

## **PART 1**

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# **GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THIS STUDY**

## **1- PURPOSE OF STUDY**

Following are the main purpose of the study.

- (i) To research the current problems related to environmental affairs of urbanization, which are related to social circumstances and development plan.
- (ii) To understand the efforts of Central, Provincial as well as District governments in solving the environmental problems.
- (iii) To carry out site investigation in Hayatabad township (a study area) to grasp the actual contaminated conditions caused by waste water discharges from industrial, domestic and human waste.
- (iv) To investigate the solid waste Management conditions in Hayatabad and to measure the quantity of dumped waste by applying the topographic survey on landfill site.
- (v) To determine the chemical and biological characteristics of the leachate sample and wastewater samples collected from pre- selected sites.
- (vi) To investigate the water demand from the usage and distribution system of the city water.
- (vii) To investigate the quality and quantity of Solid waste picked from different categories of homes, collection points and disposal site and also find out the recycle route and value.

## **2- BACKGROUND OF PESHAWAR CITY**

The Peshawar valley appears first in history as forming part of the ancient kingdom of Gandahra. In 16<sup>th</sup> Century, the Emperor Babar had invaded Peshawar and took this route on his march down into subcontinent.

Peshawar is the Provincial Capital of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP). Peshawar is a frontier town, the meeting place of the sub-continent and central Asia. It is also a place where ancient traditions mix with those of today, where the bazaar in the old city has changed little in the past hundred years. Until the mid fifties Peshawar was enclosed with in a city wall and sixteen gates. Of the old city gates the most famous was the Kabuli Gate but only the name remain now. Across the railway line was built the new modern Peshawar, the cantonment, like the ones which the British built near every major city for their administrative offices, military barracks, residences, parks and shops.

The Peshawar “Sadder” (Cantonment) is a spaciouly laid out neat and clean township. The Peshawar of the British Period (1849 to 1947) is the Cantonment but the Peshawar of independent Pakistan is the vast extension of the city west and east. Westward, on the road to the Khyber Pass, stretches a long line of educational and research institutions.