UNIT 6  URBAN PLANNING IN INDIA

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6.0 OBJECTIVES

After studying this Unit, you should be able to:

- Explain the meaning and importance of Urban Planning in India;
- Discuss the objectives of urban planning;
- Describe the modes of urban planning;
- Enumerate the Local Area Plans and Town Planning Schemes; and
- Examine the current scenario of the urban planning in India.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This Unit traces a history of town planning in India. Evolution of planning in current context along with objectives and instruments of planning are also indicated. At the same time, unit also covers the gap between planning and implementation.

Town planning in India is as old as the history of India. In the ancient India town planning finds a reference in the Indus Valley civilisation (3rd to 2nd millennium BCE) and subsequently Vedic period, which is worth mentioning.

The Indus Valley Civilisation (Harappan Civilisation) a pre-Vedic phenomenon, is the earliest known urban culture in India. It is one of the best example of town planning with excellent drainage and sanitation systems. Both Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, were divided into two main parts. The

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higher and upper protected portion, like a fort, which was used by high/ruling class people; and the other portion that was lower in height than the former and generally spread over one square mile was used for living by common people living in that area.

The main streets of Indus Valley were at right angles and extremely broad enough for wheeled vehicles and had street lamps for the welfare of public. The houses were divided into three main groups’ viz. dwelling houses, larger buildings, and public baths. The rich lived in the multi-roomed spacious houses, whereas the poorer section used to live in small tenements. Town planning prevailed during Vedic period, as it is evident from the various ancient texts and puranas. Also, the science of building was quite advanced during the Vedic period. Various texts like *Shilpa Shastra* of Manasara and *Artha Shastra* of Kautilya elucidate the development of civic art. According to these texts, ancient towns are categorised on the basis of size, shape and purpose. According to shape and purpose, ancient towns were divided into eight types namely: i) Dandaka, ii) Nandyavarta, iii) Sarvatobhadra, iv) Swastika, v) Prastara, vi) Padmaka, vii) Karmukh, and viii) Chaturmukha. The examples of Vedic towns are Madurai, Kanchipuram with temple at centre and concentric or square streets all around.

During the Mughal period, Muslim architecture and culture flourished within the ambit of town planning. Examples of cities of this period are Agra, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Delhi, Fatehpur Sikri, etc. During this period Emperor with his team of architects and engineers constructed many monuments for use of Emperor’s families. during 1720s Jaipur city built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II saw the revival of the Vedic principles of settlement planning with strict architectural and land use controls on the main streets, residential areas, etc.

During the British period towns were developed with strategic linkages to port towns for the purposes of defense, trade and commerce. Britishers evolved techniques and solutions of the municipal problem of maintaining the sanitary conditions in these towns. For which they constituted Town Improvement Committee/Boards and Sanitary Commissions in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Presidencies. In the year of 1915, Patrick Geddes, the famous town planner and administrator was invited by the Governor of Madras Presidency to advise on urban planning issues. In the Report on the towns in the Madras Presidency, 1915 Patrick Geddes highlighted, “Town Planning is not mere place-planning, nor even work-planning. If it is to be successful it must be folk-planning”. His visit’s outcome was enactment of Town Planning Acts by Bombay and Madras Presidencies on the pattern of the British Housing and Town Planning Acts, 1909. Since then, large number of Town Planning Acts have been enacted by various states, yet the progress made under these acts was very slow.

In the Post-independence period, new initiatives were taken up in the urban planning and urban development. The Town and Country Planning Organisation prepared a Model Town Planning Act 1962. Subsequently more legislations were enacted like Land Acquisition Act, Town & Country Planning Act etc., creation of Development Authorities, Ministry of Works,
Housing and Supply in 1952, which was renamed in 1985 to the Ministry of Urban Development, thereafter couple of times the ministry split and merged and finally as of today it is Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs with mandate of all the urban sectors and issues.

The town planning legislations in the stream of directional planning made the provisions for the preparation of the master plans for cities in terms of physical development of urban space for the provisions of infrastructural services. These legislations did not anticipate planning for supra-urban space extending the boundaries of the city to the peripheral areas and their elevation to the regional constellation of the city and its sub-systems.

