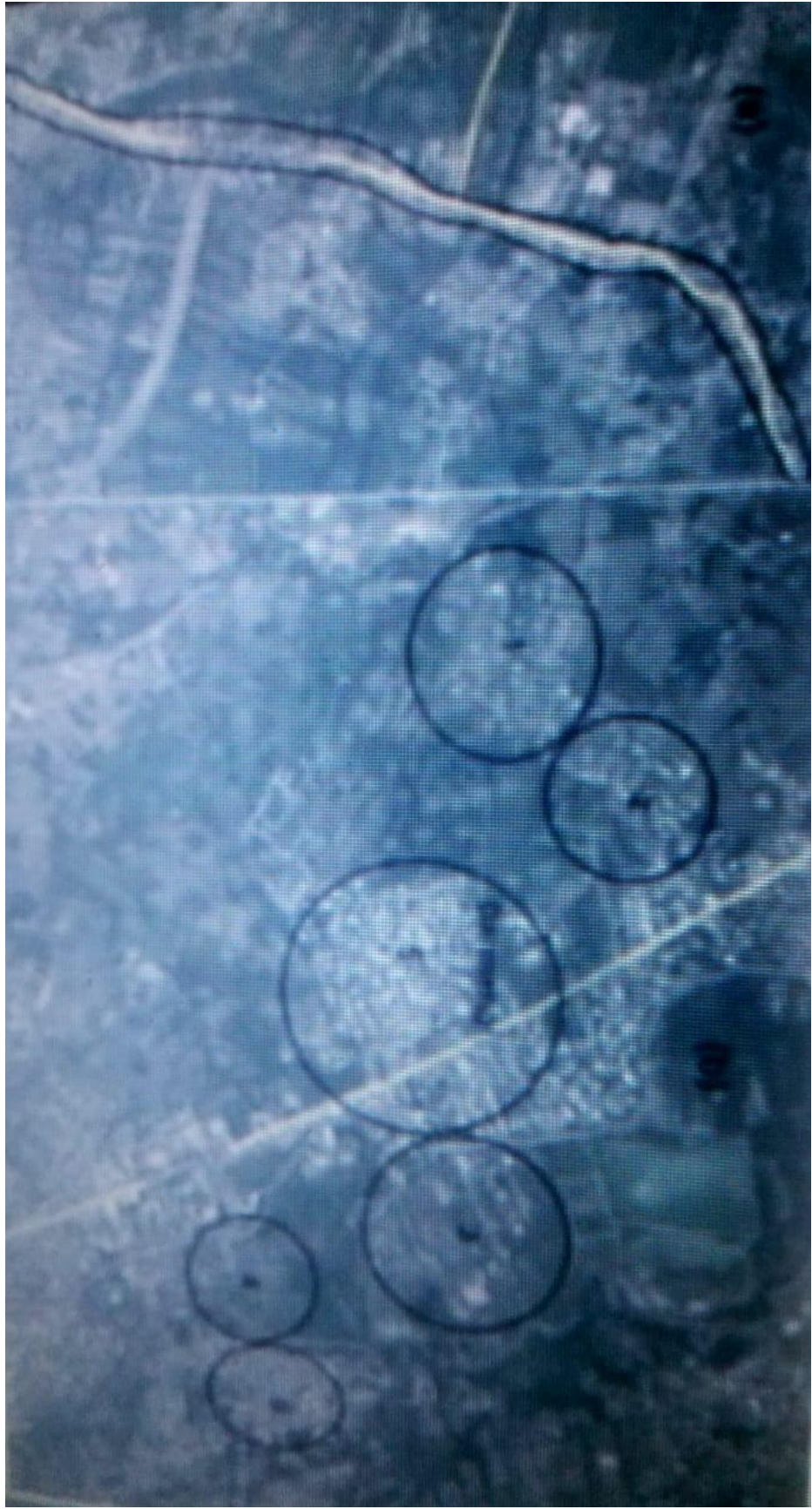
There are many opponents of the creation of Islamabad on a fact that Pakistan cannot afford such a luxury (Pott 1964; Meier 1985). Pott (1964) argued that a country which has so few natural resources of wealth and where 80 per cent of the population are illiterate, huge Islamabad Rawalpindi National Park Sajida Iqbal Maria and Muhammad Imran, 'Planning of Islamabad and Rawalpindi: What Went Wrong?', 42nd ISoCaRP Congress 2006, Istanbul, Turkey expenditure on Islamabad was unnecessary. Meier (1985) explained that Islamabad drain so much capital from the economy of the whole country as happened in Brasilia and Chandigarh. However, Doxiadis (1965) demonstrated that the creation of Islamabad is more economical rather than investing on Karachi for functional use as a capital. He justified his approach by calculating per square ft. expenditure for creation of Islamabad and for existing capital of Karachi (Stephenson 1970). Additionally, Doxiadis had designed Islamabad in such a way that Pakistan could afford this city by proposing a labour-intensive approach for construction. However, Meier (1985) found that this approach slowed the pace of construction for Islamabad as big construction machinery was banned. Similarly, it was argued that new capital of Pakistan should represent all culture and social groups in Pakistan.

## **Institutional arrangements**

are generally understood as a set of agreements on the division of the respective responsibilities of agencies involved in the collection, compilation and dissemination of data pertaining to a given statistical domain.

(Q3)

(Ans) To understand the way that urban areas, like Sally's city, are arranged, let's look at three popular models of urban structures: the concentric zone model, the sector model, and the multiple nuclei model.



The Peshawar city represents the multi-nuclei model. The urban pattern for contiguous built-up part of Peshawar city district unlike its many counterpart cities does not show a concentric or sector pattern. It is more a multiple nucleus due to many historical physical and social factors. In terms of history, 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 shows a tendency to extend westward where the land was flat but less suitable for agriculture; however, westward extension is limited because of the city with tabular areas in that direction.

The Multiple-Nuclei Model does still provide a good interpretation of the land-use organization of today using multiple nodes to illustrate how the urban land is used. The CBD is no longer at the center of the action, but multiple business districts develop to support the outlying areas of the city.

