

**Introduction to Urban Planning**  
**Prof. Harshit Sosan Lakra**  
**Department of Agriculture and Planning**  
**Indian Institute of Technology - Roorkee**

**Lecture No # 04**  
**Types and Level of Plans**

Welcome to the Course-Introduction to Urban Planning. In this session today, we are going to cover Different Types and Levels of Plans. We have earlier covered Conceptual Understanding of Urbanization and also looked into the need and objectives of Urban Planning and the duties and powers bestowed upon the local bodies through Constitution of India. We have discussed that in order to deal with the problems of the cities the Urban Management Authorities need power, they need defined roles and responsibilities, tools, procedure and methods, time, finances, human resource and information to make the desired changes to happen on ground.

**(Refer Slide Time: 01:04)**

## **REQUIREMENT**

---

- Institution
- Power
- Defined Roles and Responsibilities
- Tools, Procedure, Methods
- Time
- Finance
- Human Resource
- Information

The major tool inclusive of the procedure and the methods for planners is the Plan. Plan is the draft document which provides the intent and a detailed proposal for doing or achieving something within a time frame in advance. So in this session we are going to see the different types and levels of plans which are prepared in the domain.

**(Refer Slide Time: 01:47)**

## COVERAGE

---

- ① Types of Plan, Purpose, Time Frame and Examples
- ② Inter-relationship among Various Plans
- ③ Levels of Planning in India

Accordingly, the coverage of the session will include; types of plan, purpose, time frame and examples, inter-relationships among various plans, levels of planning followed in India.  
**(Refer Slide Time: 02:02)**

## EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

---

- ① Identify and name different Types of Plan, discuss its Purpose, Time Frame and support with Examples
- ② Explain the Inter-relationship, among Various Plans
- ③ Identify various Level of Planning in India

The expected learning outcomes of this session include, that after completion of this session you should be able to identify and name different types of plan discuss its purpose, time frame and support with examples. You should be able to explain the inter-relationship among various plans, you should be able to list various levels of planning in India.

**(Refer Slide Time: 02:26)**

# Types of Plan

So looking at the range of plans, each country, territory has evolved its own system of plan, preparation, according to their context, specific needs, traditions and legal arrangements. In the URDPFI guidelines of 2015 based on the Stakeholder's Consultation Planning System, frameworks are recommended according to the hierarchy, like in which order does the plan come among all the plans, the spatial extent how much planning area does the plan cover, scale of planning, like what is the scale of planning like large scale or small scale.

**(Refer Slide Time: 03:12)**

## TYPES OF PLAN

### Planning System Frameworks

- ① Hierarchy
- ② Spatial Extent
- ③ Scale of Planning
- ④ Details Provided in the Plan
- ⑤ Function and their Specialty

Further we see it includes type. Type also depends on the details provided in the plan. Does the plan cover broader aspect with the lesser details or specific aspect with extensive details. Similarly, it also depends on the functions and their specialty the plan captures. What specific function and the area of study does the plan cover, that all determines the type of plan.

**(Refer Slide Time: 03:42)**

## TYPES OF PLAN

### Planning System Frameworks : URDPFI Guidelines

Planning system	Scope and purpose of the plan	Time frame*	Various plans; indicative list				
<b>Core area of planning</b>							
Perspective Plan	To develop vision and provide a policy framework for urban & regional development and further detailing	20-30 years	Long Term Perspective Vision document	Concept plan	Mission statement	..	..
Regional Plan	To identify the region and regional resources for development within which settlement (urban and rural) plan to be prepared and regulated by DPC.	20years	Regional Plan (Mobility 1)	Sub-regional plan	..	..	..
Development Plan	To prepare a comprehensive Development Plan for urban areas, Peri-urban areas under control of Development authority/ Metropolitan Planning Committee.	20-30 years (Review every 5 years)	District Development Plan (Mobility 1)	City/ Metropolitan Development Plan (Mobility 2)	Master Plan (30 years)	Revised City Utility Development Plan	..
Local Area Plan	To detail the sub-city landuse plan and integration with urban infrastructure, mobility and services.	5-20 year (Review every 5 yrs)	Town Planning Schemes	Zonal Plan / Sub-city plan	Ward Committee Plan	Coastal Zone Mgmt Plan	Urban Redevelopment Plan

(URDPFI, 2015, Pg:6)

Accordingly, in the URDPFI guidelines as we can see in the table taken from the guidelines, four core interdependent plan types have been identified including Perspective Plan with vision and policy orientation, Regional Plan with optimization of regional resources for development, Development Plan for compressive long term settlement plan for urban and peri-urban areas, Local Area Plan with the framework of Development Plan. Each are presented with its scope and purpose, time frame and indicative list of plans.

Further, in the guidelines as we can see in the table, three specific and investment plan types are identified including Special Purpose Plan which is a rolling special purpose plan for special area within the framework of Development Plan, Annual Plan to translate the physical and fiscal resource requirement of development or the Local Area Plan, Project and Resource to focus on items of execution. Each are indicated with its scope and purpose, time frame and indicative list of plans.

**(Refer Slide Time: 05:01)**

Purpose, Timeframe and  
Examples

Now let us look into the purpose, timeframe and examples of each one of them in brief. For better understanding, later in this module we shall cover each type in detail with support of one detailed case study.

**(Refer Slide Time: 05:13)**

---

## Perspective Plan

---

### Purpose

- Vision through collective decision-making process.
- Regional assessment of resources , potential, challenges and aspiration.
- The vision instructs the policy makers the direction of growth.
- Identification of potential resource in the planning area.
- Allows Innovations, through areas of development in the region and Integrates broad level plan at different levels.
- Policy formulation and preparation of Perspective plan.

Let us now look at the Perspective Plan. Perspective Plan majorly frames the vision, through the collective decision making process for the region based on regional assessment of resources, potential challenges and aspirations. Having a goal, vision for the future is very important the Nation, State and the local bodies. Developing a vision is essential for developing policy framework. The vision instructs the policy makers the direction of growth.

The process facilitates the identification of potential resources in the planning area, it allows innovations to deal with various trust areas of the region. It integrates broad level plan with a detailed plan at different levels. A realistic vision helps policy formulation and preparation of Perspective Plan. In the country we see that the Perspective Plan is prepared by the State for the State development.

