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A Case Study of Mehmood Ghaznavi Park: Exploring Landscape Design Strategies for Enhancing Public Open Spaces

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Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to investigate contemporary landscape design and planning strategies for the revitalization of Mehmood Ghaznavi Park in Karachi. It focuses on assessing the existing physical, ecological, social and functional conditions of the park. The explores how contemporary landscape approaches can improve accessibility, safety, comfort, aesthetics and recreational opportunities as well as the overall quality of public open space.

methodology: The study adopts a qualitative case study approach based on site observation, contextual analysis and assessment of the existing landscape as well as park facilities. The research examines the park's spatial organization, accessibility, circulation, vegetation, recreational facilities, environmental conditions and user-oriented landscape characteristics. The analysis is further informed by the relevant literature on sustainable urban parks, landscape design, stakeholder coordination, public participation and smart park approaches.

Findings: The study identifies several key factors influencing the functionality and long-term usability of Mehmood Ghaznavi Park. There are including accessibility, comfort, security and safety, aesthetics, user needs, social activities, vegetation and maintenance. The findings indicate that the contemporary landscape design or landscape strategies its improved green infrastructure. The following better recreational facilities, appropriate shading and seating, pedestrian friendly circulation. Thus, the coordinated park management can contribute to the revitalization and more effective use of the park.

Unique Contribution to Theory, Practice and Policy: The study contributes to urban landscape research designed for sustainable by developing an integrated, user-oriented framework for the revival of existing public parks in Karachi. In practice, it recommends combining ecological considerations with accessibility, safety, comfort, recreation, aesthetics and contemporary landscape technologies. From a policy perspective, the study recommends stronger coordination among municipal stakeholders, greater consideration of community and user needs, systematic maintenance as well as management. The adoption of sustainable and smart landscape strategies to enhance the long-term environmental, social and recreational value of urban parks.

Keywords: *Landscape Design, Urban Parks, Social Sustainable, Green Revitalization, Safety of Parks*

Introduction

This research looks at the park facility for how people interact with the landscape. People are using trips to enjoy the scenery, which means feeling, gazing and observing in a wonderful way. There are different kinds of benefits, such as visual, artistic and recreational experiences, as well as regeneration (Jurow, 2016). Parents can keep an eye on their kids while they play a lot of different games in the parks. Parks are a very important part of a healthy society, especially for kids' growth (Loukaitou-Sideris & Sideris, 2010).

Contemporary cities experience air, noise and visual pollution with congestion and rapid lifestyles. Public urban parks offer a reprieve from traffic, stress and disease. Metropolitan regions can occasionally feature vast underdeveloped green spaces. How can the interaction with the park be analyzed within a local and regional context? The potential to examine the distinction between comprehending the park's relation to experiential reality. The integration of technology into various facets of human existence has facilitated the acquisition of knowledge. Nonetheless, it is crucial to establish a harmonious balance between leveraging park experiences and engaging in outdoor activities.

Urban parks foster a healthy ecosystem by enhancing and restoring the richness of several species, while residences are intricately connected to the natural system (Rawat & Agarwal, 2015). Large urban parks have an important role to play in maintaining ecological balance and sustainable development. Urban parks in cities offer a variety of environmental benefits including carbon dioxide sequestration and oxygen production. This may have a dynamic role in adaptability, hence changing microclimates protecting biodiversity and reducing noise pollution in congested urban areas. Urban parks are important leisure areas in addition to their ecological functions. In the case of historically important landscapes, it is particularly important to preserve cultural, social and aesthetic qualities.

Urban parks play an important role in promoting and restoring biodiversity across species, locality and contribute significantly to environmental health as well as this improves ecological resilience (Rawat & Agarwal, 2015). Recent studies confirm that huge urban parks play a crucial role in ecological balance and sustainable urban growth. (Chiesura, 2004; Turner et al., 2025). Illustrated the carbon sequestration capabilities of urban green zones, hence diminishing greenhouse gas concentrations by integrating remote sensing and field data. Indigenous tree species amplify this effect. (Rehman et al., 2025) discovered that parks populated with native trees provide substantial carbon sequestration and enhanced climate resilience. Estimates of carbon storage fluctuate according on tree species or canopy coverage and density as established by proved research.