The term “Urban Planning” expresses the arrangements of different land uses of an urban settlement—be it a town, city, metro city or mega city in a way the settlement attains its own identity. Urban planning is a technical and political process, which is dedicated to the development of land, protection and use of the environment, public welfare, and the study of environment. Infrastructure comprising of physical and social infrastructure, such as transportation, water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, educational institutions, health institutions, post & communications, and statutory permission are very important aspects of the urban planning.

In this Unit, we will focus on evolution of planning in India; objectives, process and modes of urban planning; and current scenario of the urban planning in India.

6.2 URBAN PLANNING: PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

Urban Development of a country / state / district / region primarily depends on how effectively the urban settlements, that is, town, city, metro or mega city have been planned and managed. Urban planning and management come within the broad ambit of urban governance. So technically it can be stated that growth of urban sector of a country, which contributes maximum percentage of GDP, depends on good governance of its urban areas. In this regard, good governance has 8 criteria, but its basic premise is to plan and manage the urban areas well. Hence the Planning of settlements - urban or rural occupying land/space is equally important as is economic planning.

The principles of urban planning encompass knowledge of various fields like geography, economics, sociology, engineering and architecture. The guiding principles of urban planning starts with forecasting the population for whom the plan is to be prepared followed by the major 7 aspects to be suitably planned and provided:

i) Housing

ii) Public and Semi-Public Offices

iii) Commercial facilities

iv) Recreation Centers
v) Roads and Transportation
vi) Green Belt / Green Cover
vii) Zoning.

Statutory and non-statutory plans prepared as part of the Urban Planning give due cognisance to applicable principles of planning. Yet, due to various interest groups, we commonly observe significant variation in the principles and real life situation.

The main aim of Urban Planning is to provide good quality of life to the occupants of urban settlements. This aim can be achieved by formulating the objectives and adopting strategies to provide or maintain the major following four aspects that are essential for urban dwellers/people.

i) **Convenience/Comfort:** This includes provision of physical infrastructure such as electricity, adequate water supply, transport facilities, easy disposal of sewage and waste. The recreational amenities comprising of open spaces, parks, town halls, playgrounds, malls, stadiums, auditorium etc. are also essential for comfort of people.

ii) **Aesthetics:** This can be understood by natural elements within and surrounding the urban settlement and also by giving architectural finishes to its various components. It not only includes natural elements but also architectural control on public as well as semi-public buildings, ancient architectural buildings, temples, churches, buildings of cultural and historical significance.

iii) **Environment:** This can be understood with the approach that activities of man should not have negative impact on both the built and natural environment. In the current context, it also includes impact on climate change.

iv) **Good Health:** The objective of health is accommodated in urban planning by making right use of land for right purpose by providing social infrastructure, parks and playgrounds for the public, by maintaining the pollution of various forms to the lowest possible degree etc.

### 6.3 URBAN PLANNING PROCESS

Planning process involves interactions amongst the professional planners, political system and people. In the post-independence period, urban planning process being followed was the classical top-down, wherein professional planners prepare the plan for the city/town and the state government approves it thus, making it a legal document. In case of Delhi, the three Master Plans of 1962, 2001 and 2021 have been approved and notified by the Parliament. Interaction between the planners and political system is dominating one in the top-down approach and involvement of people is limited. Till late 20th century top-down approach of planning being followed, has been summarised as follows:
• Professional planners prepare the draft plan, which is usually for twenty years perspective,
• Draft Plan document (except proposed land use map) is shared for a limited period to call for objections and suggestions of people,
• Draft Plan is finalised by the planners after addressing the objections raised and incorporating the relevant suggestions shared by the people, and
• Final plan, with confidential proposed land use map, presented to the legislative assembly for approval and notification.

This planning process has now undergone change and bottom-up approach has become the preferred option as it involves people in the plan preparation process also. Idea of bottom-up approach is not new; it can be traced in sixties when it started getting noticed amongst planning community and administrators. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 laid the foundation of multi-stakeholders’ participation in urban and regional planning. People or community participation need to be involved at all the stages like identifying problems and needs, assessing the resources available and finally projecting and prioritising the proposals. Community participation involves residents welfare associations, community based organisations, social workers, etc. With community participation at all stages of planning, the plan gets finalised with less resistance from public; and people develop a sense of pride in the plan of their city as its the plan prepared by them and they tend to abide by its regulations. In India, stakeholder’s participation has improved from awareness to perception and decision-making (Roy 2009).

