

An Approach to Urban Planning & Policies in India

Dr. Mukesh Kumar Lalji

Principal - Part Time Diploma Course, I/c H.O.D. Architecture Department,
S. V. Polytechnic College, Shyamla Hills, Bhopal (M.P.), Department of Technical Education,
Employment and Skill Development, M. P. Govt., Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Urbanization might be characterized as a cycle by which towns go in to towns and towns transform into urban areas. In the segment sense it is an expansion in the extent of the metropolitan populace to the complete populace, throughout some undefined time frame. India's populace grew three-overlay from million. During a similar period, the metropolitan populace became nearly as quick to another. In this way, the Independent India has been urbanizing extremely quick. The course of urbanization has been firmly connected with the cycle and example of financial improvement in the country. Albeit the course of urbanization in India couldn't be made sense of completely by the course of monetary turn of events, it is emphatically connected with the last option. The uncommon development in populace, joined by mechanical and financial development has improved urbanization. Urban communities are the central marks of chances. Subsequently there is generally a development of populace to urban communities. This presses existing offices of lodging and infrastructural offices other than prompting blockage. Subsequently, the circumstance in our urban communities has become unmanageable and more disturbing with the developing imbalances emerging out of logs in acclimation to fast and broad urbanization.

KEYWORDS: *Urban Policies, Planning, Development, Planning Commission, Strategy.*

INTRODUCTION

The rapid increase in urbanization and economic development has led to severe environmental degradation that undermines the environmental resource base upon which sustainable development depends. The economics of environmental pollution, depletion and degradation of resources has in fact been neglected as compared to the issues of growth and expansion. India has been no exception to this worldwide phenomenon; rather, the trends in environmental deterioration in India, because of the

substantial increase in its population, have been far more prominent as compared to other developing economies. Urban development in India is presently going through a very dynamic stage, the percentage of population in urban centres itself having increased. The unprecedented challenge of such an urban shift has resulted in Indian cities degenerating into slums and squatters camps. The rapid expansion of cities has brought with it acute problems of environment resulting in the degradation of quality of life.

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Fig.1, Urbanization Strategy

The history of urban planning is a technical and political process concerned with the use of land and design of the urban environment, including air, water, and the infrastructure passing into and out of urban areas such as transportation and distribution networks. The history of urban planning runs parallel to the history of the city, as planning is in evidence at some of the earliest known urban sites. Urban planning became professionalized at this period, with input from utopian visionaries as well as from the practical minded infrastructure engineers and local councillors combining to produce new design templates for political consideration.



Fig.2, Urbanization Environment

URBAN PLANNING

Urbanization is inevitable during the process of economic growth. However growth of large (primate) cities is not desirable. Such growth needs to be limited firstly by promoting small and medium towns and secondly by developing new towns or counter-magnets within the city regions. Despite such efforts, when large cities continue to grow, continued growth of mixed-use, high density inner city areas is not desirable. Such growth needs to be restrained by regulations like maximum density and floor area ratio and new growth should be planned in the form of self-contained neighborhoods.



Fig.3, Urban Planning

CONCEPT OF PLANNING

Planning theory is the body of scientific concepts, definitions, behavioral relationships, and assumptions that define the body of knowledge of urban planning. There are eight procedural theories of planning that remain the principal theories of planning procedure today: the rational-comprehensive approach, the incremental approach, the transitive approach, the communicative approach, the advocacy approach, the equity approach, the radical approach, and the humanist or phenomenological approach.



Fig.4, Concept of Planning

APPROACH TO URBAN PLANNING-

The traditional approaches to master plans have many limitations which can be overcome and can be geared for development only if its scope is wider than the city region. The elaboration of master plans for land use is to be effected within the context of regional development plan and focus is on policy statements rather than on mapped relationships in terms of a full scale urban and regional development policy. The process provides for different mixes of regulations (local, regional and national) and public investments in areas at different stages of urbanisation. Its operational content is a changing sequence of different sectors over functional and geographical units of space.

