PRIA

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Appreciation Programme

Participatory Urban Planning:
Making Cities Inclusive of Urban Poor

Module – I

Participatory Urban Planning: Making Cities Inclusive of Urban Poor

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OVERVIEW

In this module the fundamentals and definitions of Urban Planning, especially in the context of India, have been discussed at length. Urban Planning needs lot of thinking and there are several criteria associated with the process of planning. Hence this Module deals with the fundamental requirements, definitions and criteria related to Urban Planning. For the clarity of concepts this Module has been divided into three units:

Unit One gives a description of Urban Planning in the Global perspective. In this Unit criterion of urban areas adopted by various countries has been explained in detail.

Unit Two describes various definitions of Urban Planning and its objectives, and

Unit Three talks about the Urban Planning in India at the National, State and Local or Regional level.

This Module provides the fundamentals of Urban Planning in a very comprehensive way.

PRE-REQUISITE

Learners need to have:

- Basic understanding of the population composition of urban areas,

- Basic information about the needs of the urban areas,

- Some knowledge of the administrative structure of urban areas

INTRODUCTION

In this Module we will study the importance of Urban Planning and its distinctive features, in detail. Every place inhabited by human groups is based on some sort of planning. The planning includes location of various buildings as per their types and services they provide. The terms town/ city planning are used synonymously with the Urban Planning. The cities are further divided as per the population they hold, hence the larger the city, more intricate the need for planning it.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This Module is envisaged with the objective that at the end of the Module the learners will:

- Understand the criteria and need of Urban Planning

- Know the importance of Urban Planning in the Indian context

UNIT 1: WHAT IS URBAN?

More than half the population of the world is now urban and the numbers are increasing at a swift pace. Here, it becomes important to know how a population is classified as being 'urban', as opposed to being rural or tribal or any other type. The simplest definition of an urban population is that of a population residing in towns and cities. But, which places qualify as a towns or cities?

The concrete technical aspects defining 'urban' are:

- population size

- population density

- economic base

- presence of a municipal body

There must be a minimum number of people residing in the place for it to be called urban; these people must be concentrated in a particular area and not scattered; there should be a minimum number of people in one unit area of land; they should be engaged

> **NOTE BANK:**
>
> In India, the Census defines an urban area as one with:
>
> - Population more than 5000
> - Population density over 400 persons per sq.km
> - 75% of the male population engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

in economic activities other than primary ones such as agriculture or animal rearing

etc. and; there must be a municipality or town committee or a planning and governing body to take care of the services and planning of that place.

There is no common minimum number that can be put against these aspects, as no numbers are universally applicable all over the world. All countries have their own specifications for each of these aspects and they vary considerably as seen in Table 1. Thus, for some countries, 400 people can constitute an urban area whereas for others, the minimum number is 50,000. Thus, there is no common definition of 'urban' as it keeps changing contextually.

Table 1: Different Definitions of Urban Areas World Over

S. No.	Country	Definition of Urban Area
1	**Australia**	Population clusters of 1000 or more people, with a density of 200 or more persons per sq.km.
2.	**Canada**	More than 400 people per sq.km. and more than 1,000 people
3	**China**	An urban area is an urban district, city and town with population density higher than 1,500 persons per sq.km.
4	**Sweden**	Statistically defined localities, totally independent of the administrative subdivision
5	**U.S.A**	There are two kinds. The term-urbanized area denotes an urban area of 50,000 or more people. Urban areas under 50,000 people are called urban clusters.
6	**South Africa**	Places with some form of local authority
7	**Brazil**	Urban and suburban zones of administrative centers of municipalities and districts

8	**Bahrain**	Communes or villages of 2,500 or more inhabitants.
9	**Cyprus**	Urban areas are those defined by local town plans
10	**Indonesia**	Places with urban characteristics
11	**Japan**	City (shi) having 50,000 or more inhabitants with 60 percent or more of the houses located in main built-up areas and 60 percent or more of the population (including their dependents) engaged in manufacturing, trade or other urban type of business.
12	**Albania**	Towns and other industrial centers of more than 400 inhabitants.
13	**Austria**	Communes of more than 5000 inhabitants
14	**France**	Communes containing an agglomeration of more than 2000 inhabitants living in contiguous houses or with not more than 200 meters between houses.
15	**India**	Town/City are defined as places with municipal corporation/municipal area committee/ town committee/notified area committee/cantonment board; Places having 5000 or more inhabitants, a density of not less than 400 per sq.km, pronounced urban characteristics and at least 3/4 of the adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture

