PART- A
Write short notes on the following (200 words in each):

1. Long-Term Plan
Ans : Long term plan is Exercise aimed at formulating a long-term plan, to meet future needs estimated usually by extrapolation of present or known needs. It begins with the current status and charts out a path to the projected status, and generally includes short-term (operational or tactical plans) for achieving interim goals.

2. Gender Stereotypes
Ans : Gender stereotypes are preconceived ideas whereby females and males are arbitrarily assigned characteristics and roles determined and limited by their gender. Gender stereotyping can limit the development of the natural talents and abilities of girls and boys, women and men, as well as their educational and professional experiences and life opportunities in general. Stereotypes about women both result from, and are the cause of, deeply engrained attitudes, values, norms and prejudices against women. They are used to justify and maintain the historical relations of power over women as well as sexist attitudes that hold back the advancement of women.

3. Women’s Representation in the Planning Profession
Ans : Several professional planning organizations are concerning about the need to equalize the representation of men and women in the planning profession. It cannot be assumed that women planners represent the interests of women in general; a broader gender balance is an important determinant for creating gender equity and improving inclusivity within the profession. In March 2008, data for the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI), which is based in London, showed that women make up a third (31.4%) of its 21,213 members in the planning profession.
In South Africa, the numbers of women in the planning profession have been rising between 1994 and 2004 and their representation increased from 28% to 34%.
The UK and North American data seem to indicate that a proportion of female planning students do not continue to register with the Institute after graduation or they leave the profession. Data shows that while the number of female planning students and female planners has increased steadily, the number of the former have far outstripped the latter. It seems that women planning graduates have left the profession for three main reasons: changing fields; lack of employment opportunities, or becoming stay-at-home mothers.
In Australia, the professional planning body, the Planning Institute of Australia, has been proactive in identifying these trends. It has proposed recommendations that will positively impact on the number of women in planning practice and improve their workplace experience. Now all the countries in the world are motivating the participation of women in the planning field for creating balance and equity in society. Thus, this will lead to the gender mainstreaming process, which ensures that women and men have equal access and control over resources, equal access to development benefits and decision-making at all stages of the development process of projects, programmes and policies.

4. Affirmative Action
Ans : Affirmative action is a policy in which an individual's color, race, sex, religion or national origin are taken into account to increase opportunities provided to an underrepresented part of society. Businesses and government entities implement affirmative action programs to increase the number of people from certain groups within companies, institutions and other areas of society. The policy focuses on demographics who have historically had low representation in positions of leadership, professional roles, and academics. It is often considered a means of countering historical discrimination against particular groups.
Efforts to stimulate such change can take the form of assistance to increase the opportunities available to underrepresented groups. This can include grants, scholarships, and other financial support earmarked to help those segments of the population gain access to higher education. Hiring practices may be structured to require the inclusion of diverse candidates for job openings.
Government agencies might mandate that companies and institutions populate their ranks with a minimum percentage of qualified professionals from varying ethnicities, genders, and cultures. Failure to meet such requirements could disqualify institutions from receiving government funding or being able to compete for public contracts.
In recent years, campaigns to make organizations and institutions more inclusive have seen a push for greater gender diversity along with more access to opportunities for people with disabilities and covered veterans.
The implementation and continued practice of affirmative action policies have drawn strong support as well as staunch criticism. Proponents of affirmative action may say the effort must continue because of the low percentages of diversity in positions of authority, representation in the media, and limited acknowledgment of the achievements of underrepresented groups.

PART- B
Answer any two of the questions given below in 1000 words each.

1. What are the major steps in Planning? Explain in detail.