

0731-121: Principles of Urban Planning
Topic 1

Concept of Planning

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Let's start with an exercise



Listing the activities and challenges

Activities	Challenges
Time of picnic	Who are going to participate?
Location	Safety issues?
Transport Mode	Affordable?
Budget	
Duration of stay in picnic spot	
Arrangement of food	
Organization of activities on the spot	

Concept of Planning

Six questions involved in planning:

- What is planning?
- Why do we plan?
- How do we plan?
- To what extent can we plan?
- To what extent should we plan?
- How can we plan for others?



Concept of Planning

(i) What is Planning?

- Planning is a systematic approach to **control future**
- Planning is a process of **integrated decision making**

(ii) Why do we plan?

- We plan to make the **most efficient use of available resources** and achieve better result

Concept of Planning

(iii) How do we plan?

1. Define the problem to be solved
2. Formulate a **rational program** →
3. Implementation of the program
4. Monitoring and evaluation
5. Re-definition of the problem (Feedback)

- a) Identify goals and objectives
- b) Analyze the resource and constraint
- c) Identify alternative solutions
- d) Projection of the likely outcomes of the alternatives
- e) Comparison of alternatives
- f) Decision making
- g) Formulate detailed plan and budget

Concept of Planning

(iv) To what extent can we plan?

- With limited knowledge or control over situation, a planner can only **predict or forecast** based on available tools and techniques

(v) To what extent should we plan?

- In reality it is not possible to plan everything, rather a planner need to accommodate according to the **priority of need**.
- The **time frame of a plan** needs to be carefully determined, because both man-made and natural environment is changing rapidly.

Concept of Planning

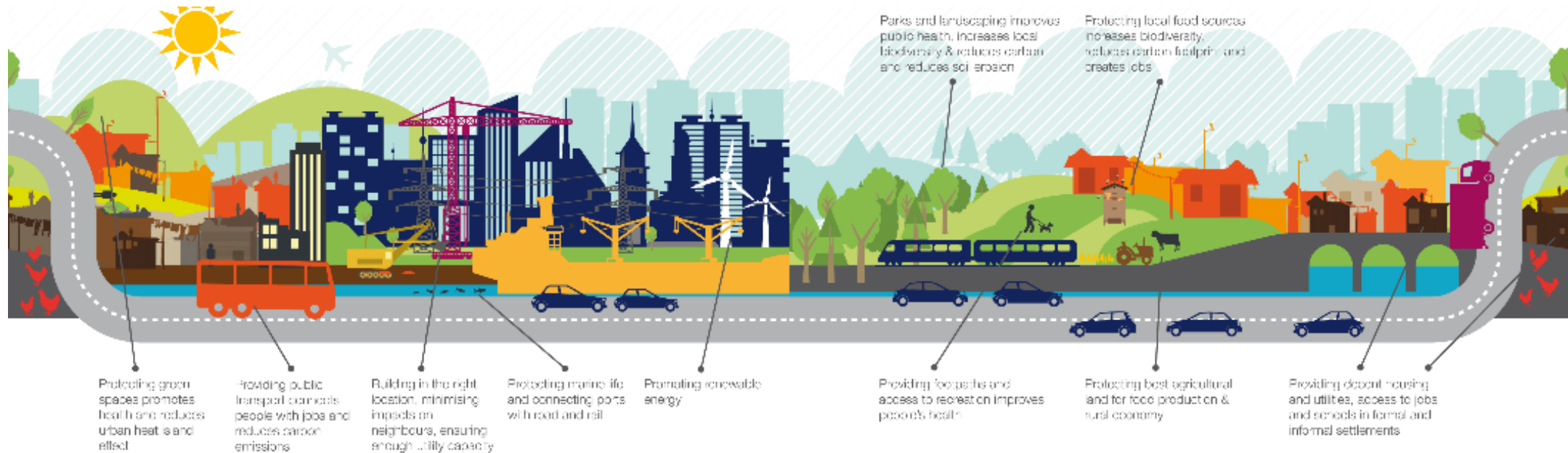
(vi) How can we plan for others?

- Planning requires a **participatory** and **democratic** decision making
- Planning is done to ensure **wellbeing of all**. Thus the process needs to evaluate the opinion of all participants and involved parties.

Characteristics of Planning

- Planning is **not purely individual activity**. It is done by individuals in order to **affect the action of groups/ organization/ government**.
- Planning is not present oriented. It is concerned with **future** actions.
- It involves a significant level of **uncertainty**
- Planning depicts a **desirable future**, and specifies the **means of achieving it**
- Planning is not just making plans; it must include the commitment and power to **execute the plan**

What Do Planners Do?