(Source: Various Internet Sources)

## 1.1   Urbanization – Global scenario

(Source: World Urbanization Prospects: the 2005 Revision UNDP)

In 2008, for the first time, half the world's population was living in towns and cities. By 2030, the urban population will reach 5 billion i.e. 60 per cent of the world's population. Nearly all population growth will be in the cities of developing countries, whose population will double to nearly 4 billion by 2030 — about the size of the

developing world's total population in 1990. The map below illustrates the current levels of urbanization across the globe.

Figure 1: Map showing global levels of Urbanization
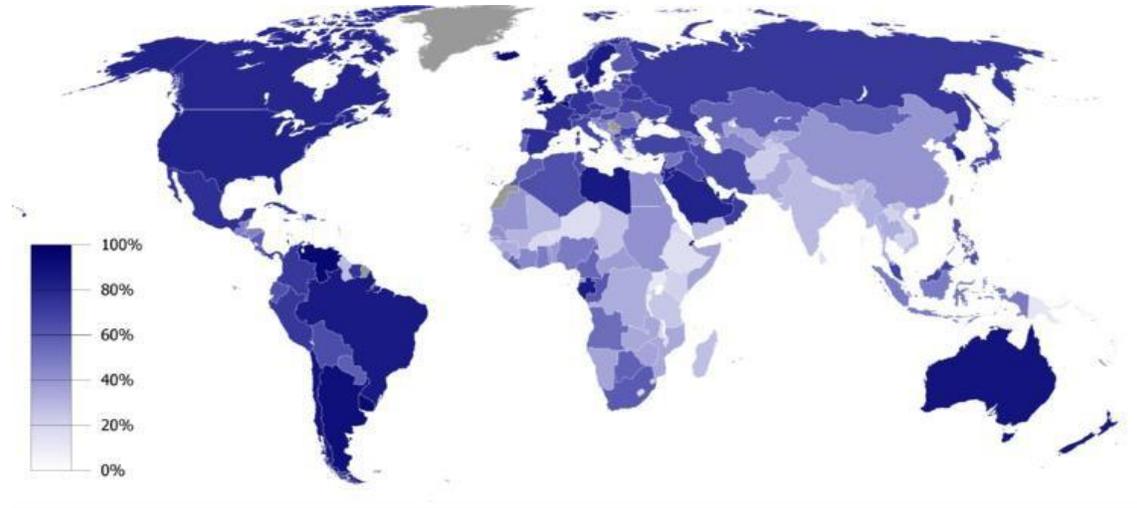
(Source: www.commons.wikimedia.org)

Some key findings of the report '*World Urbanization Prospects: the 2005 Revision'*, prepared by the United Nations Population Division have been briefly presented below (also refer Figure 2):

- Most of the population increase expected during 2005-2030 will be absorbed by the urban areas of the less developed regions whose population will likely rise from 1.9 billion in 2000 to nearly 4 billion in 2030. In contrast, the urban population of the more developed regions is expected to increase very slowly, passing from 0.9 billion in 2005 to 1 billion in 2030.

- During 2005-2030, the world's urban population will grow at an average annual rate of 1.8 per cent, nearly double the rate expected for the total population of

the world (1 per cent per year). At that rate of growth, the world's urban population will double in 38 years.

- Growth will be particularly rapid in the urban areas of less developed regions, averaging 2.2 per cent per year during 2005-2030, consistent with a doubling time of 30 years. In contrast, the rural population of the less developed regions is expected to grow very slowly, at just 0.1 per cent per year during 2000-2030.