Check Your Progress 1

Note:  i) Use the space given below for your answers.
ii) Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

1) Discuss the significant initiatives in urban planning and urban development in the post-independence period.

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2) Enumerate the four aspects that are necessary in planning to provide good quality life to households.

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6.4 MODES OF URBAN PLANNING

The Ministry of Urban Development (since 1985) was renamed to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in July 2017, has been formulating policies and programmes for India’s urban sector. In 1996, the Institute of Town Planners prepared the Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) guidelines, which became the bible for urban sector stakeholders. With passage of time, many new developments like rapid urbanisation, globalisation, and advancement of information and communication technologies made the urban sector more dynamic. This resulted in many new aspects to be considered while planning an urban area like inclusive planning; sustainable habitat; regional planning of the region surrounding urban area; integration of land use and transport; disaster resilience; barrier free planning for specially-abled citizens; networks of communication, electricity, roads, water supply, sewerage, solid waste, etc. All these aspects to be considered while plan preparation and implementation, hence in 2015, the Ministry released the revised version of UDPFI guidelines by considering both the urban and its surrounding region for which development plan should be prepared. It is a well-known fact that city as an entity cannot sustain without the surrounding rural area. Based on this premise, majority of metro cities have authorities/boards with mandate of planning their metropolitan areas or regions of which National Capital Region is the first of its kind in India. The new guideline titled Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) guidelines, 2015 is the new and updated bible for almost all the urban stakeholders.

The URDPFI guidelines suggests an elaborate Planning System Framework with due consideration to statutory and non-statutory plans like urban revitalisation plan, city development plan, comprehensive mobility plan, city sanitation plan, coastal zone management plan etc. This framework is based on Hierarchy, Spatial extent, Scale of Planning, details provided in the Plan, Function and their speciality. The Planning System Framework comprises of four plans for the core area of planning and three for specific and investment planning. These are:

A) Core Area of Planning

i) Perspective Plan for time frame of 20-30 years with scope of developing vision and a policy framework for urban and regional development and further detailing. Various plans that come under this category are – Long-term Perspective Vision Document, Concept Plan, and Mission Statement.

ii) Regional Plan for time frame of 20 years with scope of identifying the region and regional resources for development within which settlement (urban and rural) plan to be prepared and regulated by District Planning Committee. Examples - Regional and Sub-regional Plans.
iii) Development Plan for time frame of 20 to 30 years and provision of review, every 5 years, with scope of preparation of comprehensive Development Plan for urban areas, peri-urban areas under control of Development Authority / Metropolitan Planning Committee. Various plans that come under this category are – District Development Plan (Mobility 1), City /Metropolitan Development Plan (Mobility 2), Master Plan of City Utility, and Revised Development Plan.

iv) Local Area Plan for time frame of 5 – 20 years and provision of review - every 5 years with scope of detailing the sub-city landuse plan and integration with urban infrastructure, mobility and services. Various plans that come under this category are – Town Planning Schemes, Zonal Plan/Sub-city Plan, Ward Committee Plan, Area Plan, Coastal Zone Management Plan, and Urban Redevelopment Plan. In Mizoram, Local Councils are created to develop and deliver Local Area Plan.

B) Specific and Investment Planning

i) Special Purpose Plan for time frame of 5 to 20 years, and within city utilities 30-year plan with scope of identifying the needs of the special areas, which require special plan within the framework of the development plan. Various plans that come under this category are – City Development Plan, Comprehensive Mobility Plan, City Sanitation Plan (as per JNNURM); Disaster Management Plan (as per NDMA), Slum Redevelopment Plan (as per Rajiv Awas Yojana); Tourism Master Plan; Environmental Conservation Plan; and Heritage Conservation Plan.

ii) Annual Plan for time frame of one year with scope of translating Development Plan in the context of annual physical and fiscal resource requirement and monitoring plan implementation with performance milestones. Various plans that come under this category are – Investment Plan, Audit and Monitoring Plan.

iii) Project / Research for time frame of 5 to 20 years with scope of focus on - project related investments, costing and returns; studies required prior to or post-plan formulation. Various projects/ studies that can come under this category are – Pre-feasibility and feasibility study, Detailed Project Report, Schemes and Sub-projects, Surveys and Studies, and Riverfront Development projects.

