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**ARC108 TEST**

A. Identify and explain the step by step stages of planning processes

1. Identification and definition of problems

2. Defining the objectives

3. Studies and survey

4. Analysis of data and preparation of study maps

5. Fore-casting

6. Design

7. Fixation of priorities

8. Implementation

9. Review, evaluation and feedback

1. Identification and definition of problems:

Various problems with reference to the results obtained by studies and surveys and with reference to the objectives are identified

2. Defining the objectives:

Here the objectives of the planning are identified. The general objectives of any planning of urban area is

• to regulate growth

• to nullify the bad effects of past growth

• to improve the transportation facilities

• to optimize the resources utilization

• to balance population and economic activities

• to promote social integration among different categories

• to promote a convenient comfortable, beautiful and healthy environment.

3. Studies and survey:

The following studies and surveys are taken up for plan preparation. Identification of growth (physical, economical, social, cultural, institutional, administrative and political)

• Identification of trend and direction of growth

• Traffic survey

• Study on demography

• Climate

• Resources and other potentials

Certain surveys and studies have to be made directly where as for study of demography etc. the secondary sources of information have to be depended upon.

4. Analysis of data and preparation of study maps:

The data obtained is analyzed – observations and conclusions have to be derived out of the studies and surveys. The short-term objectives and long-term objectives are identified – various study maps, charts and graphs are prepared

5. Fore-casting:

Period of demographic projection is prescribed. Forecasting of about migration, employment, industrialization and other rapid urbanization possibilities are to be made.

6. Design:

This is an important aspect in the planning process. Need to relate existing pattern, interactions and trends is to be examined. Preparation of development plans, formulation of zones, alteration to the existing zoning regulations, widening of roads etc. are made in detail here. Alternatives are also made for effective and quick implementation of plan. The plan should also be able to cope with sudden and unexpected events. Possibility of changing from one strategy to another should be designed at the same time keeping in view its practicability and the total expenditure involved.

7. Fixation of priorities:

Since all the proposals cannot be taken up at one time due to financial and administrative difficulties, priorities should be fixed for taking up the implementation depending upon the importance and urgency.

8. Implementation:

Implementation is the most important stage where all the earlier efforts to prepare plan is to be put into practice to achieve the objectives. The authority, which takes up the implementation, is to fulfill all the required legal obligations in time – zoning regulations, land acquisition for road widening and for other purposes is taken-up.

9. Review, evaluation and feedback:

The work of implementation has to be monitored by taking – up periodical inspections and obtaining review reports. Feedback is essential periodically. The plan should be flexible for modifications depending upon the necessities.

B. Defined the meaning and scope of town planning.

Town planning is the art and science of ordering the use of land and siting of buildings and communication routes so as to secure the maximum practicable degree of economy, convenience, and beauty.