

Total Question:-100**Medium :-English****(No Negative Marks)****1. Planning History and Theory**

Ancient and Medieval Cities in India: Urbanization in the medieval period including a study of cities like Varanasi, Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa, Dholavira and Lothal; Chola dynasty sponsored famous towns like Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Kanchipuram and Madurai;

Mughal and Colonial Built Environment: Mughals and Vijayanagara Kingdoms built grand cities like Shahjahanabad in the north and Hampi — the capital of Vijayanagara Kingdom in the south; Mughal towns and cities; City and regional planning during the British Raj involving cantonments, model towns, capital towns like New Delhi; Regional planning efforts involving development of port cities such as Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, etc.; Construction of railways, and road networks; The Portuguese port towns of Cochin, Cannanore, Goa, Daman and Diu. Contributions of scholars like Sir Patrick Geddes to Indian planning; Governance and planning legislation during the British period include a study of improvement trusts, municipalities, etc.

Urban Theories: Concentric Zone Theory, Sector Theory, and Multiple Nuclei Theory with a focus on the contributions of Robert E. Park, Louis Wirth, etc.; Land Use and Land Value Theory of William Alonso; From the world city to the global city.

Theories of Planning: Rational Planning Model; Advocacy Planning Model; Political Economy Model; Equity Planning Model; Radical Planning model; Collaborative Planning Theory.

2. Planning Techniques

Scales and Preparation of Maps: Maps as a representation of reality, Elements of Maps; Graphical, linear and areal scales, Notations involving basic discipline of maps; Measurement of areas; Learning to prepare base maps; Contents of base maps at various scales; Choice of appropriate scales for

region and settlement level plans, town development plans, zonal development plans, layout plans.

Data for Planning and Socio-Economic Surveys: Data requirements for urban and regional planning; Sources of primary and secondary data; Quantitative and Qualitative methods of data collection, Validity and reliability of data, Questionnaire design, measurement scales and their applications, sampling techniques, types of socioeconomic surveys; Self-surveys, interviews, mailed questionnaires and observer participation, focus groups etc.