6.5 LOCAL AREA PLANS AND TOWN PLANNING SCHEMES

Having explained the planning process and modes of planning, this section elaborates the Local Area Plan (LAP) and Town Planning Scheme (TPS).
i) Local Area Plans

The LAP is a plan, which is prepared for existing smaller area of a functional city/town and is a brown-field development. However, the TPS is prepared for extension/new area abutting the existing city/town and is a green-field development. The LAP focuses on area improvements and also on making the basic services easily accessible. These plans are formulated within the proposed framework of the Development Plan, the statutory/legal plan. Through these plans deficits of infrastructure - transport infrastructure, basic services and social amenities can be identified; mobility and activities of all socio-economic groups, gender and age can be planned; proposals catering to the demand are prepared and integrated into the ward-level plans, which have allocated municipal budget. The LAP can also notify the conflicting land uses. These plans should be linked with the municipal budget, which would make the plans more realistic and easier to implement. Inputs from the LAP should be used, while formulation of Development Plan or during its midterm review that will enable integration of the top-down planning and bottom-up efforts of compiling the aspirations of the local community. Barring few exceptions, bottom-up planning is not happening. The LAPS will be effective, if these are not integrated with the institutional and financing mechanism. Sequence of activities followed while preparing the LAP for Delhi by Municipal Corporation of Delhi are shown in following Figure 6.1

![Delhi LAP Process](image)

Source: (EPC & SVC, 2008; EPC & TRF, 2007)
ii) **Town Planning Schemes**

The Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act (GTPUDA), 1976 is a robust legislation for urban planning as compared to the Acts of other States. The Act mandates a two-step Urban planning process. Here, first step is to prepare a “Development Plan” for the entire city or development area, and second step is to prepare “Town Planning Schemes” (TPSs) for smaller portions of the development area. It involves three main stages:

a) In Town Planning or Plot Reconstitution Scheme the pockets of land, covering the area to be developed, are pooled and its development is financed with land-owner’s involvement, without compulsorily acquiring land.

b) The land required for developing network of roads, utilities and services is taken by the development authority /infrastructure providing agency and the developed pockets of land redistributed to the land owners.

c) The reconstituted plots are allotted to the owners in proportion to their land holdings.

Thus, successful TPS integrates new areas into the developing city. The TPS are usually prepared for 100 to 200 hectares of land, with detailing of infrastructure required and cost estimations for the new development pockets. The TPS is one of the mechanisms used to assemble land and/or develop land. Other mechanisms being: Land Acquisition, Land Reservations, Transferable Development Rights, and Guided Land Development. Preparation of the TPS for land assembly and development was first included in the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. Later Gujarat Town Planning & Urban Development Act, 1976 included it as an important step next to Development Plan.

6.6 **CURRENT SCENARIO OF URBAN PLANNING IN INDIA**

The current concept of planning has emerged from problems of Industrial cities in Europe in 19th Century. This has covered a journey from Garden city, New Town to Smart City concepts. During colonial period, regional and local planning was not practiced on a comprehensive basis.

- The urban planning in India, post-independence, draws from the Delhi Development Act, 1957, which was the first step of its kind. It was followed by Rajasthan Urban Improvement Act, 1959, Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973, Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Development) Act, 1975 and Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976 etc.

- Subsequently Metropolitan/ District Planning Committees (MPC /DPC) were set up as per article 243ZD and ZE of the 74th Constitutional

- Government of India has also prepared Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) in 2017 and 2018 to apply green city with specific guidelines and norms. Whereas 2017 ECBC covers commercial use 2018 focusses on residential use.

Accordingly, majority of states have passed Town Planning Acts to enforce town planning activities. As Urban Development is a state subject, the state governments are empowered to notify development areas in a city / town and constitute Urban Development Authorities for such areas. Such authorities are given the following powers as per section 23 of the Act:

i) To prepare development plans for the urban development area.

ii) To prepare town planning schemes.

iii) To carry out surveys in the urban development area for preparing development plans or town planning schemes.

iv) To guide, direct and assist the local authority or authorities and other statutory authorities functioning in the urban development area in matters pertaining to the planning, development and use of urban land.

v) To control the developmental activities in accordance with the development plan in the urban development area.

vi) To execute the works in connection with the supply of water, disposal of sewage and provision of other services and amenities.

vii) To acquire, hold, manage and dispose off movable or immovable property.

viii) To enter into contracts, agreements or arrangements with any local authority, persons or organisation.

ix) To carry out any development work in the urban development area as may be assigned to it by the State Government from time to time.

