

Sub : **PLAN 413** (Urban Management and Governance)

Full Marks : 210

Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

USE SEPARATE SCRIPTS FOR EACH SECTION

**SECTION – A**There are **FOUR** questions in this section. Answer any **THREE**.

1. (a) Assess the key challenges of collaborative urban governance with appropriate examples. (15)  
(b) Appraise the elements of good governance with necessary examples. (20)
2. (a) Critically analyze the transition from closed to collaborative governance with relevant examples. (15)  
(b) Propose some governance measures of solid waste management in Dhaka city considering its service characteristics and common governance constraints. (20)
3. (a) Differentiate among government, governance and management with appropriate examples. (15)  
(b) Assess the managerial and corporatist urban governance model for service delivery of municipalities and city corporations in Bangladesh. (20)
4. (a) "Cities have diverse institutions with diverse governance models" – justify the statement with relevant examples. (15)  
(b) Synthesize the factors of political economy and governance dynamics for various urban service delivery with relevant examples. (20)

**SECTION – B**There are **FOUR** questions in this section. Answer any **THREE**.

Abbreviation and terms have their usual meanings.

5. (a) Examine the challenges the urban managers in developing countries are facing with relevant example. (16)  
(b) The scope of urban management covers five fundamental aspects of urban life, appraise the aspects with examples where urban planners can contribute. (9)  
(c) A livable city can be judged from four different perspectives. Name those and judge the different parameters from security environment perspective. (2+8)

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6. (a) Categorize the different tools of intervention used by the urban managers with relevant examples. (10)
- (b) Compare and contrast the different types of administrative decentralization. (10)
- (c) "Though eviction is a gross violation of human rights, it is widely practiced all over the world" – identify the causes those encourage eviction. (15)
7. (a) Appraise the different forms of inter-government transfer with example. (15)
- (b) Recommend the tools, the urban manager could employ to affect land price with example. (12)
- (c) Popular perception is "growth of cities is not good for society" but it may not be true – prove it by showing arguments from both pro-growth and anti-growth argument. (8)
8. (a) Analyse the role of political actors in developing an urban service. (10)
- (b) Evaluate 'Urban Growth Boundary' as a tool for growth management and control by stating its principle and comparative advantages and disadvantages. (8)
- (c) Assess the intersecting interest on land by different groups of right holders of land with example. (8)
- (d) Prove that private sector plays an important role in urban financial management. (9)
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L-4/T-2/URP

18/05/2024  
Date: 03/04/2024

BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, DHAKA

L-4/T-2 B. Sc. Engineering Examinations 2022-2023

Sub: **PLAN 415** (Planning of Utility and Municipal Services)

Full Marks: 210

Time: 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

USE SEPARATE SCRIPTS FOR EACH SECTION

**SECTION – A**

There are **FOUR** questions in this section. Answer any **THREE**.

1. (a) Consider the operation of the water supply system and explain the major steps in its planning. (20)  
(b) How do you conceive the challenges of planning utility services for unforeseen events? Propose steps for overcoming the challenges. (15)
2. (a) Discuss the role of asset management in the operation of utility services. (15)  
(b) Considering any utility service on Bangladesh, propose how you would incorporate asset management in its operation. (20)
3. (a) Synthesize your opinion on Bangladesh's electricity system from sustainability perspectives. (20)  
(b) Discuss the positive impacts of Payra Thermal Power Plant. (15)
4. (a) Taking a critical perspective, explain the reasons for waterlogging in Dhaka and how it impacts the city residents' lives. (20)  
(b) Propose steps for mitigating the waterlogging problem in Dhaka. (15)

**SECTION – B**

There are **FOUR** questions in this section. Answer any **THREE**.