Traditional landscape design typically encompasses various compositional elements in gardening. The park's attention primarily centers on conceptual planning that integrates geometric patterns with elements of nature and culture (Pokhrel, 2024). Consequently, individuals will appreciate both the park's design and its verdant appearance. The sustainable landscape design comprises two elements: hardscape and softscape. Particularly about the blending of red, green and yellow hues.

Subsequently, a landscape designer is required to oversee the maintenance of regional green parks and their urban planning. Infrastructure includes parking planning, including surveys, civil engineering, electrical systems and mechanical components.

Location About the Park

This study's findings contribute to the literature regarding the impact of Gulshan-e-Iqbal within the setting of Karachi. This study examines the influence of the surrounding individuals. The accessibility to parks and open green areas in Gulshan block 15 and 17, beside residential buildings and apartments. GHAZNAVI PARK provides ample green space in the city's core area. The land quality in Gulshan is relatively high, resulting in elevated prices compared to other urban and rural areas.

Figure 1 Site Plan, Dimensions, and Environmental Orientation of Mehmood Ghaznavi Park

The figure presents the aerial site plan of Mehmood Ghaznavi Park, showing the approximate site dimensions of 700'-0" × 400'-0", internal spatial organization, and major circulation directions. It also indicates the east-to-west sun direction and southwest-to-northeast wind direction, highlighting the environmental conditions considered in the park's landscape planning. The figure therefore establishes the physical and climatic context for the proposed landscape design.

The principal function of urban parks is to enhance air quality in the area and to optimize the characteristics of open spaces for habitation. The orientation of the sun and wind is crucial in urban environments as it offers numerous advantages for inhabitants.

This study presents a novel perspective on the significance of parks and green areas within urban landscapes. The research has elucidated the conservation methods necessary for the survival of historical gardens. Research has elucidated that the conservation of historic parks is essential for their continued survival. It is essential to implement contemporary design techniques in the rehabilitation of parks. It is important to help future generations use as well as preserve too parks.

The park project has been developed in a structured framework, applying design tools in the planning phase. The quantifiable or measurable professional that competencies experience and education. The expertise of landscape designers and landscape architects is applied to public facilities. The conclusion should be based on evaluating the design in relation to the park's proposal context. The study paper examines the structural processes of parks in historical designs that integrating contemporary concepts and analyzing their visual characteristics.

Purpose and Research

This research seeks to investigate recent advancements in contemporary techniques employed for the renovation of public parks, namely the revitalization of Mehmood Ghaznavi Park in Karachi. The historical gardens aim to advance the long-term objectives of the park management and its collaborators. This study aims to investigate modern landscape design and planning methodologies to comprehend its application in the revitalization of public parks. Specifically, to enhance previous gardens in accordance with the ongoing objectives of the park specialist and its stakeholders.

The park's infrastructure and development organization involve numerous professionals, including landscape architects and engineers as well as leadership roles for them. Emerging responsibilities for landscapers or landscape architects involve addressing new difficulties for public clients that suggest strategies for the sustainable revitalization of parks. Furthermore, when making decisions, it is crucial to strategies while considering the prevailing circumstances.

Consequently, do an assessment of the present state of open green spaces and their implications over the years towards both historically and prospectively, along with a comparative analysis.

To assess the prevailing physical, ecological and social conditions. Consideration must be given to talent and skill based on knowledge and appropriate combinations. The durable design must be integrated into the previously performed design. The following challenges are essential to recognize in the management, maintenance and governance of the park. To examine the role of Mehmood Ghaznavi's landscape design strategies in ornamental or decorative, social and ecological contexts. An organizational framework or design features are necessary to facilitate landscape planning. What is the optimal alternative for effective decision making in a natural context (de Groot et al., 2010). The effectiveness of these characteristics is contingent upon the current structure's ability to embrace innovative concepts in design. Input from landscapers or landscape architects will provide other perspectives during the park design process.