**(Refer Slide Time: 06:19)**

## Perspective Plan

---

The perspective plan defines the vision and focuses on the

- Spatio-economic development policies.
- Strategies and programs towards development of the State according to the resources, potential, challenges and aspirations.

The Perspective Plan defines the vision and focuses on the spatio-economic development policy, which means how each area in this State will be economically developed. It frames the strategies and programs towards the intended development of the State according to the resources, potential, challenges and aspirations. To make the Perspective Plan of a State more instrumental it is suggested in the guidelines that plan could include State Urbanization Policy and State Land Utilization Policy.

**(Refer Slide Time: 06:56)**

## Perspective Plan

---

The plan is prepared for the state

- Based on sector wise resource mapping
- Analysis and assessment of potential resources
- Challenges and aspirations.

Addresses the long-term policies regarding development of infrastructure and resource mobilization to meet the goals.

The plan is prepared for the State based on sector wise resource mapping, analysis and assessment of potential resources, challenges and aspirations. It addresses the long terms policy regarding development of infrastructure and resource mobilization to meet the goals.

**(Refer Slide Time: 07:20)**

## Perspective Plan

---

Aspect covered concerning:

- Social
- Economic
- Environmental
- Spatial development goals.

The Major understanding is about

- Policies
- Priorities areas
- Spatial and financial implications

In the Perspective Plan all aspects of development goals are covered, including the social, economic, environmental and spatial development goals. Therefore, as a student of specific branch we may find the document more generic and interdisciplinary. Major understanding is about what policies have to be undertaken and priority areas have to be selected and what spatial and financial implications it will have on this state to meet the goals.

**(Refer Slide Time: 07:52)**

## Perspective Plan

---

### Intend of a Perspective Plan

---

- To provide an overall framework
- Guidance to prepare the detailed plans
- Guidance for urban local authorities and regional development authorities.

The purpose of Perspective Plan is to provide an overall framework, which means designing underlined structure which will help us reach the goal. The document will further act as a guide to prepare the detailed plans. Therefore, the Perspective Plan serves as a guide for urban local authorities and the regional development authorities in preparation of the Regional and Development Plans.

**(Refer Slide Time: 08:14)**

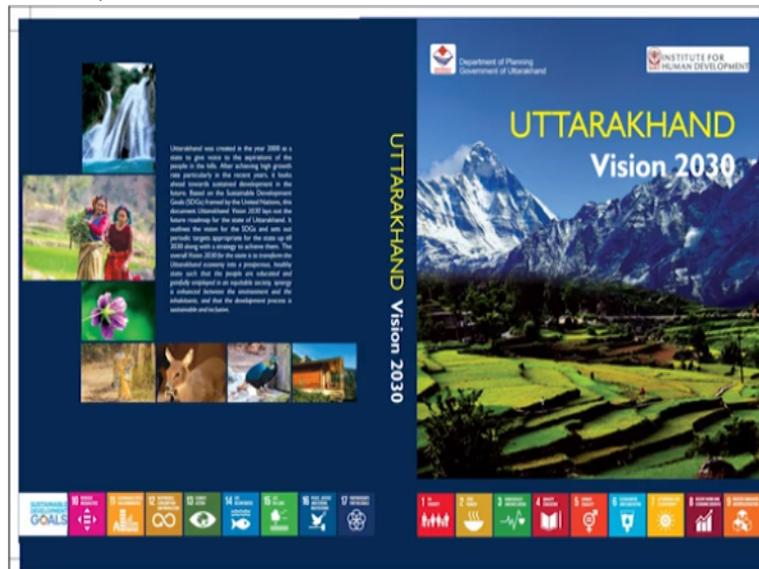
## Perspective Plan

**Time Frame:** The Perspective plan is prepared for 20-30 years of time frame

Examples include

- Long Term Perspective vision document
- Concept plan
- Mission statement

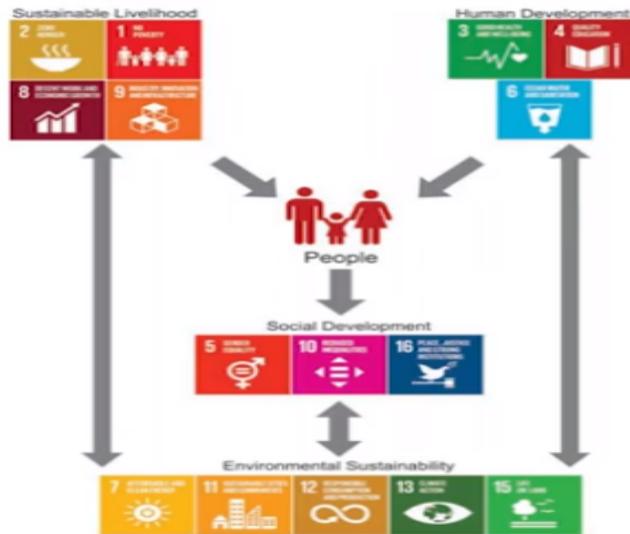
Perspective Plan is prepared for 20 to 30 years' time frame, the example includes the Long Term Perspective vision document, the Concept Plan or just the Mission Statement.  
**(Refer Slide Time: 08:26)**



We can see here that Uttarakhand State has prepared its vision document 2030 for the State, where it looks into sustainable livelihood, human development index, social developmental and environmental sustainability and creates as resource mobilization plan.