- The rapid increase of the world's urban population coupled with the slowing growth of the rural population will lead to a major redistribution of the population. Thus, whereas in 1950, 30 per cent of the world population lived in urban areas, by 2000 the proportion of urban dwellers had risen to 47 per cent and are expected to reach 60 per cent by 2030. The number of urban dwellers, for the first time, had overtaken the number of rural dwellers in the world in 2008.

- As a consequence of regional trends, the world's rural population will remain nearly stable during 2000-2030, falling only from 3.21 billion to 3.19 billion.

- In terms of population size, Tokyo was the largest urban agglomeration in the world in 2005, with 35 million residents (the Tokyo estimate has been raised considerably in the latest estimates due to a new definition of metropolitan area). Tokyo is expected to remain the largest metropolis although its population will not grow substantially. It is followed today by Mexico City, New York, Sao Paulo and Mumbai (Bombay). Of these cities, Mumbai is expected to become

the second largest mega-city in 2015 with a population of 22 million, followed by

Mexico City, Sao Paulo and Delhi.

Figure 2: Urban & Rural population of the World: 1950-2030
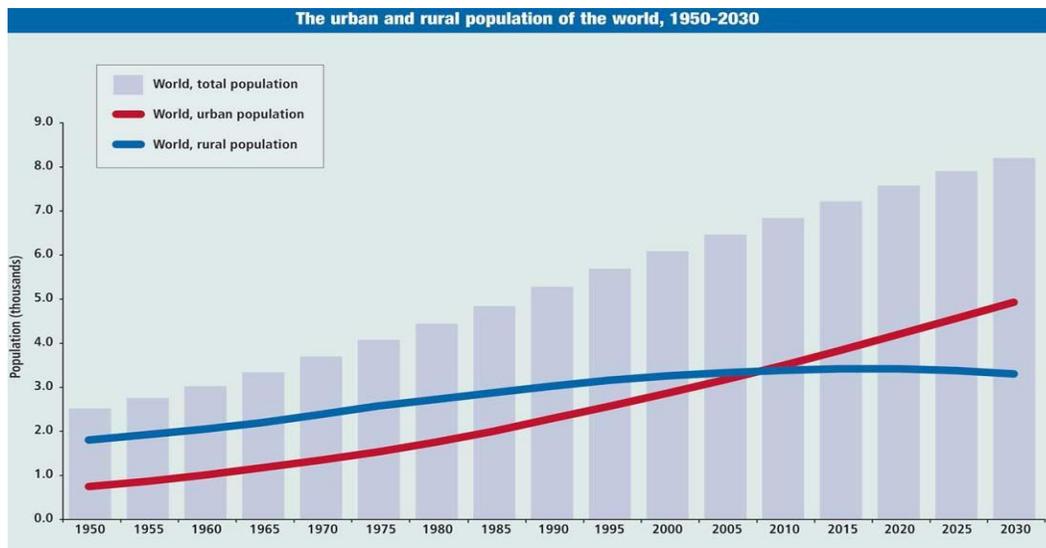
Source: World Urbanization Prospects 2005, UN Population Division

1.2 Urbanization – Indian Scenario

The rate of urbanization in India in the last decade was much less than what was

expected and till date India still has not reached the mark of 50 percent. Around 30

percent of the population in India is urban and this transformation from rural to urban

is a rapid one despite the low rate of urbanization. The urbanization of rural India has

gained huge momentum as with the emergence of large metropolises, smaller urban

centers have started sprouting everywhere in order to serve the larger centers. Today

an increasing number of India's population of over 1.1 billion is fuelling urban

centres across the subcontinent, with over 300 million city dwellers making up one-tenth of the world's urban population.

'India's status as a developing nation with a growing urban economy, coupled with the sheer magnitude of people and social potential, provides an ideal platform for the analysis and discussion on the future shape of urban society' (Urban Age).

NOTE BANK:

Some facts of Urbanization in India as per Census 2011

- The Census of India covered 7,935 towns in 2011 whereas in 2001, it had covered only 5,161.
- The growth rate of population for India in the last decade was 17.64%. The growth rate of population in rural and urban areas was 12.18% and 31.80% respectively.