This study began with the identification of urban parks and historical parks are the relevance for park development utilizing a landscape perspective. It then gives a theoretical review of the fundamental features of effective restoration strategies for the reuse of public urban parks. The factors that enable the effective and ongoing use of parks will be examined in the context of past local examples of gardens that have revived the Mahmud Ghaznavi Park.

Literature Review

Development of Urban Parks

Hyde Park in London is renowned as the first European royal gardens designated for public use in an urban park. The early development of urban parks and green areas only mirrored the rural landscape, neglecting its ecological functions. During that period, urban parks were typically situated on the peripheries of cities and predominantly served recreational functions (Oh & Jeong, 2007). Fryer (as cited in Crompton, 2016) describes urban parks as the "lungs of the city," contributing to life, vigor, and growth inside urban environments. Moreover, green spaces offer social and psychological advantages.

Urban parks can evolve into municipal landmarks that resonate with local and cultural identity. Which progressively enhances park planning for livable and sustainable communities, such as Gulshan-e-Iqbal. Diverse concepts are employed to address urban green spaces, including the interchangeable use of terminology such as green space, public space and open space in park design (Thompson, 2002).

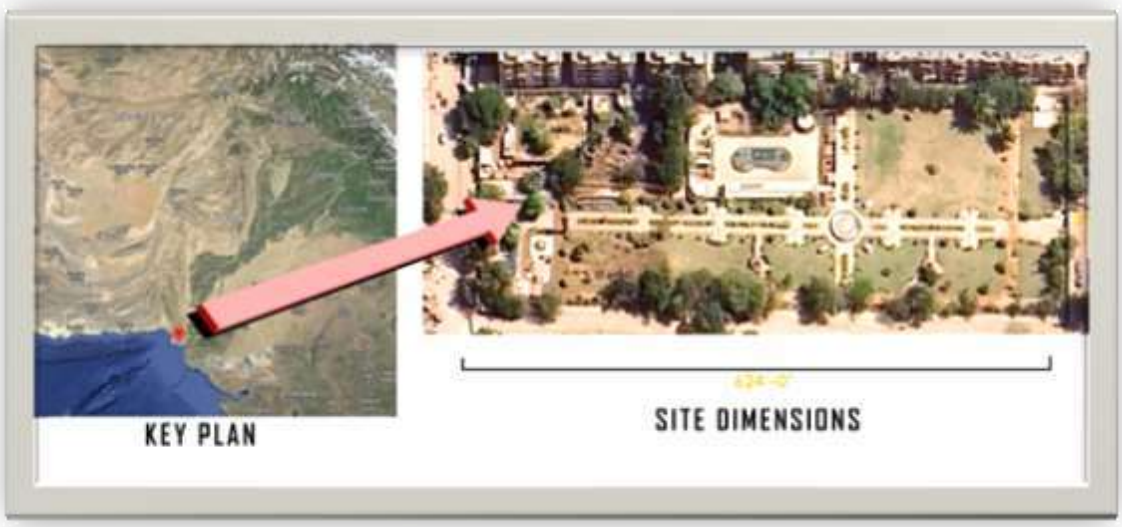

Figure 2. Key Plan and Site Context of Mehmood Ghaznavi Park, Karachi

The figure combines a regional key map with an enlarged aerial view of the study site. The key map locates Mehmood Ghaznavi Park within Karachi, while the enlarged plan shows the park's

elongated rectangular form, its surrounding residential development, and the approximate site length of 624 ft. Together, the two views establish the geographical location and physical extent of the case study site.

The movement to create urban parks in main areas of Karachi began in the past two decades, coinciding with rapid industrialization and considerable environmental degradation. The concept of urban park design primarily emphasizes the development of aesthetic enhancements, such as flower beds, shrubs and climbing plants. Furthermore, there is an emphasis on environmental aspects such as ecological and recreational considerations. The significance of addressing public meeting spot requirements and linking them to their natural surroundings. In a manner that the municipality offers a green space.