5. (a) Design a city development strategy for municipal planning and infrastructure. (5)  
(b) Appraise the development strategy mainstreams into municipal governance system. (5)  
(c) As urbanization accelerates, cities face numerous challenges related to human health, environmental degradation and ecological sustainability. In response to these challenges the adoption of nature based solutions (NbS) and the establishment of green and blue infrastructure (GBI) are gaining prominence. Construct the arguments for this statement with an example. (10)

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- (d) Villages can be transformed into rural township- a philosophy of My village – My Town. How growth center can play an important role to translate this philosophy into reality? Uncover the challenges and opportunities behind this philosophy. (15)
6. (a) Draw a diagram of Environmental sanitation. What are the key features of gender sensitive toilets? (5+5)
- (b) Analyze sanitation value chain in terms of safely managed sanitation. (10)
- (c) Investigate citywide inclusive sanitation (CWB) as a tool to meet the sanitation problem in Dhaka City. (15)
7. (a) Examine the importance of solid waste management for urban planner. Write down the working principles of solid waste management. (5+5)
- (b) Illustrate the essential parameters to consider before planning waste to Energy Project? Discover the possibility of waste to Energy in Bangladesh. (5+5)
- (c) Circular economy and Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) are the financial and regulatory measures to control plastic pollution. Government of Bangladesh sets some strategies and targets in production, consumption, management and regeneration to control Plastic pollution. Organize the possibilities and challenges to implement EPR in Bangladesh. (15)
8. (a) Prepare the utilities and municipal services required in public parks and playgrounds. (10)
- (b) Explain how those utilities and services could be maintained. (10)
- (c) Make a management and financial model to sustain the operation and maintenance of the public parks and playgrounds. (15)
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BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, DHAKA

L-4/T-2 B. Urp. Examinations 2021-2022

Sub : **PLAN 471** (Natural Hazards and Disaster Management)

Full Marks : 210

Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

USE SEPARATE SCRIPTS FOR EACH SECTION

**SECTION – A**There are **FOUR** questions in this section. Answer any **THREE** questions.

1. (a) "Hazards are prevented from turning into disasters using the risk equation." Interpret the statement. (15)
- (b) Analyze the benefits of non-structural measures for flood risk reduction in comparison to structural measures. Give necessary examples. (20)
2. (a) Apply the Disaster Pressure Release (PAR) Model to demonstrate the earthquake scenario in Dhaka city. (22)
- (b) "The Climate Check Tool (CCT) allows us to check climate-related risks in the development process." Interpret the statement with examples. (13)
3. (a) Examine the causes of aggravated urban flooding in Dhaka. (12)
- (b) Examine the role of Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning (RSLUP) in disaster risk reduction. Give examples in the context of Bangladesh. (18)
- (c) Explain the concept of "critical facilities." (5)
4. (a) Briefly discuss the stages of the community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) process. (15)
- (b) Prepare a table to show the different socio-economic impacts of climate change in Bangladesh and possible response measures. Interpret the response measures. (8+12=20)

**SECTION - B**There are **FOUR** questions in this section. Answer any **THREE** questions.

5. (a) "Intensity of tropical storm is controlled by three major factors"-Appraise the statement considering the context of Bangladesh. (10)
- (b) Illustrate the stages of multiple hazard assessment for an urban area. (15)
- (c) Critically explain the purpose of standing orders on disaster (SoD) in a disaster management framework. (10)

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6. (a) Compare the preventive measures and control measures for riverbank erosion management. (12)
- (b) Demonstrate the factors that should be considered in earthquake vulnerability assessment. (13)
- (c) Differentiate the activities of sub-national disaster management committees of Bangladesh. (10)
7. (a) "In tornado shelter development, duration of tornado and local climatic condition should be emphasized" – verify the statement considering the context of Bangladesh. (15)
- (b) Interpret the process of comprehensive risk profiling of an area. (10)
- (c) "Addressing climate change and contingency planning at local level are two best disaster management practices of Bangladesh"- appraise the statement. (10)
8. (a) Differentiate between the magnitude and intensity scales of earthquake. (10)
- (b) Demonstrate the importance of risk assessment in post-disaster phase of disaster management cycle. (10)
- (c) Analyze the challenges associated with the disaster management framework of Bangladesh. (15)
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