Thus interventions are called for in the chaotic and unplanned urban centers, especially the small and medium sized towns that are often neglected. In India, the official classification of different types of towns and urban centers is done on the basis of population size.

1.3 Classification of Towns and Cities in India

Indian towns and cities are broadly classified into six classes according to census 2001 on the basis of population.

Table 2: Classification of Towns and Cities in India

Class	Population Size	Numbers of Urban Agglomerations/Towns
Class I	1,00,000 and above	393
Class II	50,000 –99,999	401
Class III	20,000-49,999	1,151
Class IV	10,000-19,999	1,344
Class V	5000-9,999	888
Class VI	Less than 5000	191
Unclassified		10
All Classes		**4378 and increasing**

Source: Census of India 2001

Besides the given classification, there are many other terms used in Urban Planning to describe different kinds of cities. A very informal kind of classification is to describe the city by the role it plays. For instance, we could have cities that could be described as tourism centers, religious or pilgrimage centres, craft centres or IT cities or we could have capital cities or educational and administrative hubs or steel city or coal city and

so on and forth.

There is also another way of classifying cities based on their spread and size such as metro cities, urban agglomerations, megapolises, city regions (for e.g. The National Capital Region or Greater Mumbai Metropolitan Area) etc. In India, we have a classification of metro and non- metro cities that is commonly used. Most of the metropolitan cities in India are urban agglomerations comprising several municipal jurisdictions. In fact a number of cities that have crossed the million-mark in terms of population (refer Table 3) are on their way of becoming metropolises soon. The number of million plus cities in India has increased from 5 in 1951 to 35 in 2001.

Table 3: Twelve Largest Million Plus Cities in India

Rank	Urban Agglomeration/city	Population (in Millions)
1	Greater Mumbai	16.3
2	Kolkata	13.2
3	Delhi	12.7
4	Chennai	6.4
5	Bangalore	5.6
6	Hyderabad	5.5
7	Ahmedabad	4.5
8	Pune	3.7
9	Surat	2.8
10	Kanpur	2.6
11	Jaipur	2.3
12	Lucknow	2.2

Source: Census of India 2001

Megapolises in India: Some million plus cities in India have an extensive metropolitan area or a chain of roughly continuous metropolitan areas termed as megapolis areas of that city. Three major megapolises in India are:

THINK TANK

Answer these Questions:

- How are cities classified in your city?
- Does your country contain a spatial unit that responds to the classic definition of a megapolis? What are its characteristics?
- What percentage of your country's population lives in urban areas? At what rate has it grown over the past 50 years?

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1) The National Capital Region consisting of the National Capital Territiory of Delhi, Noida, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Ghaziabad can be considered as a megapolis with a population of about 22 million. It also includes other regions from neighbouring states.

2) The industrial-IT hub between Mumbai and Navi Mumbai with a total population of around 16 million can also be considered a megapolis.

3) The Bengaluru-Hosur corridor with a population of 7 million can soon be a megapolis with the current rate of increase in population.

UNIT 2: URBAN PLANNING: DEFINITION AND OBJECTIVES

Urban planning is also popularly known as Town Planning. It encompasses many different disciplines attempts to accomplish sustainable, user-friendly, economic and social organization of all elements of a town, city or any other urban environment. It has to take care of the residents' housing, employment, recreation, trade and business, sanitation, mobility and communication besides preserving the natural and built heritage of the place. In the next section, we shall briefly browse through the history of planning from that of ancient cities to its present form.

Conveyers and Hills (1984) define planning as *'a continuous process which involves decision and choices, about normative ways of using available resources, with the aim of achieving articular goals at some time in future.'*

NOTE BANK:

A Definition of Urban Planning:

 'It is the design and regulation of the uses of space that focus on the physical form, economic functions, and social impacts of the urban environment and on the location of different activities within it. Because urban planning draws upon engineering, architectural, and social and political concerns, it is variously a technical profession, an endeavor involving political will and public participation, and an academic discipline.