The significance of green spaces is crucial for a healthy society, serving as communal areas for municipal amenities and linking individuals to their natural surroundings. The municipality offers a public landscape and green places for society. It alleviates stress in densely populated urban areas and offers an ecological remedy.

Co-ordinating Site Plan

Figure 3. Accessibility &Urban Connectivity Mehmood Ghaznavi, Park

The figure illustrates the park's relationship with the surrounding street network and adjacent urban blocks. Major roads and access routes are emphasized. While directional arrows indicate the principal approach and movement patterns connecting the park with the surrounding neighborhood. The figure 3, highlights the importance of vehicular access, pedestrian connectivity and the park's integration within the wider urban circulation system.

Coordination pertains to technical aspects and K.M.C and T.M.C, concentrating on dependency their inter-organizational interfaces, projects and timelines (Gulati et al., 2012; Söderlund, 2011). Söderlund (2011, p. 48) asserts that the primary theme in landscape management is that "Landscape organization involves coordination addressing task interdependence and task

uncertainty." In the inter-organizational setting, coordination is defined by Gulati et al. (2012, p. 537) as “the deliberate and orderly alignment or adjustment of partners’ actions to achieve jointly determined goals.” The operational activities of their intricate division that influence decision making through the defining mode. The implementation of information-gathering activities aims to consolidate complex stakeholders and optimize the utilization of existing resources.

Research indicates that the endeavor to impact coordination related goals may stem from deficiencies in planning. A failure to adapt distinct behaviors and structures or the acceptance of rigid roles, borders and responses (Gulati et al., 2012). There is a necessity for improvement arising from deficiencies in the initial coordination of the Karachi Municipal Corporation (K.M.C) and alterations in the external environment. (Gulati et al., 2012).

In numerous park developments, coordination concerns provide significant challenges regarding site and positioning. While each project will have its distinct requirements, there is frequently significant, generalizable knowledge. The optimal approach involves comprehending case studies with a strategic perspective, alongside institutional routine practices that can guide design and implementation. However, it is seldom evident how to gather, examine, evaluate and integrate such external knowledge into existing project frameworks and workflows. To close this gap project teams the need to develop systematic ways for acquiring the necessary external knowledge. To determine criteria for its relevance assessment to create formal coordination mechanisms.

Problem Statement

In Karachi, urban parks like Mehmood Ghaznavi Park are vital public spaces that give people a place to relax, socialize and be more resilient to the climate. But their current problems with landscape design and administration sometimes don't have a clear structure. Mehmood Ghaznavi Park is a good example of how to apply realistic zoning. In the same way, defining landscape gardening should be a design that is right for and meets the needs of society. Urban expansion has always had international pressures because of the way knowledge about cities is shared throughout the world. This has made problems worse and made it harder to go around. How can new landscape design and user friendly or safe living coexist? In addition to the environmental and social conditions that support the maintenance and restoration of parks then public open spaces. Which is figuring out the creative mix of natural and desired wants that make up things.

Consequently, numerous varieties of parks exist. What measures might enhance collaboration among stakeholders for sustainability and maintenance in Karachi? They do not fully provide support for a healthy, safe and socially appealing environment for diverse societal groups. Specifically, Mehmood Ghaznavi Park exemplifies the bigger challenges being replicated among stakeholders. Where there is a deficiency of coherence in the design, maintenance and development are necessary. Stakeholders oversee the adaptation of design to meet existing urban needs and desires through modifications. To create this combination of stakeholders must welcome individuals or inherently draw them to the park for leisure activities. The reproductions whose

methodology is currently useful in adopting aesthetic values in urban planning i.e. harmonization. This outline encompasses landscape design and management concerns including contemporary urban challenges. However, sustain engineering efforts and assess the current state of infrastructure amenities in Karachi's parks.

Method

My basic research on the site and location was carried out to obtain some ground realities after studying the area and considering the suggestions made. The final solution for this location must address a specific park.

