SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, VIJAYAWADA

SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS (REGULAR) NOVEMBER - 2016

B.PLANNING - II YEAR III SEMESTER (CE) PLANNING TECHNIQUES (10210303)

Maximum Marks - 50

Time - 2.00 Hours

- a) Answer any Two questions out of 1to 4 questions.
- b) Question No.5 is compulsory and answer any four out of six sub-questions.
- c) Calculators are allowed.
- Q1. Explain the importance of population projections in urban (15M) planning? Based on the population given below, project the population of Town A in the Region IA for 2010 using the extrapolation population projection methods, share of Growth and Shift-Share?

Year	Region IA	Town A
1990	4987311	65238
2000	5109870	89678
2010	5409044	

- Q2. What is role of Location Quotient technique in economic (15M) base analysis? Explain the concept along with assumptions and limitations of this technique?
- Q3. Develop technology matrix (input-output table) based on the (15M) following information and find the necessary gross productions to provide final demand of 2350 tons of agricultural products, 4552 tons of steel, and 911 tons of coal
 - a) An output of 1 ton of agricultural products require an input of 0.1 ton of agricultural products, 0.2 ton of steel and 0.18 ton of coal.
 - b) An output of 1 ton of steel requires an input of 0.01 ton of agricultural products, 0.13 tons of steel and 0.18 tons of coal.
 - c) An output of 1 ton of coal requires an input of 0.01 ton of agricultural products, 0.2 tons of steel, and 0.05 ton of coal.

P.T.O

- Q4. Explain the importance and application of delineation (15M) technique in urban and regional planning? Discuss any two delineation methods in detail with components and formulas?
- Q5. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:

(4x5=20M)

- 1) What are the strengths and weaknesses of the cohort-component method?
- 2) Economic Base Multiplier and Assumption Method
- 3) Direct costs, indirect costs, direct benefits and indirect benefits
- 4) NPV, IRR, Present Value, Future Value and CAGR
- 5) Assumptions and method of parabolic population projection