Institutions that are involved in planning for the urban areas are fairly diverse. These include:

i) **National level:** Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) as nodal ministry, NITI Aayog, Ministry of Home Affairs - NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority), Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and Ministry of Jal Shakti. These ministries, departments and organisations are advocating agencies, framing guidelines, model acts etc. for states to adopt with or without modifications /amendments.

ii) **State level:** Urban Development Department, Parastatals - Housing, Water and Sanitation, Environment, Finance, State Planning Board, Infrastructure Agencies, State Disaster Management Agency, State
Urban Planning in India

Committee Finance Commission and Metropolitan Planning Committees.

iii) **Local level:** City Government, that is, Municipal Corporation, Municipality/Municipal Council, Nagar Panchayats - Ward(s) Committees and Parastatals - Development Agency, Utilities & Services Agencies.

iv) Institutions were also created for the planning and development of city for the existing / new cities or parts within metro centers. These include various organisation such as Delhi Development Authority (DDA), (City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO), Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation (CMPO) etc. Similarly, we have Development Authorities/Improvement Trust at town level.

**Planning Process in Post-independent India**

How the legal Plan document i.e., Master Plan of Delhi (MPD), which became the role model for many cities, evolved in six decades is briefly summarised. This will give you a fair understanding of how the aim, objectives, and process of Master Plan has evolved.

i) **Master Plan Delhi (MPD) - I (1962-82)**

The first Master Plan of Delhi circulated on 1st September 1962, commonly represented as MPD-62 is considered as first step towards modern planning in India. The plan with 20 years perspective i.e 1962-1981, was formulated as per the provision of Delhi Development Act, 1957. Ford Foundation team had assisted the Delhi Development Authority team in plan preparation with aim of integrated development of Delhi. Large scale land acquisition, development of about 25000 ha of land and finally Land disposal policy were the broad tools used by DDA for achieving the aim and objectives of MPD-62.

The plan (MPD-62) was prepared for Delhi’s 53 lakh population by 1981. The regional context of Delhi was given due importance by considering Narela, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad, Faridabad etc. as ring towns. The plan had elaborate zoning and sub-divisional regulations. Poly-nodal hierarchical development was introduced in this plan and planning unit was conceived to be neighbourhood with 15000 population and supporting facilities.

**Experiences and Lessons learnt from MPD-62:** Immense population growth resulted in 15 lakh excess population than the plan projections; mixed land use in residential areas continued, despite land use controls; land was put to extensive use resulting in high densities; informal sector was left out leading to their exponential growth; and proposal for shifting of non-conforming industrial units did not yield desired results.

ii) **MPD 1982-2001**

The Second Master Plan of Delhi was the modified plan, MPD-2001, approved by the Government of India and circulated on 1st August 1990. It was for the perspective period 1981 to 2001. Important aspects
considered while plan preparation include integrated plan of Delhi and its region to be prepared; ecological balance to be maintained; city center to be decentralised and planned as an integral part of its region; urban development to be hierarchical and to be low rise-high density; and urban heritage to be conserved.

**Master Plan Delhi -2001**

Guiding Principles for MPD 2001 were i) National Capital Region (NCR) to be developed to contain Delhi’s population; ii) Mixed use permitted with restrictions; densification of urban areas except Lutyens Bungalow Zone (LBZ); and iii) industrial policy and parameters prescribed, keeping in view the NCR. Its major achievements reflect Shelter facilities, comprising of variety of housing types and new urban integration projects such as Rohini, Dwarka and Narela; About 2.8 lakh squatters families provided accommodation; Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) network was planned to bring needed connectivity; and development of about 5000 ha area under greens at various levels.