The suggested technique is to preserve a green structure that is better suited to this location while connecting numerous current green areas. The green factor is critical for building close to nature and promoting a healthy environment. Trees and grass entities have crucial aspects that attract people and provide an outdoor environment for communal spaces. According to site need that the new building should protect the green environment of the residence. Innovative landscape design and building approaches present designers with demanding chances to develop and shape parks' spatial environments. The innovative and original approach to creating design solutions that provide functional and aesthetic value. In this perspective, a fundamental challenge in park design is to conserve the natural beauty of the current landscape, which provides an experimentally rich habitat for a diverse community.

Discussion

In numerous emerging nations, freshly conceived urban parks are progressively built to integrate ecological principles with social and public activity ideals. Energy biophilic design and new methodologies are essential for creating a sustainable and natural urban park. This enhancement cultivates more robust linkages between humanity and the landscape, affording communities the chance to re-acquire knowledge following natural configurations. To give limited resource and material environment for achievement of their needs and goals. Recent studies have indicated that sustainable design goals such as biodiversity, water conservation, renewable design and cultural engagement are gaining prominence in urban park creation (Dizdaroğlu, 2022; Ye et al., 2025; Chiesura, 2004; Kabisch et al., 2017).

Biomimicry or bio-inspiration as this naturalist form of design is also known, is increasingly viewed as a dynamic way to sustainable growth. Biomimicry is based on the idea that by using solutions found in nature’s ancient designs. The efficiency of resilience and self-renewing characteristic of human civilizations can be increased. The information that people have gained from natural processes like managing energy and water, as well as from different types of habitats and cultures. Urban landscape designers can make towns more resistant to things like climate change, lack of resources, and damage to the environment (Badarnah & Kadri, 2015; Vincent et al., 2006).

Innovative solutions can be found in developing nations through biomimetic approaches to problems like pollution, loss of biodiversity, and limited green infrastructure, which are often brought about by increasing urbanization. For example, according to (Elmqvist et al., 2013), urban livability is improved and ecological facilities are restored in green areas that are created with layered vegetation, water-sensitive landscapes, and ecological connectivity.

The integration of biomimicry in the design and revitalisation of existing parks can increase their role as ecological infrastructure, integrating natural processes with societal needs and aspirations. Therefore, to integrate nature-inspired innovations with the protection and enhancement of existing parks. This implies an integrated strategy to greener, healthier and possibly more sustainable cities of the future.

It is important to recognize that many existing urban parks in developing countries are substantial green assets. These parks improve urban sustainability through better air quality, modification of the microclimate and provision of habitat for diverse species (Rawat & Agarwal, 2015; Wolch, Byrne & Newell, 2014). They also provide important social and cultural benefits that support for recreation, environmental participation and community bonding. Which are crucial for development of comprehensive and sustainable urban landscape (Kabisch et al., 2015).

Public parks are an important component of metropolitan areas, since they are accessible to the public for most of social occasions. In the Gulshan Town or district east, the natural scenery is pivotal to the eastern area of the district. This district is situated in the eastern part of Karachi has a commendable appreciation in property value. The remarkable row of bungalows possesses a distinctive ambiance such as each bungalow features a uniquely styled architectural design.

Ghaznavi Park is a public design entity responsible for park management under the jurisdiction of government departments namely K.M.C. and D.M.C. The suggested design features of Ghaznavi Park are based on public desire. Current parks possess certain landscape and hardscape elements that are in poor condition, including outdated water bodies alongside new water features. In addition to architectural features, a jogging track for seniors and a distinct design for youngsters as well as pedestrian pathways. Their geography once accommodated massive constructions (Carmona, 2019).

The ongoing maintenance of parks in their fundamental aspects is crucial for keeping their original structure, ensuring desired operation and maintaining visual distinctiveness. Inadequate upkeep jeopardies the integrity of landscapes and design elements. (Jim, 2004). To maintain these services alongside beauty, systematic organization and maintenance are necessary to ensure that parks stay appealing and adaptable to the changing demands of urban communities (Wolch, Byrne, & Newell, 2014). Numerous alterations in their original form and design might occur through a creative approach, such as vegetation and the strategic positioning of plants in various styles, characters and applications.

