

**0731-121: Principles of Urban Planning**  
**Topic 1**

# Concept of Planning

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Lets prepare a plan for a picnic....!



# Listing the activities and challenges

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
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

## (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

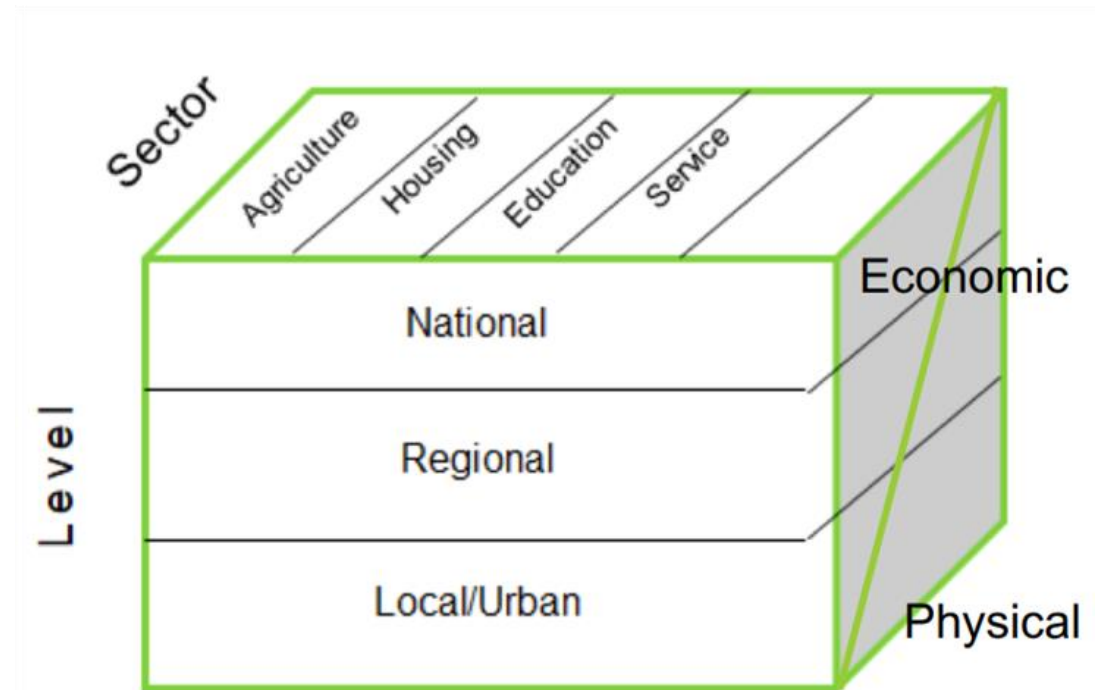
# Characteristics of Planning

- Planning is **not a purely individual activity**. It is done by individuals to **affect the actions of groups/organizations/governments**.
- 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**.
- In reality it is not possible to plan everything, rather a planner needs to accommodate according to the **priority of need**.

# Dimensions of Development Planning

Two dimensions of development planning:

- **Aspatial Planning:** Provide policies and strategies for the development of an area.
- **Spatial Planning:** Shows the distribution of different facilities in space through a map.

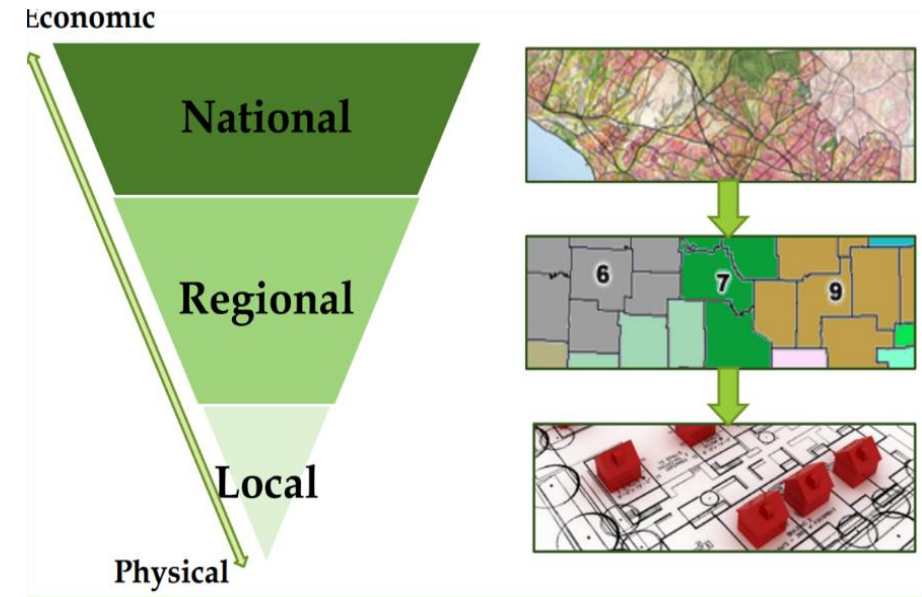


# Levels of Planning

Three levels of planning:

## National:

- It is the **highest level** of plan
- Prepared for the **whole country**
- Deals with national-level problems (such as unemployment)
- National-level problems are mostly **socio-economic**
- The whole country is considered as a **single point in space**. Only the **average value** is used to prepare this plan.
- Example: 5-year plan, Perspective Plan.



