

**[PRC BOARD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
RESOLUTION NO. 04, S. 1994, September 02,
1994]**

**SYLLABI FOR SUBJECTS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
LICENSURE EXAMINATION**

WHEREAS, Section 12, Art. III of P.D. 1308: the "Law Regulating Environmental Planning Profession in the Philippines", requires examination for registration of qualified applicants for the practice of environmental planning;

WHEREAS, Section 15 of the same law provides the various subjects to be covered in the licensure examination;

WHEREAS, the Professional Regulation Commission has issued policies and directives on licensure examinations: (1) Memorandum Circular No. 8, Series of 1992, (2) Res. No. 265, Series of 1993, and (3) Memorandum Circular No. 93-03, Series of 1993 and (4) Memorandum Circular No. 93-04, Series of 1993, all of which provide for the adoption of a syllabus for every subject in the licensure examinations;

WHEREAS, every adopted syllabus which contains the various concepts, principles, and application thereof shall be the basis for the examination questions that will be inputted into the test questions bank; and

WHEREAS, after consultation with the Council of Deans and Heads of Environmental Planning Schools of the Philippines and the Philippine Institute of Environmental Planning, the Board of Environmental Planning formulated a set of syllabi for the various examination subjects in environmental planning,

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to its quasi-legislative (rule-making) power under Sec. 8, Art. II of P.D. 1308, the Board hereby RESOLVED, as it now so RESOLVES, to adopt the syllabi of the subjects in the Environmental Planning Licensure Examination (Annex A).

FURTHER, RESOLVED that this Resolution, upon its approval by the Commission, shall be effective after fifteen (15) days following its publication in the Official Gazette or any newspaper of general circulation, whichever is earlier.

FINALLY, RESOLVED, that this resolution be disseminated to all recognized schools offering the course of environmental planning and other concerned entities.

Adopted: 2 Sept. 1994

(SGD.) SERAFIN G. AQUINO, JR.
Chairman

(SGD.) CESAR H. CONCIO (SGD.) LUIS T. TUNGPALAN

Member

Member

Approved:

(SGD.) HERMOGENES P. POBRE
Commissioner

(SGD.) MARIANO A.
MENDIETA
Member

(SGD.) ARMANDO C.
PASCUAL
Member

ANNEX "A"

Licensure Examination for Environmental Planners

<i>Subject:</i>	Physical	Planning	Aspects
.....		25%	

Introduction: Physical planning shall mean the rational use of land for development purposes. This is a field of concern for Environmental Planners to promote new approaches, schemes, and emerging concepts of land development. The subject is the foundation and building block of the related subjects which will elicit the understanding and respect of the natural endowments and realities of the physical environment.

Syllabus: Physical planning includes the study of inter-relationships of many factors affecting the land and planning area, such as:

1. Land Use Planning as a strategy for growth and development of a particular area, whether it be a country, a region, a metropolis, a province, a town, a district or other political delineation of land areas, or naturally defined boundaries like watershed, riverbasin, etc.
2. Proper allocation of land areas for future development needs, in the context of universally accepted planning principle as well as explicitly stated policies set forth in various legislations to promote national growth and development.
3. Maintenance of ecological balance between forest and non-forest use, failure of which may lead to catastrophic consequences in the light of present day explosive urbanization.
4. Preservation/conservation of unique or special natural features such as wildlife sanctuaries, virgin forests, inland bodies of water, including but not limited to archeological areas, battle memorials and other areas with historical significance.
5. Protection/conservation and efficient management of identified environmentally critical areas such as coastal reefs and shore lines and such other areas covered by special laws, as well as other lands which are economically viable for food production such as prime agricultural lands and other lands devoted to permanent crops or croplands.
6. Urban land use planning which is basically concerned with the location, intensity, and amount of land development required for the various space using functions for human settlements. It deals with the requirements for the different urban land uses such as residential, commercial, industrial,

institutional, recreational, cultural, and other forms of activities found in urban areas.

7. Application of comparable alternatives and innovative approaches to planning specially to peculiar situations and integration of the multi-sectoral variable that will influence the formulation of the plan.
8. Physical infrastructure development to support and complement the ever increasing demand for urbanization and modernization.

II.	<i>Subject:</i>	Social	Planning	Aspects
.....			20%	

Introduction: **Social Planning** refers to those activities concerned with planning, development, and management of social services/facilities required by specific population groups/community, town, city, province, region or nation.

Syllabus: Social Planning includes the study of seven subsectors with specific concerns as follows:

1. **Demography** comprises the study of population, factors of population growth and trend; age and sex groups, dependency ratio, labor force, and income, among others.

Adequate data base on population and its characteristics serve as basis for computation of current and future requirements of a specific population group.

2. **Education** comprises the study of the literacy ratio of a study area's adult population which is one social indicator to gauge the area's level of development. Important concerns include a study of school-going age population vis-a-vis actual gross enrollment at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels, determination of drop-out rates and their causes as well as the proportion of population with college degrees. These shall be related to existing standards for required educational facilities towards proper teachers-pupil ration as basis for proposing projects aimed at achieving the national policy of providing a minimum of elementary and secondary education for all and ensuring an educated manpower pool.

3. **Housing** as a basic need compromises the study of the characteristics of available housing and related basic services that cater to the population. This includes an assessment of the nature of the housing problems particularly those that pertain to the adequacy of present housing and the provision of basic utilities such as water, power and the like, where housing problems exist and the number of families affected. This sector also includes an estimate of housing needs to meet present and future requirements; an assessment of the affordability levels of the various income groups and matching these with possible alternative housing options. Included in the study is an assessment of the availability of resource requirements (land, building materials, infrastructure and finance) to ensure implementation of suitable housing options for target beneficiaries.

4. **Health Services** which constitutes another important social indicator, is focused on determining the life expectancy of the population. A higher life expectancy indicates a higher level of development. On the other hand, high infant mortality and morbidity rates imply poor health situation in an area. In this regard, a study of current health facilities and services vis-a-vis required standards would provide a basic assessment of current and projected requirements of the population. The