**(Refer Slide Time: 08:33)**

Figure E5: Framework of Uttarakhand Vision 2030



(Refer Slide Time: 08:45)

## Perspective Plan

### Example: Napier city, New Zealand

<b>PART A - CITY VISION FRAMEWORK</b>	
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	4
<b>01 INTRODUCTION</b>	5
1.1 INTRODUCTION	6
1.2 FRAMEWORK STRUCTURE DIAGRAM	7
1.3 WHAT NAPIER HAS TO OFFER	8
1.4 NAPIER'S CHALLENGES	10
<b>02 CITY VISION PRINCIPLES &amp; SUMMARY</b>	11
2.1 CITY VISION PRINCIPLES	12
2.2 AREA FRAMEWORK SUMMARIES	14
2.3 CITY VISION FRAMEWORK DIAGRAM	15
<b>03 AREA FRAMEWORKS</b>	16
3.1 CENTRAL CITY STRATEGIES	17
3.2 AKAURU STRATEGIES	22
3.3 WATERFRONT & PORT STRATEGIES	27
3.4 WATERFRONT ELEMENTS	33
3.5 WATERFRONT DESIGN CONCEPTS	34
<b>04 DELIVERING THE CITY VISION</b>	36
4.1 DELIVERY PROCESS	37
4.2 PRIORITY PROJECTS & PROJECT CRITERIA	38
<b>PART B - PROJECT AREA OUTLINES</b>	41
<b>PART C - CITY LIFE</b>	57
<b>PART D - CONTEXT AND ANALYSIS</b>	71



small city. BIG ideas.

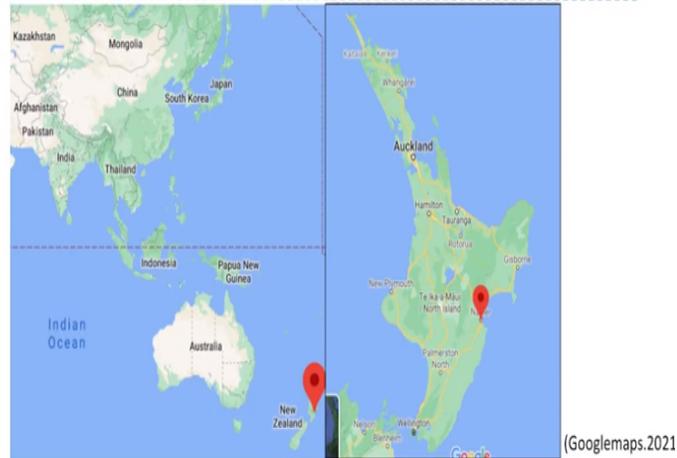
**CITY VISION FRAMEWORK** Part A  
The Framework



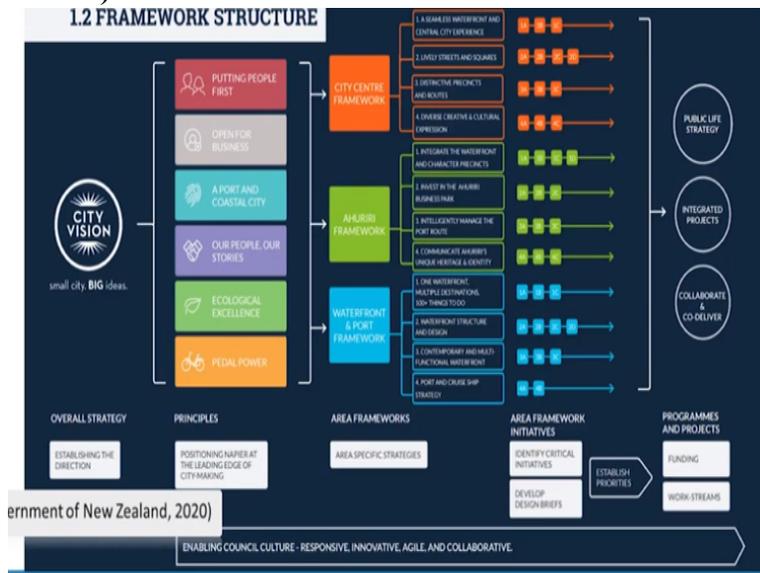
(Government of New Zealand, 2020)

(Refer Slide Time: 08:49)

## Perspective Plan Location: Napier city NZ



We can see the example of Concept Plan through the case of City Vision Framework Document of Napier city in New Zealand.  
(Refer Slide Time: 08:53)

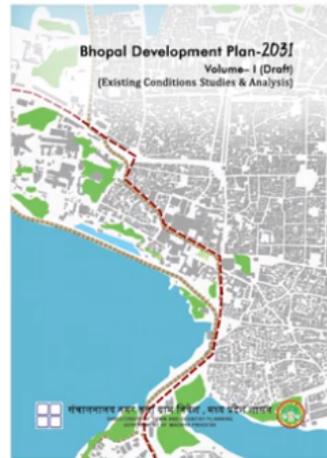


It provides vision, overall strategy principles, area framework initiatives, programs and projects.  
(Refer Slide Time: 09:03)

## Perspective Plan Vision for BDP 2031

---

**Bhopal Development Plan-2031,  
(Draft) Volume -I**



We can see another example of Vision Statement in the draft- Bhopal Development Plan of 2031. Where it states that the residents of the city want to make Bhopal best livable city, conserve and protect the eco-sensitive area and heritage and so on. So we see that how the Perspective Plan provides the direction and framework for achieving it. However, the form and nomenclature may vary.

Further, I would like to mention that though in theory the Perspective Plan prepared in State guides the preparation of Regional and Development Plan, in practice it might be weekend because most of the time, Perspective Plan or the Vision Documents are prepared by the governing body in the State and often do not align with the Regional and Development Planning cycle. Also priorities likely to change with the change in the governing body at the State.

**(Refer Slide Time: 10:06)**

**Regional Plan**

Now let us look at the Regional plan. In the URDPFI guidelines it is suggested that for the plan and sustainable development of human settlements. The Regional Planning approach needs to be promoted.

**(Refer Slide Time: 10:20)**

## Regional Plan

### Planning Regions

---

The planning regions as per the guidelines are classified

under three heads:

- **Administrative Regions**
- **Investment Regions**
- **Special Regions**

The planning regions as per the guidelines are classified under three heads: Administrative Regions which can be district regions or metropolitan regions as per the recommendation of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, it can be Investment Region which can be new investment, manufacturing zones, industrial and freight corridors, special investment regions and so on, they can be identified under National Acts or policies. The region can be Special Region which are sensitive in terms of environment or socio-economic or political aspects.

**(Refer Slide Time: 10:59)**

## Regional Plan

---

- Purpose: To Identify the Region And Regional Resources for Development.

Now looking at the purpose of the Regional Plan. The purpose of Regional Plan is to identify the region and regional resources for development, within which plans for settlement both urban and

rural will be prepared and regulated by District Planning Committee or Metropolitan Planning Committee.