Urban planning concerns itself with both the development of open land (greenfield sites) and the revitalization of existing parts of the city, thereby involving goal setting, data collection and analysis, forecasting, design, strategic thinking, and public consultation.'
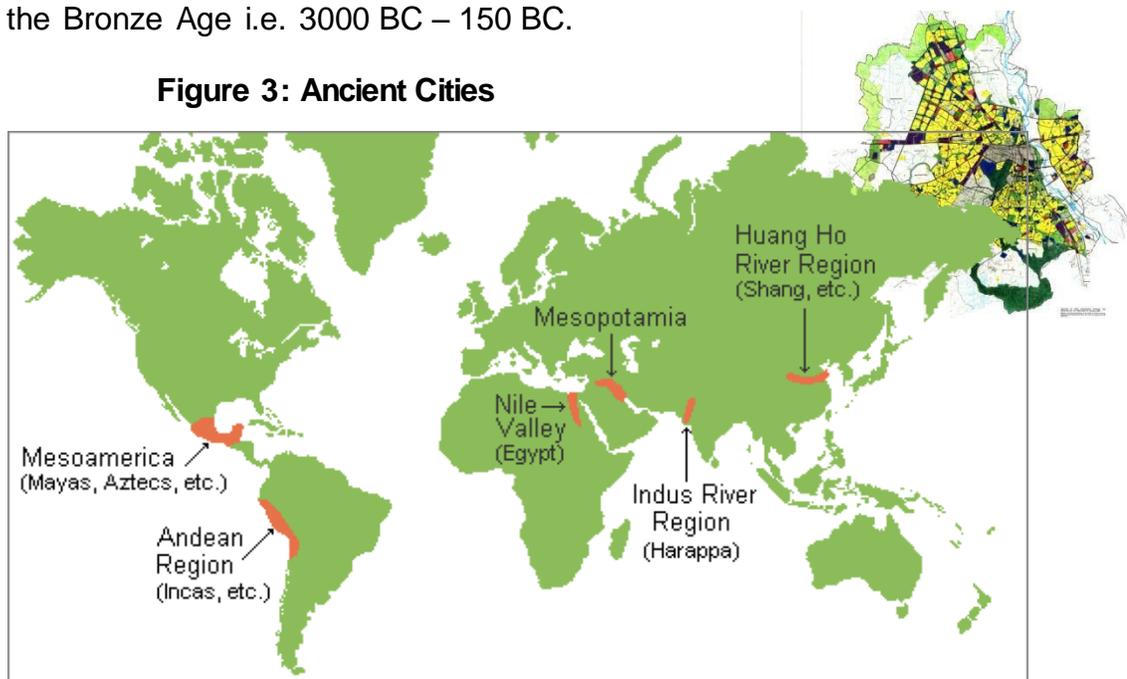
Britannica Encyclopedia   *Source: http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/619445/urban-planning*

There are many other specialized streams of planning that constitute urban planning: environmental planning; transport planning; land use planning; housing etc. Regional planning involves planning at a larger scale, comprising of both urban and rural planning.

2.1 Brief History and Evolution of Urban Planning

The first towns were human settlements that were established when human society evolved from hunting-gathering to an agricultural one. Agriculture as an occupation required settling close to water sources that are needed for irrigation. Thus, ancient civilizations were cities and settlements on riverbanks such as Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa (Indus Valley); Egypt (Nile), Mesopotamia (Tigris and Euphrates) going back to the Bronze Age i.e. 3000 BC – 150 BC.

Figure 3: Ancient Cities

Source: http://blue.utb.edu/paullgj/geog3320/lectures/origincivil.html

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As society became more complex, cities started being planned on the basis of societal and religious hierarchies. The great cities of Rome, Athens etc. all had hierarchical planning where the most important structures (public or religious) occupied the centre and all other functions of the town were planned concentrically or radially around this structure with their importance decreasing as their distance increased from the centre. Similar examples are seen in many Islamic cities or temple towns in South India where the main mosque or temple occupies the highest or central point and the rest of the town is planned around it.