Design

The primary plans and techniques in park design encompass various types of the following. There exists a traditionally remarkable sequence of design governed by the government and one or more entities. The public organizations or governing authorities are accountable for the upkeep and conservation of the parks.

A new way of thinking about and doing social landscape design People have always thought of parks then open spaces as important parts of landscape design because they are good for the environment, society and culture. Landscapes should be upgraded to meet the aesthetic and functional aims of different sponsors in order to get the most out of them. The phrase "park takes" has changed to mean a more integrated strategy that meets the recreational, environmental and cultural interests of both the public and society as a whole.

The consideration of landscape provides a framework for the preservation of existing environmental assets, while also establishing a connection between preservation and the advancement of socioeconomic conditions. Involving those who are impacted in the decisionmaking process is the primary means by which it intends to accomplish its primary objective. which is to produce long-term improvements in the protection, revitalization, and multi-purpose uses of urban spaces. (Press, 2018).

Wherever stakeholders, such as residents, users, and civic groups, are involved, from goal creation to implementation. Recent studies indicate that inclusive methods not only improve legitimacy and ownership but also highlight values (social, cultural, environmental) that top-down specialists may overlook (Li et al., 2024). Various factors are involved, including public-private partnerships and civil society, which are collaborating. In urban areas, such partnerships are essential as municipal governments frequently lack resources; collaborative governance can consolidate resources, expertise and legitimacy. (Miao, S., & Tan, H. (2025).
The theory of change is a crucial component in the examination of urban environments, societal attitudes, motivations, and various other data. Public parks are a vital part of urban regions, as they are available to the public for the majority of social events. Building on this concept needs a broad interaction of many stakeholders. Collaboration is the key to a full understanding of the best future condition of the land. It avoids too much uniformity, sharpens assumptions and encourages adaptive learning (Su & Shu, 2025). The theory of change offers a framework for using new skills with technologies and resident expertise to create a better natural landscape.

An innovative landscape plan may provide speedy access to precise information on human behavior in urban environments. Connecting open areas with a central network to create parks for public use. Encourage the use of public parks or Urban public parks provide people with the opportunity to interact with their natural surroundings. The urban Centre’s large green spaces continue to define a standard for good design, raising the quality of life and encouraging wellbeing. Indeed, it has been noted that in many nations residents are not incentivized to use existing public

parks. Therefore, it is necessary to provide a number of qualities to stimulate active use of public urban parks.

Traffic Analysis

Research of the traffic within Mehmood Ghaznavi Park in Gulshan, Karachi, reveals a lively urban environment with diverse vehicular movement. The study shows University Road as the main arterial road and significant effect on the traffic flow in different levels on a regular basis notably during peak hours. In addition, the presence of nearby commercial and residential establishments influences traffic patterns, thereby affecting accessibility and congestion in the region of the park. Park renovation projects must understand such traffic patterns to improve access roads, parking facilities and pedestrian safety measures. This is to make sure that the city's transport integrates smoothly with leisure spaces.

Encouraging Public Park Facility

According to the James Corner and many other ecologists, environmentalist have point out the propensity of environmental address to idealize nature (Press, 2018).

These are the following kinds of include:

a) Re-considering aesthetics
b) Accessibility and User-friendliness
c) Comfortability
d) Security and safety
e) Understanding user's needs
f) Social activities