**(Refer Slide Time: 11:21)**

## Regional Plan

### Time period and Example

The plan period is 20 years  
Example include

- Mobility Plan
- Sub –regional Plan

The plan period is 20 years and the example include Regional Plan, Mobility Plan and Sub-Regional Plan.

**(Refer Slide Time: 11:21)**

## Regional Plan

### Goa Regional Plan, 2021- State Level Regional Plan



District Plan: North Goa



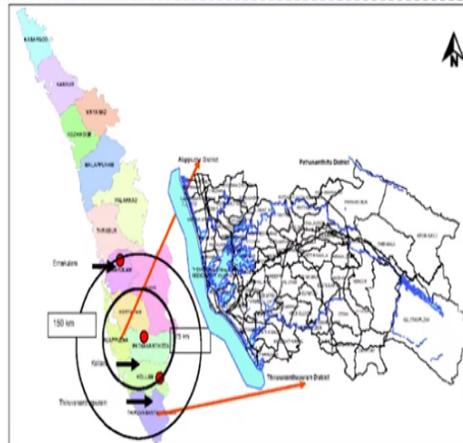
District Plan: South Goa (Govt. of Goa,2021)

For example, we can see here, Goa Regional Plan 2021 which is the State Level Regional Plan prepared based on the two district plans of North Goa and South Goa. We are looking at the image of North Goa and South Goa extracted from the Goa Regional Plan document.

**(Refer Slide Time: 11:54)**

## Regional Plan

### Integrated District Development Plan of Kollam District, Kerala



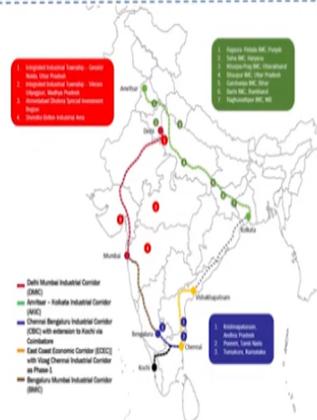
(Govt. of Kerala ,2021)

Under the example of the region, we can see is the Integrated District Plan prepared at the district level by the State of Kerala. We are looking at the image of Kollam district taken from Integrated District Development Plan of Kollam district, Kerala. Likewise, we can at look at another example which is Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Plan 2016 to 2036 prepared by Mumbai Metropolitan Authority. This Regional Plan is prepared for metropolitan area. We see also see examples of Regional Plan prepared for investment region.

**(Refer Slide Time: 12:30)**

## Regional Plan

### Industrial Corridors



(National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited, 2021)

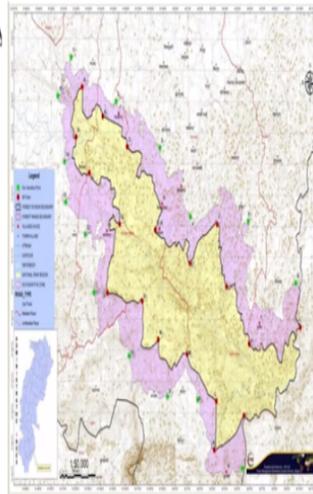
(NICDCL, 2021)

In this image taken from the website of National and Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited shows various industry corridors identified for the Regional Planning.

**(Refer Slide Time: 12:42)**

## Regional Plan

Eco-sensitive Zone around Kanger Valley National Park Chhattisgarh

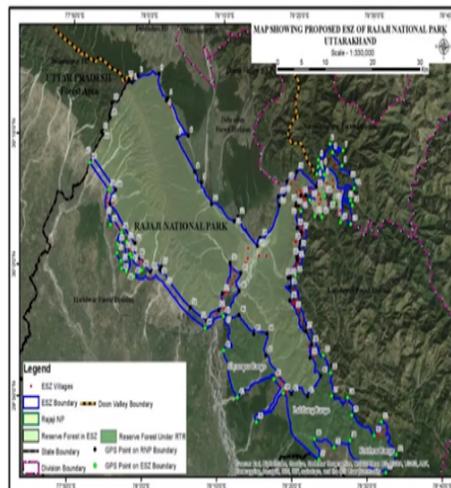


(MoEFCC, 2018)

We also see various regional plan identified for eco-sensitive zones. In the image we can see the eco-sensitive zone around Kanger Valley National Park in Chhattisgarh State.  
**(Refer Slide Time: 12:54)**

## Regional Plan

Eco-sensitive zone of Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand



(MoEFCC, 2018)

And eco-sensitive zone of Rajaji National park in Uttarakhand State.  
**(Refer Slide Time: 12:59)**

## Regional Comprehensive Plan

---

- Regional plan is to be a comprehensive plan at an appropriate scale.
- Prepared for district or inter-district.
- Prepared for the investment region or capture the special area.
- Regional plan allows integration of urban nodes.
- The plan is based on understanding of the characteristics of the region such as flow of people, goods, knowledge and money.

Regional Planning is to be a comprehensive plan at an appropriate scale. Plan could be prepared for district or inter-district or could be prepared for the investment region or capture the special area. The plan should be such that it allows integration of urban nodes with semi-urban and rural areas. The plan is based on understanding of the characteristics of the region such as flow of people, goods, knowledge and money.

**(Refer Slide Time: 13:32)**

## Regional Comprehensive Plan

---

- Some states have comprehensive town and country planning legislation.
- Coordinated with the overall framework of economic development.
- Regions, identified in the States, are to be planned holistically or as sub-regions for the holistic approach of planning.

Some States have comprehensive town and country planning legislation, which provides for urban planning and development in a regional perspective beyond the limit of the city and coordinated with the overall framework of economic development priorities and resource availabilities. Region identified in the States are to be planned holistically or as sub- region for the holistic approach of planning.

**(Refer Slide Time: 14:00)**

# Developmental Plan

## Statutory Plan

Now let us look at the Development Plan. Development Plan is the statutory plan prepared under relevant act within the framework of an approved Perspective Plan.

**(Refer Slide Time: 14:13)**

### Development Plan

---

- Purpose:
  - To prepare a **comprehensive Development Plan** for urban areas, peri-urban areas.
  - The necessary details and intended actions.
  - Provides strategies and physical proposals for various policies given in the Perspective plan and Regional plan.