In the 16th-17th century, land occupation by communities or tribes for settlement became the primary objective and thus cities started being planned as citadels, fortifications or within walled enclosures. Most of the historic cities in India are actually forts or walled cities, such as Agra, Delhi, Hyderabad, Daulatabad and Jodhpur. With advancement in warfare, walls and forts became obsolete as defense mechanisms but these cities still stand as evidence of a time when 'security' dictated their form and the built heritage of forts and walls forms a unique combination with new developments. With increased globalization, sea-travel and trade in the 18th century, market towns and ports gained huge importance as centres of trade across the globe. In fact, the most powerful countries were those with mighty naval fleets and prosperous port cities as capitals. All colonizers such as the English, Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch etc. captured areas in far off places due to

their naval dominance and planning practices also got globalized and more universal.

Urban Planning metamorphosed into its modern form owing to the Industrial Revolution, with the advent of machines, new construction technology and cars. The scale of a town underwent tremendous expansion in terms of having wider roads, taller buildings, spread out cities due to extensive railroad networks, huge industries etc. Areas that were not very good for crops, started developing into industrial centres and manufacturing townships called 'factory towns'. But in a few years, all these towns were wrought with squalor as people had been accommodated in minimum living area with no attention towards sanitation. The only focus was industrial mass production in these towns whereas the elite lived in more sanitized quarters of the cities. Epidemics and diseases resulted in further transformation in city planning with more attention to sanitation and aesthetics.

Planning gained popularity in the mid-to-late 19th century, when it became obvious that there should be some kind of plan or larger goals for the growth of big cities like New York, London, and Paris etc. as they had grown haphazardly and disproportionately to the available infrastructure. In America, this transformation was called the 'City Beautiful Movement' and large tracts of land were cleared for the purpose of building public areas like parks and plazas. Urban Designers, Landscape Designers and Architects gained great importance as professionals besides urban planners. Land use planning and Zoning became the most necessary tools for

planning of cities. There have been criticisms of this movement in terms of non-involvement of common people and pushing the poor to the periphery in order to make the city 'look good'.

Urban Planning for the past 100 years has sadly not transformed much. It is only recently that 'environmental sustainability' and 'people's participation' have become pertinent issues to be considered by planners and hopefully, city planning will evolve into a more inclusive, just and ecologically sensitive practice.

> **THINK TANK**
>
> **Answer these Questions:**
>
> - Is your city a planned city?
> - What are the characteristics of your city's spatial expansion?

UNIT 3: URBAN PLANNING IN INDIA: PRACTICE AND ADMINISTRATION

After Independence in 1947, the Nehruvian vision of catching up with the rest of the world penetrated the planning practice in India and cities like Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar were especially planned as iconic cities showcasing the fast paced progress of India as an independent nation. Chandigarh's layout is inspired by the 'navagraha mandala' like the city of Jaipur and was planned by French architect and planner Le Corbusier whereas Bhubaneswar was planned by German architect and climatologist Otto Koenigsberger. These along with Jamshedpur are the first planned cities of independent India.

Sadly, it was not these well laid out plans that inspired urban planning in the rest of the country. The example that was emulated by every city was mainly that of Delhi and Mumbai. The town improvement trusts that existed under the British rule were brought under the umbrella of Town and Country Planning Act 1954 to establish agencies to provide physical infrastructure (first enacted in Maharashtra) but this was removed from ground reality and city municipalities felt that these agencies had been imposed on them. In 1973, the Model Law prepared by TCPO added the Model Urban Development Authorities Law providing for the creation of Development Authorities to undertake large scale development works. Though these legislations were created for better planning, they resulted in multiplicity of agencies with ambiguity of roles without any coordinating body.

After independence and partition, Delhi as the capital saw a gigantic influx of population and refugees with no place to house them. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) was the first authority established under the Model Urban Development Authorities Law (Delhi Development Act of 1957) as an agency empowered with the right to acquire land for development from private landowners, plan residential colonies and other infrastructure and sell them. Advised by a team of eminent American planners led by Albert Mayer, the DDA chose the policy of creating Master Plans with 20 year timeframes supported by Land use Plans (LUPs) and Zonal Development Plans (ZDPs). Though the first master plan for Delhi was well intentioned, by the time it was prepared, development had already occurred on the land for which it had planned uses. All subsequent plans also had the same problem of a distinct difference between planned use and actual use. Also, in so many years, the ineffectiveness of segregated land use in Indian cities has also been proved. Thus, by following the mistake-ridden template of Delhi, all emerging urban centres in India adopted the 20-year timeframe Master Plan method of urban planning.

