

Planning

Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science: Introduced in 1974 as 'Planning and Design' to provide a focus on methodological urban issues, focusing again on the design and planning methods, built environment, planning and policy. cdc133d873 Numerous planning systems exist around the world. The form of planning largely diverges and co-evolves with societies and their governance systems. Every country, and states within those countries... cdc133d873 An important aspect of planning is its relationship to forecasting. Forecasting aims to predict what the future will look like, while planning imagines what the future could look like. cdc133d873 Socialist states based on the Soviet model have used central planning, although a minority, such as the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, adopted some degree of market socialism. Market abolitionist socialism replaces factor markets with direct calculation as the means to coordinate the activities of the various socially owned economic enterprises that make up the economy. More recent approaches to socialist planning and allocation have come from some economists and computer scientists proposing planning mechanisms based on advances in computer science and information technology. cdc133d873

Environment and Planning The journals are also of interest to the scholars of economics, sociology, political science, urban planning, architecture, ecology, anthropology and cultural studies. political science, urban planning, architecture, ecology, anthropology and cultural studies. They are interdisciplinary journals with a spatial focus of primary interest to human geographers and city planners. The five journals are: Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space: The Environment and Planning journals are five academic journals cdc133d873

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Strategic planning Strategy can be planned ("intended") or can be observed as a pattern of activity ("emergent") as the organization adapts to its environment or competes in the market. Often, strategic planning is long term and organizational action steps are established from two to five years in the future. "Strategy" has many definitions, but it generally involves setting major goals, determining actions to achieve these goals, setting a timeline, and mobilizing resources to execute the actions. Strategic planning or corporate planning is an activity undertaken by an organization through which it seeks to define its future direction and makes decisions Strategic planning or corporate planning is an activity undertaken by an organization through which it seeks to define its future direction and makes decisions such as resource allocation aimed at achieving its intended goals. A strategy describes how the

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ends (goals) will be achieved by the means (resources) in a given span of time cdc133d873

Planning Planning is based on foresight, the fundamental capacity for mental time travel. Some researchers regard the evolution of forethought - the capacity to think ahead - as a prime mover in human evolution. Planning is based on foresight, the fundamental capacity Planning is the process of thinking regarding the activities required to achieve a desired goal. Planning is the process of thinking regarding the activities required to achieve a desired goal cdc133d873

Strategy includes processes of formulation and implementation; strategic planning helps coordinate... cdc133d873 Areas outside of metropolitan areas may be served by a Rural Planning Organization (RPO... cdc133d873 Planned economies contrast with unplanned economies, specifically market economies, where autonomous firms operating in markets make decisions about production... cdc133d873

Spatial planning economic and community planning, as well as maritime spatial planning. Numerous planning systems exist around the world. Spatial planning is normally undertaken by state actors—at either the national, regional or local levels—but is sometimes undertaken by private sector actors as well. In achieving set policy aims, it usually tries to balance the competing demands upon land as a resource, mediating between the demands of the state, market, and local community. The form of planning largely diverges Spatial planning is the management of space and resources through the creation and implementation of a plan restricting how space can be used and developed cdc133d873

Urban planning answers questions about how people will live, work, and play in a given area and thus, guides orderly development in... cdc133d873

Urban planning Over time, urban planning has adopted a focus on the social and environmental "bottom lines" that focus on using planning as a tool to improve the health and well-being of people and maintain sustainability standards. The primary concern was the public welfare, which included considerations of efficiency, sanitation, protection and use of the environment, as well as taking account of effects of the master plans on the social and economic activities. Urban planning (also called city planning or town planning in some contexts) is the process of developing and designing plans for land use and the built Urban planning (also called city planning or town planning in some contexts) is the process of developing and designing plans for land use and the built environment, including air, water, and the infrastructure passing into and out of urban areas, such as transportation, communications, and distribution networks, and their accessibility. In the mid-20th century, urban planning experts such as Jane Jacobs called on urban planners to take resident experiences and needs more into consideration. Traditionally, urban planning followed a top-down approach in master planning the

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physical layout of human settlements cdc133d873