The purpose of Development Plan is to prepare a comprehensive Development Plan for urban areas, peri-urban areas under the control of Development Authority or the Metropolitan Planning Committee. The Development Plan provides further the necessary details and intended actions in the form of strategies and physical proposals for various policies given in the Perspective Plan and Regional Plan, depending upon the economic and social needs and aspirations of the people, available resources and priorities.

**(Refer Slide Time: 14:46)**

## Development Plan

---

Timeframe: A Developmental Plan is to be prepared for a period of 20-30 years.

The examples include

- District Development Plan
- City Metropolitan Plan
- Master Plan City Utility Plan
- Revised Development plan

A Development Plan is to be prepared for a period of 20 to 30 years. The examples include: District Development Plan, City Metropolitan Plan, Master Plan, City Utility Plan, Revised Development Plan.

**(Refer Slide Time: 15:01)**

## Development Plan

---

### Proposals of a Development Plan

---

- Definitive
- Supported by an **implementation strategy and evaluation criteria**.
- Allows people to learn about the intention of the local authority.
- The facilities and the services that are proposed to be provided in the given timeframe.
- Allows the **local authority to implement development** of the **land area** specified under **the plan**.

The proposals of a Development Plan are definite. The proposals are supported by an implementation strategy and evaluation criteria, where we can regularly monitor that whether we are meeting our development goals or not. Further, the Development Plan allows people to learn about the intention of the local authority regarding what they plan to do for physical, social and economic development for their place.

It informs people of the facilities and the services that are proposed to be provided in the given time frame. The approved Development Plan allows the local authority to implement development of the land area specified under the plan with the help of local area plans and projects. We shall be reviewing detailed case studies later in this module.

**(Refer Slide Time: 15:52)**

# LOCAL AREA PLAN

We shall now see the Local Area Plan.

**(Refer Slide Time: 16:03)**

## Local Area Plan

---

- Encourages **Decentralization** and improves the **Implementation of the Development Plans.**
- It aligns with the **true principles of 73rd and 74th CAA.**
- As it **Disaggregates the planning decision and implementation of plans.**

Local Area Plan is considered very important because the Local Area Plan encourages Decentralization and improves the implementation of the Development Plan on ground. Local Area Plan also aligns well with the true principle of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, as it disaggregates the planning decisions and implementation of plans and brings the process closer to the people.

**(Refer Slide Time: 16:29)**

---

## Local Area Plan

---

### Local area plans are to be prepared to guide

---

- Development or re-development of land.
- To allow conservation of buildings and physical features.
- To facilitate improvements in the physical layout.
- To make Infrastructure and amenities available.
- To enhance health and safety.
- To enhance the quality of living and environment.
- To specify the implementation details to comply with the Government Policies.

Local Area Plans are to be prepared to guide the development or redevelopment of land to allow conservation of buildings and physical features for providing improvements in the physical layout, for making infrastructure and amenities available and for managing the area to enhance health and safety of the residents, to support economic development and to enhance the equality of living and the environment.

Local Area Plans need to specify the implementation details to comply with the government policies. Local Area Plans are prepared to 5 to 20 years with intermediate reviews in between.  
**(Refer Slide Time: 17:12)**

---

## Local Area Plan

---

Time Frame: Local area plans are prepared for 5-20 years.

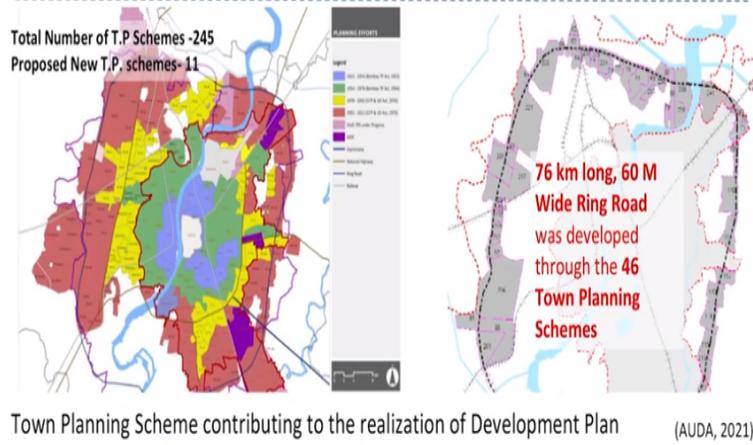
The examples include

- Town Planning Schemes
- Zonal Plan / Sub-city plan
- Ward Committee Plan
- Coastal Zone Management Plan
- Urban Redevelopment Plan

The examples include Town Planning Schemes, Zonal Plan or Sub-City Plan, Ward Committee Plan, Coastal Zone Management Plan, Urban Redevelopment Plan.  
**(Refer Slide Time: 17:22)**

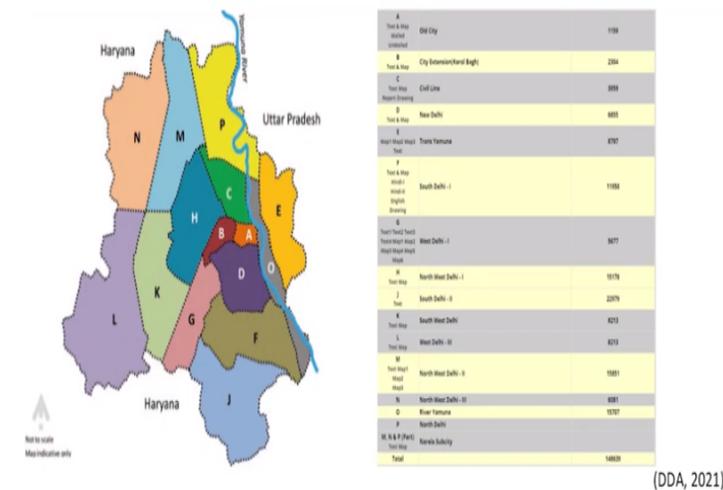
## Local Area Plan

### Town Planning Schemes in Ahmedabad



We are looking at the number of Town Planning Schemes in Ahmedabad which contributed in the realization of the goals of the Development Plan.  
(Refer Slide Time: 17:39)

