

Introduction to Urban Planning
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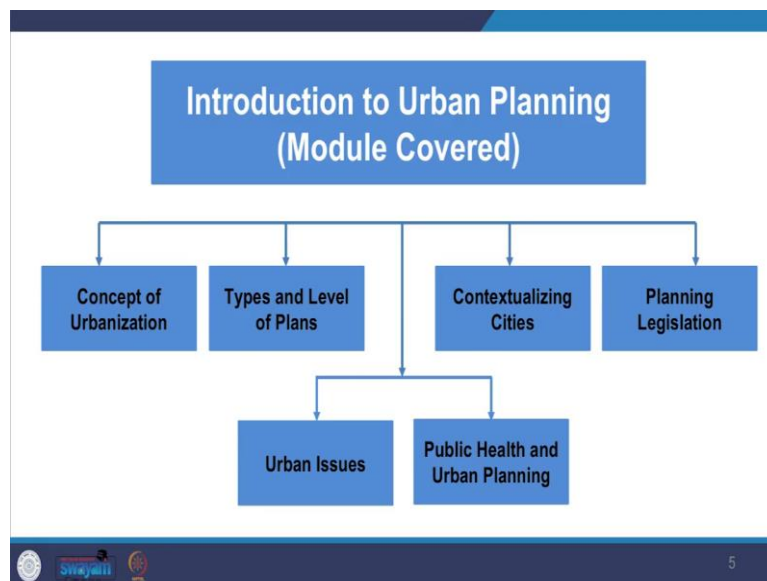
Lecture - 40

Contemplating Learning Outcomes and Future Direction in Urban Planning

Welcome to the course introduction to Urban Planning. Today is the concluding session of this course, so we will look at what we covered and what our learning outcomes are in this course. We will look at what potential the cities bring and what challenges we need to address through urban planning. And how do we look at the future from the planner's perspectives or architect or from social scientist economist or from citizen's perspectives.

In the end we will also look into our limitation and future scope of the domain and the course. The purpose of this course was to connect and explore with you the urban planning domain look at the cities with a commitment to understand the basics and look at new challenges and approaches.

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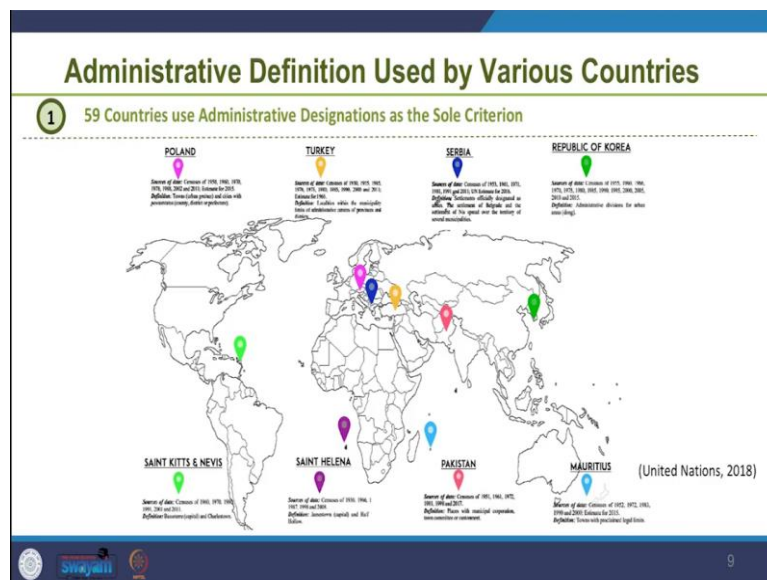


Looking at the overall structure we covered concept of urbanization varied definition across the globe urbanization pattern and very purpose of urban planning. Constitutional provisions we looked at what is available in our country and then the associated planning framework. We looked at different types and levels of plans including perspective plan at global to state to city level. We looked at regional plan, development plan, local area plan, special purpose plan, with each one of them with case studies.

We looked into the employment of our cities through contextualizing cities lecture series. And we looked into various urban issues with special focus on public health and urban planning. Lastly we looked into the legal requirements for planning through planning legislation series. In our very first lecture we covered concepts of the urban areas where we explored the differences we experienced between urban and rural areas in the Indian context.

In the section differentiating the urban from the rural areas, we took an experiential and perception based approach to understand the distinction. Where we; simply tried to understand the character of the city from our experience. Thereafter we looked at some of the expressions definitions provided by key authors and institutions in the domain of urban studies in the section concept of cities.

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Following that we explored various definitions across the globe by different countries in this we learned how this definition what we look at in the Indian context is not only the one but how it varies with the context and the landscape and the geography we see across. We also familiarize ourselves with different boundaries recognized in the urban planning domain in the section geographical boundaries of urban areas and terminologies.

We in this section also looked into the classification of urban areas and the local governing authorities in Indian context in the section classification of urban areas and local governing authorities in India. So, we learned the structure we learned the vocabulary we learned the

key concept and we also saw what are the variations, what are the range of cities we are looking at or we have classified so far.