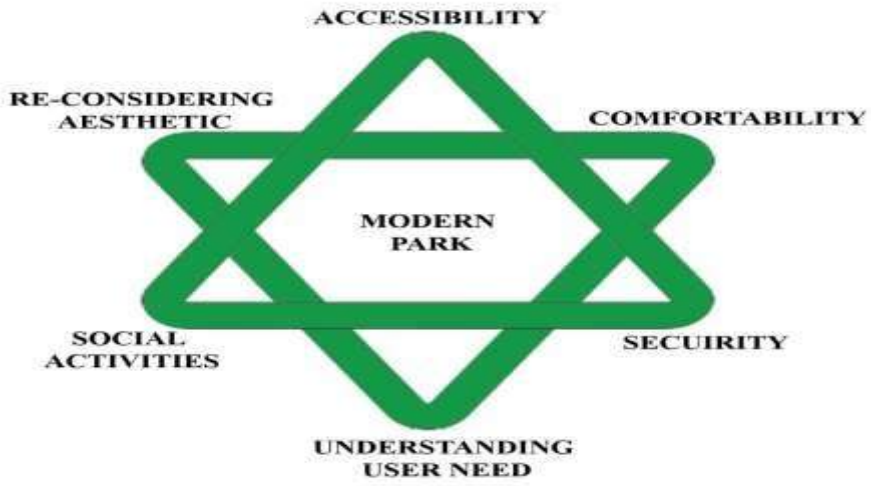

Figure 4. Conceptual Framework for a Modern and User Oriented Urban Park

The figure presents a conceptual framework in which a modern urban park is structured around six interrelated design considerations: accessibility, comfortability, security, understanding user needs, social activities, and reconsidering aesthetics. The interconnected graphic emphasizes that successful park revitalization depends on balancing functional, social, experiential and visual qualities rather than addressing each factor independently.

Re-Considering Aesthetics

Several components of the park currently exist and stand for a wealth of natural resources. Not only are they getting more inventive, but the new ecosystem is being protected by a fundamental aesthetic presupposition. A simple and understood schedule makes it easy to free up room for the kids to play. We risk disengaging from the big picture and our sense of duty. It is tempting to attempt to compensate by establishing norms and procedures for them, but as time goes on, their methods grow increasingly divorced from the impact they have.

The idea of aesthetic pleasure or beauty is viewed as existing recreational and shade and seating facilities the perfection of perception according to this rational definition of beauty (Gobster, P. H., Nassauer, J. I., Daniel, T. C., & Fry, G. (2007). The belief that aesthetic pleasure is derived from the satisfaction of logical completion has had a significant impact, primarily by perpetuating ideas about nature as the sole source of genuine beauty and the exclusivity of designing in harmony with nature.

Figure 5. Existing Recreational and Shaded Seating Facilities at Mehmood Ghaznavi, Park

Accessibility

Traffic research shows different vehicles' movement in and around Mehmood Ghaznavi Park in Gulshan, a significant city district of Karachi. According to the data, the University Road is a major arterial road and has a substantial impact on the traffic levels during the day, particularly during the rush hour. Access to the park is linked to traffic patterns in the surrounding residential neighborhoods and businesses. These traffic patterns are important to optimize access routes and

parking facilities and for the safety of pedestrians in park redesign initiatives. This will create a good connection between the urban mobility and the leisure spaces.

Comfortability/User-Friendliness

Towns should have public open spaces to rest and relax with nice views, such as a body of water and vegetation that change with the seasons. It is also possible to shade the seating area and seasonal trees.

Seating places with pleasant views (of water or greenery) should be available in public open urban areas so that people can unwind and relax. Covered pergolas or trees (both deciduous and coniferous) that are in bloom at certain times of year are required for seating areas. The following is a list of characteristics shared by deciduous trees: they are characterized by the fall and winter shedding of their leaves. Wherever there is a need for seasonal sunlight variety, such as in a playground or along a pathway, their thick summer foliage will supply an abundance of shade. Their ability to shade themselves from the sun and create cooler microclimates is a hallmark of deciduous trees. When the leaves fall off in the winter, they make way for more sunshine, which helps warm the air and illuminate the dark winter days. For climates that have hot summers and chilly winters, they are the most suitable for seasonally adapted comfort. They are ever-present sunblock's, especially in colder or windier climates, because they are coniferous trees. When it comes to parks and playgrounds, coniferous trees are well-known for the wind protection they offer, making them ideal for use as buffer zones or around the park's perimeter.

Also, trees make spaces easier to read and find your way around. They can be strategically placed with signage systems to serve as natural markers that lead people through expansive green areas, facilitating unplanned navigation (Oh & Jeong, 2007). Regular management of trees, such as pruning and health monitoring which is necessary to ensure safety and the continued provision of the visual and practical benefits they give (Grahn & Stigsdotter, 2010).