## Local Area Plan



We are looking at the number of Zonal Plans inclusive of many Urban Redevelopment Plans in Delhi which contributed in the realization of goals of Master Plan 2021.  
(Refer Slide Time: 17:43)

## Local Area Plan

### Ward Committee Plan: Newcastle Local Municipality

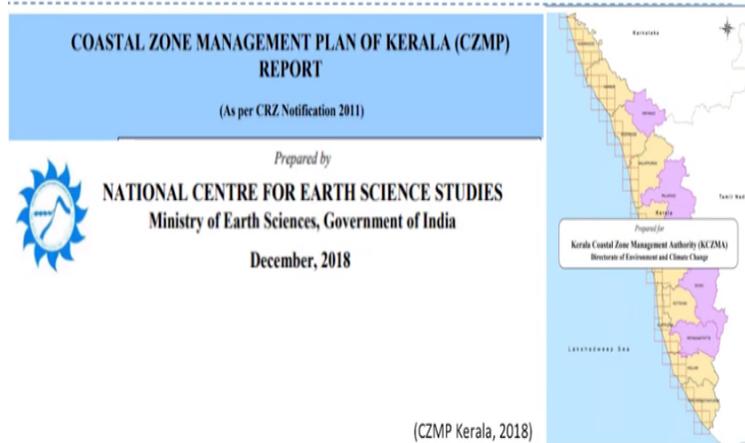


(Newcastle, 2021)

We are looking at the image of Ward Committee Plan of Newcastle Local Municipality, a city in South Africa where strategic directions are indicated and detailed plans are prepared.  
**(Refer Slide Time: 17:55)**

## Local Area Plan

### COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN OF KERALA (CZMP) REPORT

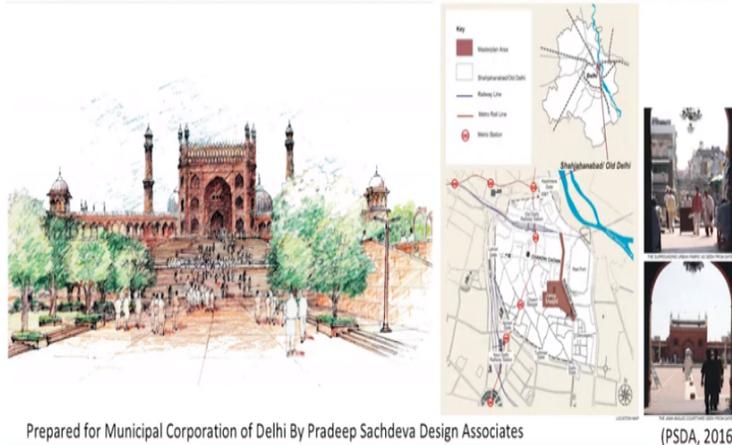


(CZMP Kerala, 2018)

We are now looking at the example of Coastal Zone Management Plan of Kerala, CZMP report, as per this Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2011.  
**(Refer Slide Time: 18:16)**

## Local Area Plan

### Jama Masjid Precinct Redevelopment Delhi



Now looking at the case of Jama Masjid precinct redevelopment Delhi as an example of Urban Redevelopment Local Area Plan prepared for Municipal Corporation of Delhi in 2006. The consultant of the project was Pradeep Sachdeva Design Associates. So we saw different types of Local Area Plans. So far we have seen the purpose and case examples of different core plans.

**(Refer Slide Time: 18:35)**

## Specific and Investment Plan

Now let us look at the purpose of Specific and Investment Plans. We had seen that there are three types of Specific and Investment Plans.

**(Refer Slide Time: 18:48)**

## Specific and Investment Plan

### Types of Specific and Investment Plans

---

- Special Purpose Plan
- Annual Plan
- Project and Research

One Special Purpose Plan, second Annual Plan and the other Project and Research.  
**(Refer Slide Time: 18:54)**



## Special Purpose Plan

Now let us look at the Special Purpose Plan. Special Purpose Plans are prepared for specific development sectors depending on what is important with respect to economic and environmental scenario. Depending on the urgency of the need, what is urgently needed for the place and the people and what priority of the sector like water supply, sanitation, housing of the place which require special attention. Special Purpose Plan for specific subject are accordingly prepared.

These plans are also required to be within the framework of Regional Plan or the Development Plan or Local Area Plan in the jurisdiction of the local authority so that they work in totality.

**(Refer Slide Time: 19:44)**

## Special Purpose Plan

---

Special Purpose Plans prepared under Mission such as-

- SMART Cities Mission
- AMRUT Cities Mission
- HRIDAY Mission
- JNNURM
- PMAY
- Swachbharat Abhiyan

These plans may also emerge to serve the purpose of Urban Planning needs under different Central and State Government grants. Funding schemes such as SMART Cities Mission, AMRUT Cities Mission, HRIDAY Mission, JNNURM, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Swachbharat Abhiyan and so on.

**(Refer Slide Time: 20:13)**

## Special Purpose Plan

---

### Purpose of Special Purpose Plan

---

To address the needs of the special areas which require special plan within the framework of the development plan.

Time Frame: 5-20 year (within city utilities 30-year plan)

The purpose of Special Purpose Plan is to identify the needs of special area in context which requires special plan within the framework of the Development Plan. The time period ranges from 5 to 20 years. The example of special purpose plan includes City Development Plan Undertaken in JNNURM, comprehensive mobility plan undertaken in JNNURM, City Sanitation Plan, Disaster Management Plan, Slum Redevelopment Plan, Tourism Master Plan, Environmental Conservation Plan, Heritage Conservation Plan, Smart City Plan, Plan undertaken under AMRUT, Integrated Cluster Action Plan.

**(Refer Slide Time: 20:30)**

## Special Purpose Plan

---

### Examples of Special Purpose Plan

---

- Smart City Plan (SMART)
- SAAP and SLIP (AMRUT)
- Heritage Conservation Plan (HRIDAY)
- City Development Plan (JnNURM)
- Comprehensive Mobility Plan (JnNURM)
- City Sanitation Plan (JnNURM)
- Disaster Management Plan (NDMA)
- Slum Redevelopment Plan (PMAY)
- Tourism Master Plan
- Environmental Conservation Plan
- Integrated Cluster Action Plan( ICAP)

**(Refer Slide Time: 20:54)**



Now let us look at Annual Plan.