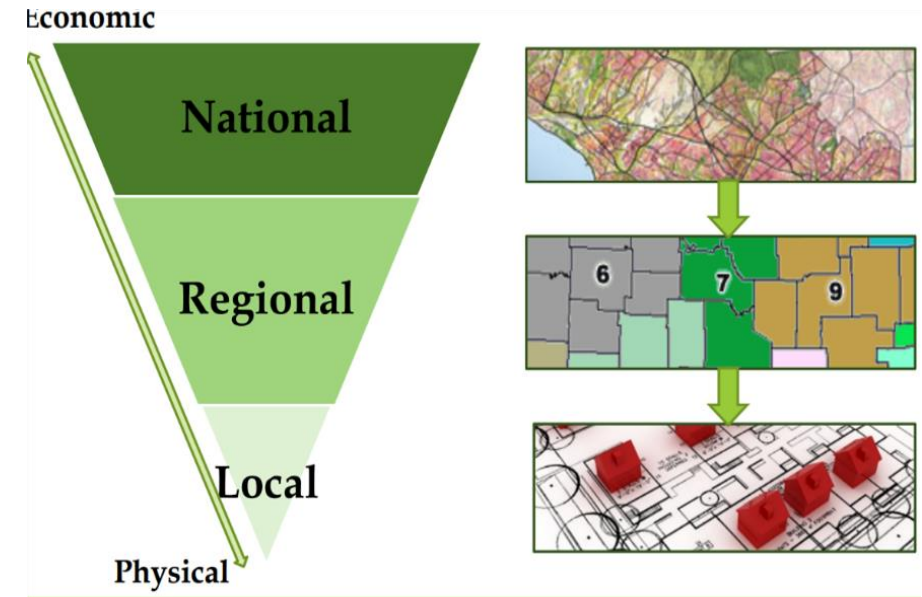


# Levels of Planning

Three levels of planning:

## Regional:

- It is an **intermediate** level of plan. Prepared for a particular region having similar characteristics, opportunities, or threats.
- A regional plan tries to overcome the **national-local gap**. A regional plan solves **both economic and physical** problems
- Example: Payra-Kuakata Comprehensive Regional Plan (prepared for 7 coastal upazilas of Patuakhali and Barguna).

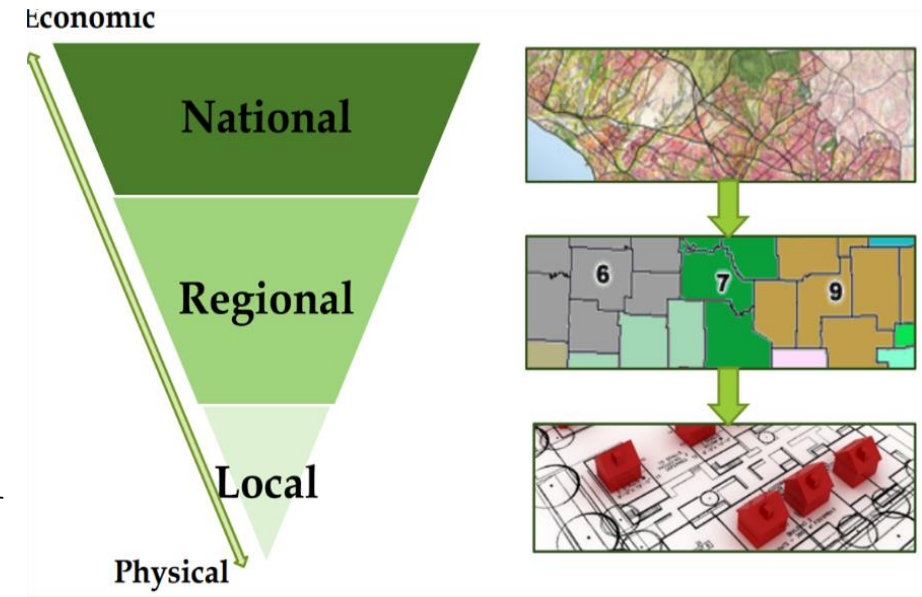


# Levels of Planning

Three levels of planning:

## Local:

- It is the **lowest level** of planning.
- It deals with local-level problems (ex: waterlogging).
- The problems are usually **physical**.
- Example: Detail Area Plan (DAP) of Dhaka Metropolitan Area, Paurashava Master Plan





**THANK YOU!!**

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