



PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF REGIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BRAR	NQF LEVEL: 5
COURSE CODE: PTY510S	COURSE NAME: PLANNING THEORY
DATE: JUNE 2024	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully before answering.
3. Number the answers clearly and legibly.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1

All planning involves a sequential process which can be conceptualised into a number of stages.

- (a) Provide the sequence of stages. (6)
- (b) Briefly make a distinction between the following types of regional planning:
- i. Allocative and innovative planning (2)
 - ii. Indicative and imperative planning (2)

[10]

Question 2

Planning theory can be grouped into three intricately connected categories.

- (a) Name and describe the three categories of planning theory to illustrate the differences and relations among them. (12)
- (b) Briefly explain what is meant by the radical planning tradition. (4)

[16]

Question 3

Identify and briefly explain the three core values for understanding the inner meaning of development.

[6]

Question 4

Rostow's linear-stages of economic development model highlights the need for investment for take-off e.g. the importance of savings and investment in education.

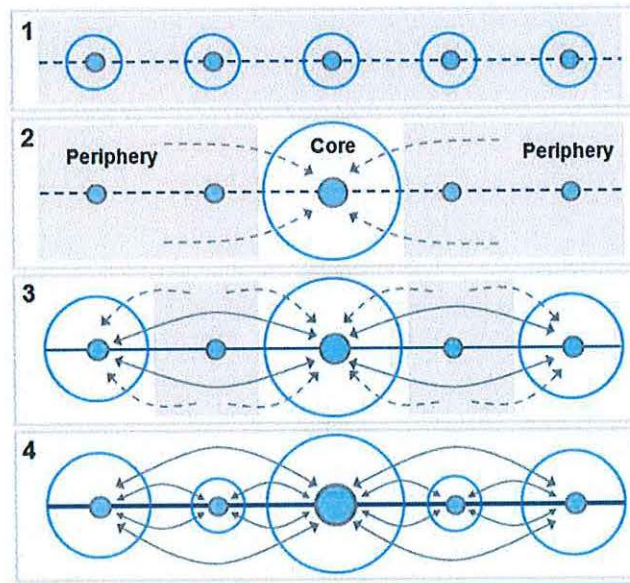
- (a) Briefly discuss limitations and criticism that this model receives. (6)
- (b) Provide eight characteristics of the Developmental State. (8)

[14]

Question 5

In 1966 John Friedmann developed the core-periphery four-stage model as a representation of the emergence of regional development.

- (a) Elaborate what is meant by spread effects. (3)
- (b) Friedmann proposed to divide the global economy into four main regions. Explain what you understand by a downward transition region. (4)
- (c) Identify and describe the following stages of development of regions shown in the figure below:



- i. Stage 1 (4)
- ii. Stage 3 (4)
- (d) The Growth Pole Theory has been valued as a policy tool in regional planning, even if it has its limitations. Explain the concepts of leading industries and propulsive firms. (6)

[21]

Question 6

Garner (1967) believes the assumption of order rests on six principles for most models of regional spatial structure.

- (a) Briefly explain the six principles. (6)
- (b) Explain the fundamental Central Place Theory concepts of threshold and range. (4)

- (c) Describe how August Lösch expanded on Walter Christaller's Central Place Theory. (4)

[14]

Question 7

- (a) Briefly explain four types of information required when compiling the manual scalogram. (4)
(b) Outline five potential uses of the scalogram in regional planning. (5)

[9]

Question 8

Briefly elaborate five benefits of Integrated Development Planning.

[10]

TOTAL = 100