**(Refer Slide Time: 20:57)**

---

## Annual Plan

---

Purpose:

- To translate Development Plan in the context of annual physical & fiscal resource requirement.
- To monitor plan implementation with performance milestones.

Example include

- Investment plan
- Audit and monitoring plan

The purpose of Annual Plan is to translate Development Plan in the context of annual physical and fiscal resource requirement and to monitor the plan implementation with performance milestones. We continuously need to check how we are moving towards our Development Goals. So we look at the Investment Plan, Audit and Monitoring Plan. An Annual Plan provides the detail of the new and ongoing projects that the local authority intends to implement during each financial year for necessary financial resources mobilization, to see how the funding is used and from where the funding can be arranged for the ongoing project and for monitoring the performance of the project to see if the project is executed as per the timelines and the expected deliverables are on track. The Annual Plan is to be prepared by the local authority in each financial year to identify new projects which the authority will undertake for implementation during the year, taking into account the physical and fiscal performance of the preceding year, the priorities, the policies and proposals contained on the approved Regional Plan, Development Plan or Local Area Plan.

The Annual Plan is intended to provide the resource requirement during the year and sources of funds including those mobilized by local authority grant aids and projects or schemes funds by the State and Central Government.

It is thus an important document for the resource mobilization, as on the basis of this the plan funds are to be allocated by the funding body. This plan therefore, serves as an important link with the budgetary process. Annual Plans also provide a mechanism to monitor progressive Development Plan and various projects.

**(Refer Slide Time: 23:00)**

# Project and Research

Now let us look at the Project and Research.

**(Refer Slide Time: 23:03)**

## Project and Research

---

### Purpose of Project:

- To focus on project related investments.
- To execution.
- Attract investments.
- To estimate costing and returns.
- To support planning and implementation.

Timeframe: 5–20-year Pre-feasibility & feasibility study

Examples include:

- Detailed Project Report (DPR).
- Schemes & Sub-projects.
- Surveys & Studies.
- Riverfront Development Projects.

The purpose of the project is to focus on project related investments, costing and returns and for the studies required prior to or post plan formulation. So in many cases we need to know whether the project is going to be feasible or not or whether the project is meeting its goal or not, the targeted intentions are met or not. So it is a continuous process to support planning and implementation at all stages and promotes innovation in practice.

The time period ranges from 5 to 20 years. The examples include pre-feasibility and feasibility study, Detailed Project Report (DPR), schemes and sub-projects, surveys and studies, project example like Riverfront Development Projects. Projects are derived targets of sequence of plans which focus on items of execution, investment costing and returns.

**(Refer Slide Time: 24:09)**

## Project and Research

---

### Project

---

- Projects are conceived within the framework of other plans like Perspective plan, Development plan.
- Projects are the working layouts with all supporting documents.

Conceived within the framework of Perspective Plan, Development Plan or any of the plans in the planning system projects are working layouts, they really tell you what has to be done on the ground with all supporting infrastructure and documents including cost. Source of funding from where the money will come and the recovery, to have the understanding how the money would be recovered, how the investment would be recovered. All necessary details for execution including finance development, administrative and management is provided. These projects could be for any area; old or new, any activity or land use like residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, educational or health related or infrastructure development separately or in an integrated manner. For research and development in the field of planning, key surveys to determine statistics by any agency such as government, semi government, private or individual even individual.

For any agency prepared by town planners, architects, engineers as the case may be enjoying the maximum freedom of expression in their design within the stipulation of development promotion rules and other regulation as applicable.

**(Refer Slide Time: 25:39)**

## Project and Research

---

### Purpose of Research

---

To conduct background studies and formulation of

- Perspective Plan
- Regional Plan
- Development Plan
- Local Area Plan

Research specially for background studies preceding Perspective Plan, Regional Plan, Development Plan or even Local Area Plan formulation may be undertaken as required by state government and local authorities. Specifically traffic service and related studies to collect current statistics are crucial for making decisions and plan formulation.

**(Refer Slide Time: 26:03)**

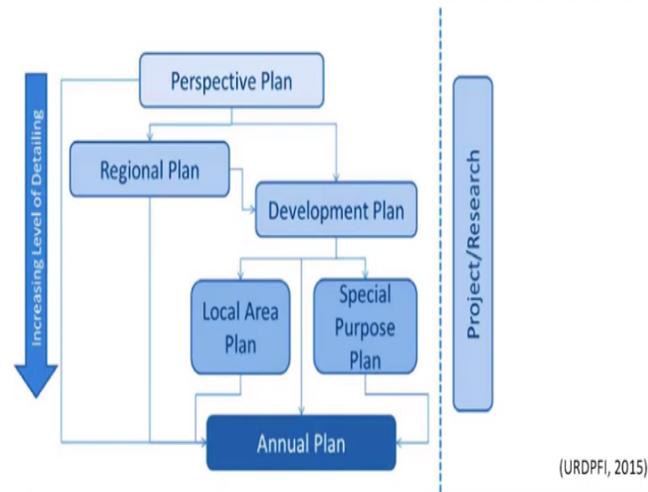


## Inter-relationship among Various Plans

By now we have seen all types of plan, let us now see relationship among various plans.