iii) **Master Plan Delhi 2001-2021**

The third Master Plan of Delhi was MPD – 2021 that was approved by the Government of India and notified on 7th February 2007. In May 2010 reprinted edition was brought with amendments/modifications up to October 2009 and again reprinted after incorporating modifications notified by the Government of India up to 31st March 2017. Master Plan envisaged a vision for 2021 and prepared a policy guideline for the perspective period 2001 to 2021. The vision is “to make Delhi a global metropolis and a world-class city, where all the people would be engaged in productive work with a better quality of life, living in a sustainable environment”. Preparation of MPD-2021 involved Experts & Professionals, Eminent Persons, Public Representatives, Concerned Departments, Sectoral Studies, Series of Seminars inviting politicians, administrators, local bodies and resident welfare associations (RWAs) etc. There were Sub-groups covering the broad 12 aspects namely: Demography, Regional and Sub-Regional context, Shelter, Trade and Commerce, Industry, Physical infrastructure, Traffic and Transportation, Social Infrastructure, Mixed Land Use, Conservation and Urban Renewal, Environment and Pollution and Development Controls. In this regard, focusing 18 critical areas the Master Plan has covered the whole city. These critical areas are: Land Policy; Public participation and Plan Implementation; Redevelopment; Shelter; Housing for poor; Environment; Unauthorised colonies; Mixed Use; Trade and Commerce; Informal Sector; Industry; Conservation of Heritage; Transportation; Health Infrastructure; Educational Facilities; Disaster Management; Provision of Sports facilities and Focus on Infrastructure Development. Population forecasted by NCR Plan-2021 for Delhi by 2021 is 220-230 lakh. Master Plan of Delhi 2021 planned various land uses and infrastructure to cater to this population. Stages involved in Master Plan preparation were:
i) Public participation through series of seminars and interaction with Resident Welfare Associations etc.

ii) Recommendations of the sub-groups.

iii) Central / State government and authority advice.

iv) Draft plan.

v) Approval of the Government of India for issue of public notice to invite objections and suggestions.

vi) Consideration of objections and suggestions.

vii) Final plan.

In this regard, following figure 6.2 depicts the Master Plan of Delhi 2021.

![Fig. 6.2: Master Plan Delhi -2021](image)

iv) **Master Plan Delhi 2021-2041**

As of June 2021, the DDA released the Draft Master Plan of Delhi 2041 for inviting suggestions and feedback from public. The Draft MPD-41 would be ready by end of 2021. The DDA has termed this plan as strategic and enabling framework, as it is drawn on the basis of lessons learnt from earlier Master Plans, for guiding future growth of NCT-D. The key focus areas under the 2041 Master Plan are providing high quality green-blue areas for recreation and leisure; and enhance Delhi’s preparedness for the impact of climate change and to devise methods to tackle pollution.
Gap between Plan and Implementation

Top-down approach without integrating with bottom-up issues, from Delhi to other towns, reflects that there has been a gap in the plan and implementation. It is quite visible in the scale of unplanned development. There has been couple of main factors causing the gap such as:

i) Absence of investment plan/resources along with land use/physical plan;

ii) Multiplicity of agencies - at all (central, state and local) levels several institutions are involved, which include ministries, departments, authorities, Boards and decentralised committees in a city;

iii) Lack of vertical and horizontal coordination. The agencies as (ii) above mentioned, lack coordination; and

iv) Diverse and unsettled political economy lacking a consensus on systematic urban development.

Check Your Progress 2

Note:  i) Use the space given below for your answers.

ii) Check your answers with those given at the end of the Unit.

1) Describe the planning system framework for core area of planning.

2) What are the 9 major powers given to Urban Development Authorities as per section 23 of the State Town Planning Acts?

6.7 CONCLUSION

India is undergoing a transition from semi-urban to urban society. As part of this process, some states like Tamil Nadu is expected to have achieved status of urban majority whereas many others like Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Karnataka are closer to Tamil Nadu. It is also seen that the GDP of these states is much higher than low urbanised states like Bihar. Accordingly, road
to national development goes through planned urbanisation of different states. Therefore, urban planning in India is an integral and important part of development policies.

### 6.8 GLOSSARY

**Master Plan:** It reflects planned development of Delhi, which is the main function of DDA under Sections 7 - 11A of the DD Act of 1957. The Development Authority is engaged in modification of the Master Plans of Delhi - 2001 and 2021; and is preparing MPD with a perspective up to 2041 specially to cater the needs of the increasing population and the changing requirements of the city.

### 6.9 REFERENCES


Rodwin, L. (1975). *Urban Planning in Developing Countries.* Washington, D.C.,


### 6.10 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS EXERCISES

**Check Your Progress 1**

1) Your answer should include the following points:
   - Refer Section 6.1

2) Your answer should include the following points:
   - Refer Section 6.2

**Check Your Progress 2**

1) Your answer should include the following points:
   - Refer Section 6.4

2) Your answer should include the following points:
   - Refer Section 6.6