Planning is a fundamental property of intelligent behavior. It involves the use of logic and imagination to visualize not only a desired result, but the steps necessary to achieve that result. cdc133d873 Environment and Planning D: Society and Space: Launched as Society and Space in 1979 and joined the Environment and Planning series in 1983. Initially devoted to human... cdc133d873 "Family planning" is sometimes used as a synonym or euphemism for access to and the use of contraception. However, it often involves methods and practices in addition to contraception. Additionally, many might wish to use contraception but are not necessarily planning a family. "Family planning" has become a catch-all phrase for much of the work undertaken in this realm... cdc133d873 Transportation planning is also commonly referred to as transport planning internationally, and is involved with the evaluation, assessment, design, and siting of transport facilities (generally streets, highways, bike lanes, and public transport lines). cdc133d873 forms a core part of many professional occupations, particularly in fields such as management and business. Once people have developed a plan, they can measure and assess progress, efficiency and effectiveness. As circumstances change, plans may need to be modified or even abandoned. cdc133d873 == Psychology... == cdc133d873 Discrete professional disciplines which involve spatial planning include land use, urban, regional, transport and environmental planning. Other related areas are also important, including economic and community planning, as well as maritime spatial planning. cdc133d873

Planned economy The level of centralization or decentralization in decision-making and participation depends on the specific type of planning mechanism employed. depends on the specific type of planning mechanism employed. A planned economy may use centralized, decentralized, participatory or Soviet-type forms of economic planning. Socialist states based on the Soviet model have used central planning, although a minority, such A planned economy is a type of economic system where investment, production and the allocation of capital goods takes place according to economy-wide economic plans and production plans cdc133d873

Transportation planning Transportation planning is the process of defining future policies, goals, investments, and spatial planning designs to prepare for future needs to move Transportation planning is the process of defining future policies, goals, investments, and spatial planning designs to prepare for future needs to move people and goods to destinations. Transportation planners apply a multi-modal and/or comprehensive approach to analyzing the wide range of alternatives and impacts on the transportation system to influence beneficial outcomes. As practiced today, it is a collaborative process that incorporates the input of many stakeholders including various government agencies, the public and private businesses cdc133d873

Other aspects of family planning—aside from contraception—include sex education pre-conception counseling and management, and infertility management. Family planning, as defined by the United Nations and the World Health Organization, encompasses services

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leading up to conception. Abortion is another form of family planning. cdc133d873

Metropolitan planning organization Statewide and metropolitan transportation planning processes are governed by federal law. Federal funding for transportation projects and programs are channeled through this planning process. Transparency A metropolitan planning organization (MPO) is a federally mandated and federally funded transportation policy-making organization in the United States that is made up of representatives from local government and governmental transportation authorities. Congress created MPOs in order to ensure that existing and future expenditures of governmental funds for transportation projects and programs are based on a continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive ("3-C") planning process. As of 2015, there are 408 MPOs in the United States. Statewide and metropolitan transportation planning processes are governed by federal law. cooperative, and comprehensive ("3-C") planning process. Transparency through public access to participation in the planning process and electronic publication of plans now is required by federal law. MPOs were introduced by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1962, which required the formation of an MPO for any urbanized area (UZA) with a population greater than 50,000. They were created to ensure regional cooperation in transportation planning cdc133d873

== Models and sustainability == cdc133d873 Planning according to established principles - most notably since the early-20th century - cdc133d873 In light of the popularity of the concept of planning, some adherents of the idea advocate planning for unplannable eventualities. cdc133d873

Local planning authority They exist in the United Kingdom and India. A local planning authority (LPA) is the local government body that is empowered by law to exercise urban planning functions for a particular area. They A local planning authority (LPA) is the local government body that is empowered by law to exercise urban planning functions for a particular area cdc133d873

Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space: The original Environment and Planning journal, launched in 1969. It focuses on urban and regional issues. cdc133d873 Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space: Established in 1983 as 'Government and Policy'. Beginning in 2017, the focus changed to critical and interdisciplinary research on the 'spatialization of politics and the politicization of spatial relations'. cdc133d873

Family planning Other aspects of family planning—aside Family planning is the consideration of the number of children a person wishes to have, including the choice to have no children, and the age at which they wish to have them. If sexually active, family planning may involve the use of condoms, contraception and other techniques to control the timing of reproduction. Factors that may influence family planning decisions can range from simply not wanting children, health factors, relationship status, career

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considerations, or financial circumstances. planning may involve the use of condoms, contraception and other techniques to control the timing of reproduction cdc133d873

== United Kingdom == cdc133d873 The senior leadership of an organization is generally tasked with determining strategy. It is executed by strategic planners or strategists, who involve many parties and research sources in their analysis of the organization and its relationship to the environment in which it competes. cdc133d873 In so doing, three different mechanisms—of involving stakeholders, integrating sectoral policies and promoting development projects—mark the three schools of transformative strategy formulation, innovation action and performance in spatial planning. cdc133d873

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