**(Refer Slide Time: 26:10)**

## Inter-relationship among Various Plans



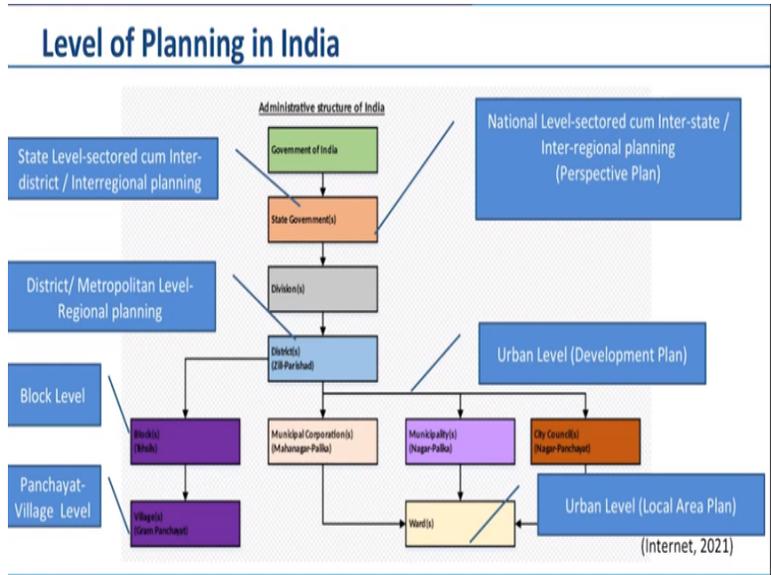
We see in the diagram that as per the hierarchy of the plans the Perspective Plan comes on the top and the Annual Plan, supports all types of plan at the lower level, with extensive monitoring details. The level of details increase with the lowering hierarchy. Projects and research could be done at any level of plan. We also see how they integrate together to attain the National, regional, local goals in a cumulative manner.

**(Refer Slide Time: 26:42)**



Now let us look at multiple level of planning in the country.

**(Refer Slide Time: 26:49)**



We see multi-level planning in the country, National Level-sectored cum Inter-State or Inter-Regional Planning, we see State Level-sectored cum Inter-District/ Inter-Regional Planning, we see District/ Metropolitan Level Regional Planning, we see planning at Urban Level, we see planning at Block Level, we see planning at Panchayat Level or the village, which is Village Level Planning.

**(Refer Slide Time: 27:14)**



Now let us look at the National Level Planning. At the National level, Planning Commission was the nodal agency responsible for country’s planning.

**(Refer Slide Time: 27:27)**

## Level of Planning in India

---

- National Level : Perspective plans for 15-25 years
- Five-year plans
- Annual plans within the framework of Five-Year Plan
- National Level Planning Institution: NITI Aayog

National Institution for Transforming India, also known as NITI Aayog formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on 1 January 2015.



The Commission used to formulate three types of plans: Perspective Plan for 15 to 25 years, 5-year Plans and Annual Plans within the framework of 5-year plan. Now we have NITI Aayog. **(Refer Slide Time: 27:37)**

State level

The next level seen is the State Level Planning. **(Refer Slide Time: 27:40)**

## State Level Planning

---

- State Planning Board acts like national planning commission and coordinates the development plans of different ministries and the districts.
- It also has the responsibility of the formulation, implementation and monitoring of state plan.

The State Planning Board acts like National Planning Commission and coordinates the Development Plans of different ministries and the districts. It also has the responsibility of the formulation, implementation and monitoring of State Plan.

**(Refer Slide Time: 27:56)**



The next level is District Level.

**(Refer Slide Time: 27:59)**

## District level

---

- District: has a pivotal position in planning.
- District Planning Committee (DPC) consolidates the plans prepared by the Panchayats and municipalities and prepares an integrated development plan for the district.

The district occupies a pivotal position in planning because of its location and administrative advantages. District Planning Committee (DPC) consolidates the plans prepared by the panchayats and municipalities and prepares an integrated Development Plan for the district as a whole.

**(Refer Slide Time: 28:20)**



The next level is Urban Level where most of the Urban Development Plans, Development Plan, Local Area Plan of different types are prepared.

**(Refer Slide Time: 28:31)**

## Block level

The next is the Block Level, Block is an important unit of micro level planning, planning at a very small level. Block Level Expert Committee (BLEC) is there to prepare a plan and consolidate the Village Level Plans.

**(Refer Slide Time: 28:47)**

## Panchayat level

Next level is Panchayat Level where Local Development Plan, Integrated Village Development Plan, 5-year Plan and Annual Plan are prepared.

**(Refer Slide Time: 28:57)**

---

## Summarizing, in today's session we covered

---

① Types of Plan, Purpose, Time Frame and Examples

---

② Inter-relationship among Various Plans

---

③ Level of Planning in India

---

So summarizing in today's session, we covered, we saw different types of plan, purpose, time frame and examples. We also saw inter-relationship among various plans like how all these types integrate and connect together. We also saw level of planning followed in India.

**(Refer Slide Time: 29:18)**

---

## References

---

- Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, (2015) <http://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I.pdf>
- Lecture notes Prof. Biswas, Physical Planning (2020), SPA Delhi.
- Master Plan 2041, Delhi Development Authority (DDA), <https://dda.org.in/>, <http://119.226.139.196/ddaweb/planning.aspx>
- Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority (AUDA), 2021, <https://www.auda.org.in/>
- Bhopal Development Plan-2031, (Draft) Volume -I, MP Town Planning schemes, <http://mptownplan.gov.in/LU-panel/Bhopal/Amrut/ENGLISH/VOL1.pdf>
- Jama Masjid Precinct Redevelopment, Delhi, 2016, Pradeep Sach Deva Asso

So that was for today the references are used were URDPFI guidelines and the lecture notes from Professor Biswas.

**(Refer Slide Time: 29:27)**

## Suggested Reading and Watch

Writing for Planners:  
Documents that Work,  
by Claudia Kousoulas

<https://newcastle.gov.za/?wpdmact=process&did=Mij5NC5ob3RsaW5r>  
<http://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/kanger.pdf>

<https://courses.planetizen.com/course/writing-planners>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0BWWk5kca>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=44VW3W3W3W3>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8HTA2qRyU8k>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vgj2Eu6KTM>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q7n5Dq4KQ>



Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region Development Authority, AP

Our coverage was limited with the scope to make you aware of the topic there are enormous readings and movies available to explore. Few are suggested here, this is not an extensive list, you may feel free to suggest more from your experience.

**(Refer Slide Time: 29:42)**

 Please feel free to ask Questions.

Let us know about any Concerns you have 

 Do share your Opinions, Experiences and Suggestions.

Looking forward to Interacting and Co-learning with you while exploring Cities and Urban Planning. 



Please feel free to ask questions let us know about your concerns you have, do share your opinion, experiences and suggestions. Looking forward to interacting and co-learning with you while exploring cities and urban planning. So this was it for today, thank you so much.