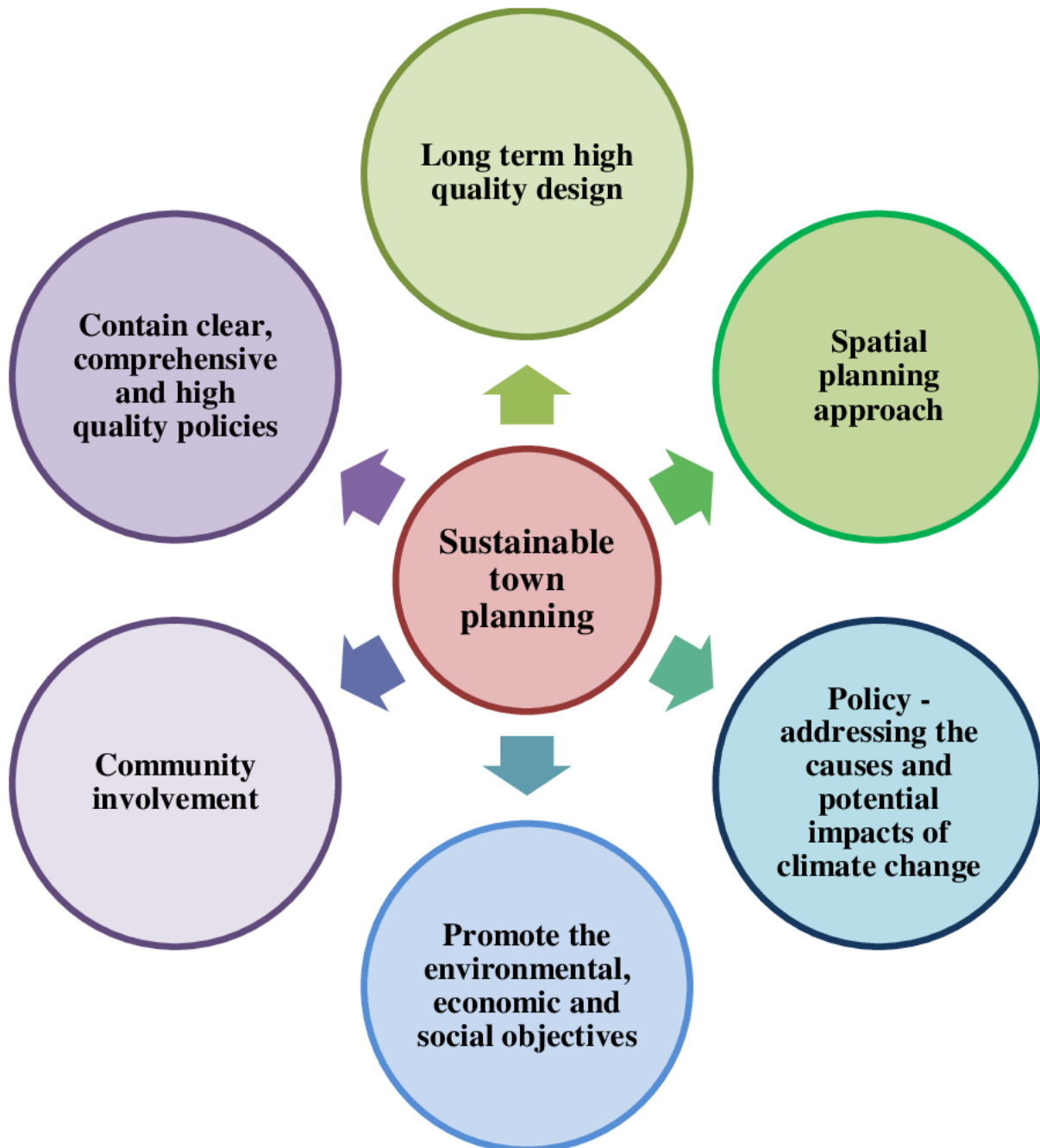


Fig.5, Approach to Urban Planning

URBANISATION POLICY-

To promote the welfare of the society in general and of urban areas in particular, there is a dire need of designing a national urbanization policy to serve as a guide for making specific decisions affecting the pattern of urban growth. An urban policy demands enactment of an Act by parliament on national urbanization policy and planning Act for a more comprehension of social and economic forces for a wider spread of the benefits of urbanization over the space.



Fig.5, Urbanization Policy

CONCLUSION-

The rising development tension on the urban areas and towns and heaps of issues out of it presents new difficulties to the metropolitan organizers and managers in present time. Metropolitan arranging ought to be strategically and socio-socially as well as ecologically, monetarily, innovatively, actually, financially and foundation wise doable. The rising tension of populace development on metropolitan land, its utilization and reuse, the conveniences and administrations and the huge number of low pay bunches in metropolitan regions are a portion of the significant variables adding to the issues of the metropolitan wellbeing risks, the rule of law can't be overseen inside conventional job execution of the public authority. For this the job of the metropolitan local area is of most extreme significance.

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