3.1. Institutional Framework Pertaining to Urban Planning in India

Initially, urban planning was a state subject in the constitutional division of responsibilities but after the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in 1994, the urban planning function was devolved to the urban local government. The various bodies in India that are related to Urban Planning are:

At the National Level:

3.1.1 Though the **Central Planning Commission** is the primary body that formulates policy level decisions with regard to all kinds of development through the channel of five year plans, it is not specifically focused on 'urban' planning.

3.1.2 At the central level, the **Ministry of Urban Development** (MoUD); the **Housing and Urban Development Division of the Central Planning Commission** and **Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation** (MHUPA) are the three authorities dealing with the subject of urban planning and development performing advisory and co-ordination roles apart from providing technical assistance for promoting orderly urbanization. These agencies focus mainly on policy planning, allocation of funds and monitoring of central schemes.

3.1.3 The **Town and Country Planning Organization** (TCPO) is the technical planning agency at central level. It lays out broad guidelines urban development including Housing, Poverty, Urban Governance, Mapping, Infrastructure, Capacity Building, Land Policy, Urbanization, Urban Reforms etc. It is responsible for providing assistance and guidance of the highest competence to the centre. It has two main divisions: (a) National Policies and Prospective Division - responsible for national urbanization policies, urban-regional information systems, norms and indicators of urban planning and development; and (b) Regional Level Policies and Planning Division - carries

out studies relating to regional development planning at different levels, assessing regional impacts and devising strategies for spatial development.

3.1.4 The **Housing and Urban Development Corporation** (HUDCO) assists various agencies and authorities in upgrading the housing conditions and infrastructure in the urban areas of the country. Its domain spreads over Urban housing; Rural housing; Staff rental housing; Repairs and renewal; Shelter and sanitation facilities for footpath dwellers; Workingwomen ownership condominium housing; Housing through private builders/ joint sector; Land acquisition; provision of Infrastructure; Integrated land acquisition and development; Environmental improvement of slums; Utility infrastructure; Social infrastructure; Economic and commercial infrastructure; Financial Services such as provision of housing loans; Research on Building materials and technology; Consultancy services.

3.1.5 The **National Institute of Urban Affairs** (NIUA) is another autonomous central agency that deals with research, training and information dissemination in urban development and management. It undertakes and conducts and promotes studies on urbanization and urban issues. It also provides relevant training and research facilities to evaluate the social, administrative, financial and other aspects of the implementation of urban development plans and programmes. It also undertakes publication of books, research papers, monographs etc. pertaining to urban affairs.

At the State Level

3.1.6 The state level **Town and Country Planning Organization** in every state was created for planned urban & regional development of the state. The department was conceptualized essentially for preparation of blue print for such developments. It assists the State Government in formulating policies for urban areas and prepares Master Plans for Development area / Regulated Area/ Special Area Development. Delineation of Regions and preparation of Regional Plans for different Regions is also carried out by this body. It also provides technical assistance to various implementing agencies in terms of survey of land and implementation of state and central schemes of urban development.

3.1.7 The **Development Authorities / Improvement Trusts / Special Planning Authorities** are independent bodies created by the state governments as required from time to time for certain metropolitan cities and other towns, empowered with acts and rules to take care of the aggregate physical development of a given/identified area. The Special Planning Authority (SPA)/Improvement Trust is usually created for intermediate towns/cities, whereas the Development Authorities (DA) have been established for metropolitan and big cities. These bodies are very powerful and empowered to prepare interim development plans, comprehensive development plans, preparation of zonal development plans, and preparation of town planning schemes for smaller areas, to implement these plans, to impose development

control, to guide, regulate and intervene in the development process as and when required.