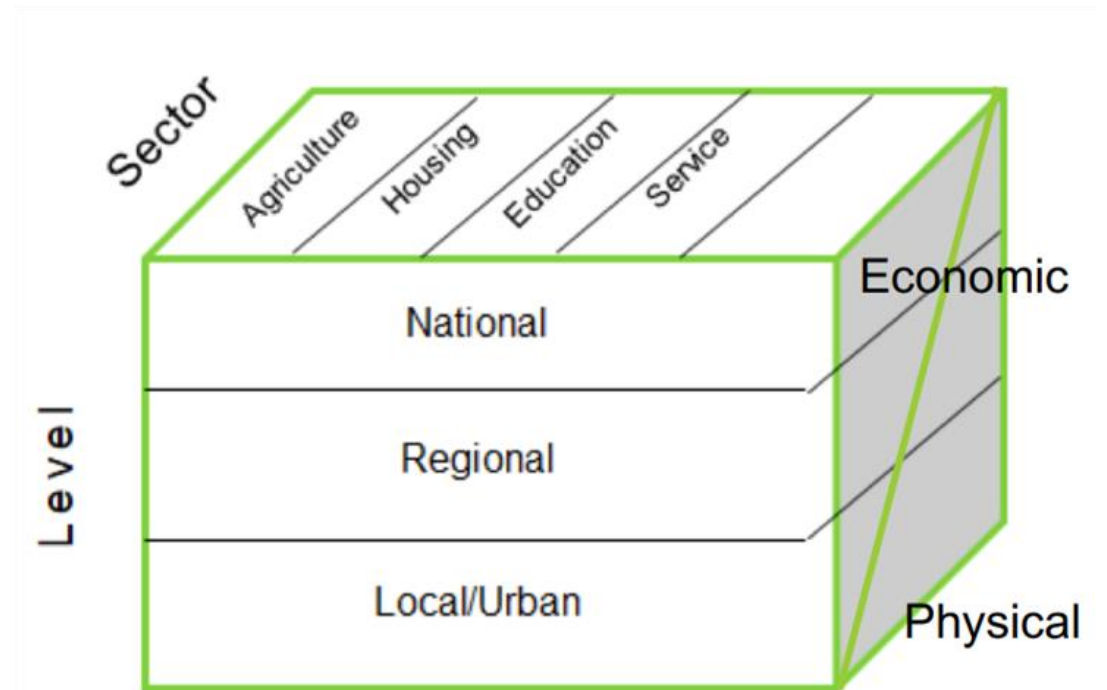


- Planners develop a plan through analysis of data and identification of goals of the community