Security

Insecurity in large public spaces is one of the main reasons people may not use parks. Such restlessness can change an attractive green landscape into a neglected and underused place. Consequently, guaranteeing safety is crucial for the success of public parks or families. To mitigate crime, harassment, substance abuse, and other manifestations of violence, it is essential to eradicate dimly lit corners, vacant spaces, and concealed locations.

Understanding for User and Needs

Planners and managers should build public parks to meet the needs of all the people who utilize them. To achieve this discussion, it is vital to involve all stakeholders in the planning process, particularly when renewing existing parks or creating new public gardens. These kinds of participatory methods help planners learn more about what users want. This helps the park be

successful by making sure that people utilise it in a way that is good for the environment and keeps it open (Gehl, 2012; Whyte, 1980; Chiesura, 2004).

Social Activities

Social activities are a big part of getting people in the community to talk to each other. To get more people to attend the park and make their time there more enjoyable, it's important to offer a variety of social activities that meet the demands of all stakeholders. These activities could be musical performances, athletics, strolling, gymnastics, climbing, and more, as well as fun or educational programs for kids. Unique landmarks, public art, monuments, or a wide range of animal species in the urban park can also attract a wide range of people looking for new experiences. So, encouraging people to get involved is important for making the area lively and habitable all week long. It is important to understand and meet the different demands of user groups when choosing the best activities (Zachopoulou et al., 2004).

Modern Park

It is not easy to define the phrase "modern park" because new things are being made every day. So, the employment of current network technology has changed city life in a big way. Many studies have found that people are quite attached to their smartphones, tablets, and computers, which they use to do their work or talk to friends on social networking sites. Numerous studies demonstrate that people are increasingly drawn to public areas that provide digital amenities, such as complimentary Wi-Fi connections, which increase both leisure and connectedness (Anthopoulos, 2017; Stamenou & Asongu, 2021). This kind of information helps with planning based on facts, better design strategies, and putting together community events and social activities (Shen et al., 2020; Komninos et al., 2019). Modern and "smart" parks combine new technologies with conventional outdoor social and recreational activities to bring new life to existing urban green areas.

Conclusion

The study proves that the revitalization of Mehmood Ghaznavi Park requiring integrated landscape design approach that combines ecological, social, functional and aesthetic considerations. The findings indicate that accessibility, safety, comfort, recreation, vegetation and systematic maintenance are essential for improving the usability and long-term performance of the park. Contemporary landscape strategies, including improved green infrastructure, shaded seating, pedestrian-friendly circulation and user-oriented recreational facilities. That can enhance the environmental and social value of the existing public open space.

The study also highlights the importance of preserving the park's existing landscape character while introducing modern design techniques and materials that respond to current community needs. Effective coordination among K.M.C. and D.M.C. landscape professionals and local stakeholders. It is necessary to ensure coherent planning, implementation and long-term management. Overall, Mehmood Ghaznavi Park can serve as a model for sustainable urban park

revitalization in Karachi by integrating nature-based design, inclusive public use, contemporary landscape approaches and coordinated management.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the revitalization of Mehmood Ghaznavi Park should prioritize a comprehensive redesign and rehabilitation of existing landscape and hardscape elements while retaining important natural and visual characteristics of the site. Pedestrian accessibility should be improved through safe circulation routes, appropriate entrances, parking organization and stronger connections with surrounding residential and commercial areas. Additional trees, shaded seating, pergolas and climate-responsive vegetation should be introduced to improve thermal comfort and create attractive spaces for different age groups. Safety should be strengthened through adequate lighting, clear visibility, active public areas and the removal of concealed or poorly maintained spaces. Recreational facilities should be diversified to accommodate children, seniors, families and other user groups. While community participation should be incorporated into future planning and management decisions. Finally, K.M.C. and D.M.C. together with landscape architects, planners, community representatives and other relevant stakeholders. There should establish a coordinated maintenance and monitoring system and consider appropriate. Smart Park technologies to support efficient management, user engagement and the long-term sustainability of the park.

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