3.1.8 The other parastatal agencies related to infrastructure provision are **Water Boards and Sanitation Boards; Public Works Department etc.** These carry out the works relating to planning and implementation of water supply, sewerage and drainage and roads for the whole state but their head offices are established in major cities. These agencies also have ownership of the entire infrastructure and related land though the maintenance may be carried out by the local body or municipality.

3.1.9 With regard to establishment of Social Infrastructure, **Education and Health Departments** are governed by the State Government. These Departments carry out implementation of schemes, planning for education and health facilities at state level for both urban and rural areas.

At the City Level

3.1.10 **Municipalities, also called Urban Local Bodies** are the agencies responsible for planning of cities. As per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (74th CAA), there are three kinds of Municipalities in India:

(i) Nagar Panchayats for areas in transition from a rural area to urban area;

(ii) Municipal Councils for smaller urban areas;

(iii) Municipal Corporations for larger urban areas.

Every State has a different norm assigned to each of the above and there is no particular population size accepted all over India for a city to have a particular kind of municipality. According to the 74th CAA, the function of 'urban planning' is one of the eighteen functions mentioned in its Twelfth Schedule (refer list on left) that fall under the purview of the municipality or urban local body. Yet even after 20 years of the passage of this amendment, this function has not devolved to the local government and remains the domain of parastatal agencies like Development Authorities.

3.2. Challenges and Issues of Urban Planning Practice in India

- Lack of clarity of responsibilities and jurisdictions coupled with multiplicity of agencies with overlapping functions. There are agencies both at state and local level that are carrying out the function of urban planning for e.g. TCPO, Das, and ULBs etc.

- Opposing Acts and Laws: The 74th CAA devolves the function of urban planning to the urban local bodies but the Development Authorities Act assigns the same function to respective parastatal authorities.

- Lack of capacity: ULBs are not equipped with professional and technical capacity to carry out this function.

- Lack of proper Financial Devolution: Unless the ULBs have resources to spend on this function, they cannot become the primary urban planning bodies.

- Lack of innovation and contextualization as per Indian conditions: Segregated Land use planning has failed in many cities and there is need to experiment with more socially sustainable zoning such as mixed use planning.

- Lack of short term monitoring and appraisal of plan: Master Plans are made for a period of 20 years but there is need to evolve plans of smaller scale and duration (ward plans/ local area plans; annual plans etc.) for better monitoring and timely revision of the larger planning decisions.

- Limited spaces and opportunities for People's participation in the urban planning exercise. As we shall see in the next module, Participatory Planning is a better approach as it develops ownership of the people in the city plan and its implementation. With the diverse character of the city, all stakeholders of the plan are varied and numerous and cannot be treated as a single block

- Lack of adoption and adaption of current global practices: World over, city plans are giving special consideration to aspects of Social Inclusion and Climate Change. Planning for better quality of life for urban poor and slum dwellers has become a primary concern. So has planning for ecological sustainability of any city plan. In India, we are still taking our first steps towards these practices.

> **THINK TANK**
>
> **Answer these Questions:**
>
> - What is the institutional framework for urban planning practice in your country?
> - What challenges does your country face in its urban planning pursuits?

Participatory Urban Planning: Making Cities Inclusive of Urban Poor

SUMMARY

This Module provided the basic knowledge about the Urban Planning. It explained the advantages the Urban Plan and how useful it is in the development. Also Planning of the urban areas depend on the nature of the cities and the number of population it holds. It is a very sensitive process, which requires lot of thinking.

FURTHER READING

TWELFTH SCHEDULE (Article 243W)

1. Urban planning including town planning.
2. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
3. Planning for economic and social development.
4. Roads and bridges.
5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
6. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management
7. Fire services.
8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
10. Slum improvement and upgradation.
11. Urban poverty alleviation.
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds.
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
14. Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums.
15. Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals.
16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

1) The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:
   http://indiacode.nic.in/coiweb/amend/amend74.htm

2) The State of Asian Cities 2010-11 by UN Habitat:
   http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=8891&catid=643&typeid=46&subMenuId=0&All Content=1