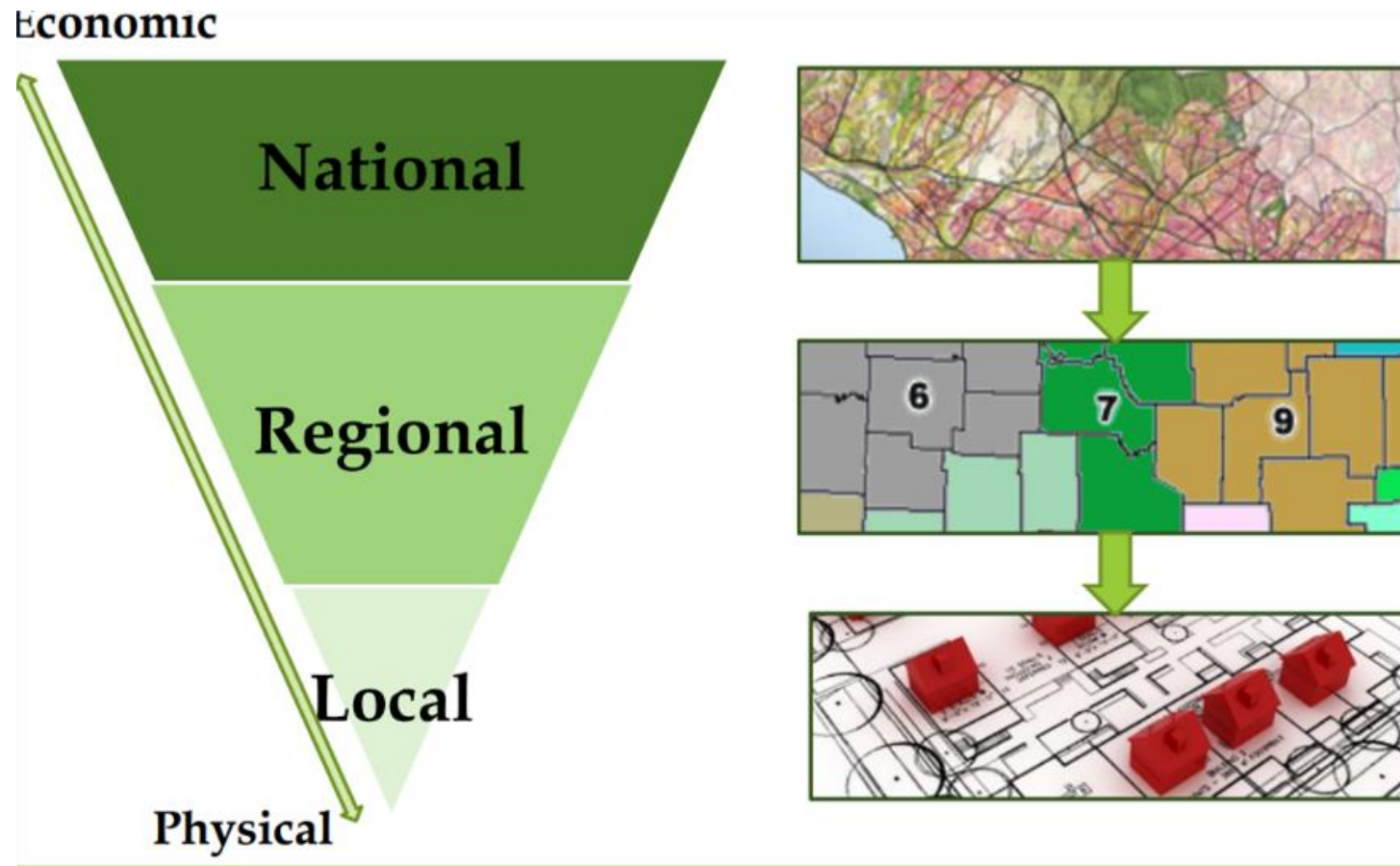
Dimensions of Development Planning

Two dimensions of development planning:

- **Aspatial** Planning (Also known as Sectoral/ Economic Planning)
- **Spatial** Planning



Levels of Planning



Levels of Planning

- The higher level plans (ex: national level) are mostly aspatial/ sectoral plans. In these plans, the whole **economy** is divided into **sectors and sub-sectors**
- Not every sector is important at every level. The national level encompasses everything
- The assumption for national-level planning is that – **the whole country is a single point in space**. Only **average values** are considered while preparing national-level plans.
- This is why it is necessary to subdivide the nation into several regions, local, urban, and rural areas.

Example of different levels of Plan

- **National Level Plan:** 5 year Plan, Perspective Plan 2021-2041 (Whole Bangladesh)
- **Regional Level Plan:** Payra-Kuakata Comprehensive Plan (7 upazilas of Barguna and Patuakhali)
- **Local Level Plan:** Detail Area Plan (Dhaka Metropolitan Area); Paurashava Master Plan

Objectives of Spatial Planning



Economic efficiency



Functionality



Resource conservation



Environmental sustainability



Social justice

Concept of Social Justice



In the first image, it is assumed that everyone will benefit from the same supports. They are being treated equally.



In the second image, individuals are given different supports to make it possible for them to have equal access to the game. They are being treated equitably.



In the third image, all three can see the game without any supports or accommodations because the cause of the inequity was addressed. The systemic barrier has been removed.

Inequality

Unequal access to opportunities



With apologies to Shel Silverstein from @lunchbreath

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Equity

Custom tools that identify and address inequality



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Equality?

Evenly distributed tools and assistance

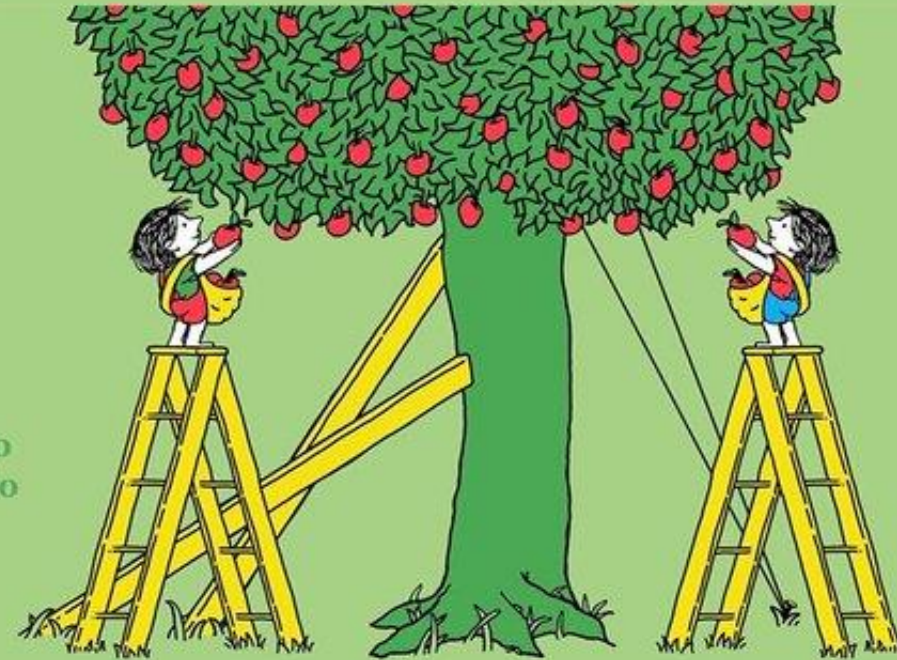


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Justice

Fixing the system to offer equal access to both tools and opportunities



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THANK YOU!!

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