

## FAQ's

### 1. Discuss the role of Patrick Geddes in the field of town planning.

He is known for his innovative thinking in the fields of urban planning and sociology. He introduced the concept of "region" to architecture and planning and coined the term "conurbation". Geddes championed a mode of planning that sought to consider "primary human needs" in every intervention, engaging in "constructive and conservative surgery rather than the "heroic, all of a piece schemes" popular in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He continued to use and advocate for this approach throughout his career. In 1892, Patrick Geddes, a pioneering Scottish urban planner, sociologist, and ecologist, assumed management of the site, renamed it the "Outlook Tower," and organized it as a museum and urban study center demonstrating his philosophy of planning, which was based on comprehensive surveys of the site, city, and region. He installed a series of exhibits on progressively broader geographic themes as one ascended the tower — first the world on the ground floor, then Europe, the English-speaking countries, Scotland, and Edinburgh — with the camera obscura itself continuing to project a real-time image of the city at the very top.

The **sequence of planning** is to be:

- Regional survey
- Rural development
- Town planning
- City design

These are to be kept **constantly up to-date**.

### 2. Discuss the importance of neighbourhood unit.

The neighbourhood is the planning unit for a town. Evolved due to the advent of industrial revolution and degradation of the city environment caused due to high congestion, heavy traffic movement through the city, insecurity to school going children, distant location of shopping and recreation activities; To create a safely healthy physical environment in which children will have no traffic streets to cross on their way to school, schools which are within walking distance from home; an environment in which women may have an easy walk to a shopping centre where They may get the daily households goods; employed people may find convenient transportation to and from work.

Well-equipped playground is located near the house where children may play in safety with their friends for healthy development of their mind and spirit.

The principles of a neighbourhood unit:

- Unit of Urban Planning
- Street System
- Facilities
- Population
- Sector
- Size and Density
- Neighbourhood Walkways
- Protective Strips

### **3. Discuss the contribution of C.A.Doxiadis towards city planning.**

Doxiadis proposed ekistics as a science of human settlement and outlined its scope, aims, intellectual framework and relevance. A major incentive for the development of the science is the emergence of increasingly large and complex settlements, tending to regional conurbations and even to a worldwide city.

However, ekistics attempts to encompass all scales of human habitation and seeks to learn from the archaeological and historical record by looking not only at great cities, but, as much as possible, at the total settlement pattern.

The modern city should be a synthesis of the human scale and the mechanical scale. Smaller units, which can be planned on human dimensions, should be based on the human scale, while larger areas are based on the mechanical one.

The "City of the Future" project studies the largest scale of human settlements and is mainly concerned with the long-range future projections of urban development. It postulates a new era of dynamic balance to be reached in a century., "Ecumenopolis" (a worldwide urbanization pattern), following a "megapolitan era" with more and larger megapolises than the ones already emerging. The approach tends to synthesize a considerable number of partial aspects into a total picture on the basis of an ad hoc evolved methodology.

#### **4. What is Ekistics**

**Ekistics** concerns the science of human settlements, including regional, city, community planning and dwelling design. The study involves every kind of human settlement, with particular attention to geography, ecology, human psychology, anthropology, culture, politics, and occasionally aesthetics.

As a scientific mode of study, ekistics currently relies on statistics and description, organized in five **ekistic elements or principles**: nature, anthropos, society, shells, and networks. It is generally a more scientific field than urban planning, and has considerable overlap with some of the less restrained fields of architectural theory.

In application, conclusions are drawn aimed at achieving harmony between the inhabitants of a

settlement and their physical and socio-cultural environments.