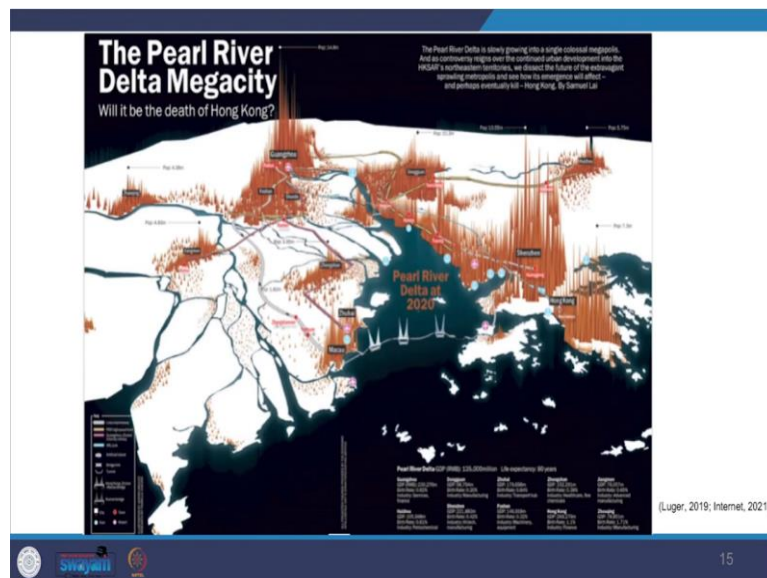
At the end of this course today where we have looked at varied transformation and we had developed our understanding. We see that the size of the city is changing the distinction and boundaries of urban and rural areas are merging. Now we talk about urban mega city regions urban fields and some national cities we see continuous landscape of urban development very close as we fancy it in futuristic time.

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We can see here the example of Pearl River delta mega city as per the world cities report 2020 by UN habitat. China has stitched together delta cities of Ganjiao, Hong Kong and Shenzhen into the greater bay area, the Pearl River through infrastructure investment like high-speed rail and the world's longest oversea bridge.

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So, you can see here in the image look at the entire landscape where all the cities are there the biggest region population is like 70 million. In these regions economies of agglomeration closeness proximity of factors of production and the increased size and specialization of markets creates more value at the local level.

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Table 3.2: Largest Mega-Regions in the World, 2015

Rank	Mega-Region	Cities	Output (\$Bn)	Population (Millions)
1	Bos-Wash	New York, Washington, D.C., Boston	US\$1,083	47.8
2	Pari-Am-Man	Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Munich	US\$1,065	43.5
3	Chi-Pitts	Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh	US\$1,100	39.9
4	Greater Tokyo	Tokyo	US\$1,060	39.1
5	Bu-Cal	Los Angeles, San Diego	US\$1,024	35
6	Seoul Bus	Seoul, Busan	US\$1,025	35.5
7	Tampa Triangle	Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Austin	US\$1,017	34.4
8	Beijing	Beijing, Tianjin	US\$1,016	37.4
9	London/Ed/Ches	London, Leeds, Manchester	US\$1,012	32.6
10	Hong Kong	Hong Kong, Shenzhen	US\$1,043	31.5
11	NorCal	San Francisco, San Jose	US\$925	30.8
12	Shanghai	Shanghai, Hangzhou	US\$982	24.2
13	Taipei	Taipei	US\$987	16.7
14	San Paolo	San Paolo	US\$780	23.5
15	Chi-Lanta	Charlotte, Atlanta	US\$666	19.5
16	Caracab	Seattle, Portland	US\$607	8.8
17	Wai-Ber	Wrocław, Bursa	US\$626	14.8
18	Vienna-Budapest	Vienna, Budapest	US\$585	22.8
19	Wai-CO	Wai-CO	US\$524	24.5
20	Nam-Mil-Tai	Nam, Milan, Turin	US\$513	12.8
21	Singap-Lumpu	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur	US\$483	12.7
22	Daei-Ain	Daei, Tai-Ain	US\$472	19.8
23	SoFlo	Miami, Tampa	US\$470	9.1
24	Abu-Dubai	Abu Dhabi, Dubai	US\$463	5
25	Osaka-Nagoya	Osaka, Nagoya	US\$424	9.1
26	Tor-Buff-Chester	Toronto, Buffalo, Rochester	US\$424	8.5
27	Deli-Lahore	New Delhi, Lahore	US\$417	27.9
28	Bangkok-Lyon	Bangkok, Lyon	US\$333	7
29	Shanghai	Jinan, Jiao, Dongying	US\$349	14.2

Source: World Cities Report 2015

(World Cities Report, 2020)

There are 29 largest mega regions in the world as listed in the report Bos Wash being on the top including New York, Washington DC and Boston.

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In the process we learned changing character of the cities and newer challenges and opportunities what cities were giving us.

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Reviews in the world cities report indicate that despite agglomeration benefits, what benefits we are really talking about despite those the spatial concentration of people and firms has drawbacks. The rising land housing labor congestion and pollution costs all our potential outcomes from urbanization. These negative externalities eventually make the costs of living and conducting business challenging and may limit the competitive advantage of a given area.

Furthermore in the report it is suggested that spatial agglomeration can intensify inequality. So, despite our economic development we see that inequality may increase within and between cities in the national and global urban system. In the report it is emphasized that national governments must properly manage their system of cities across the urban continent. In order to balance agglomeration benefits with the potential negative consequences of superstar city.

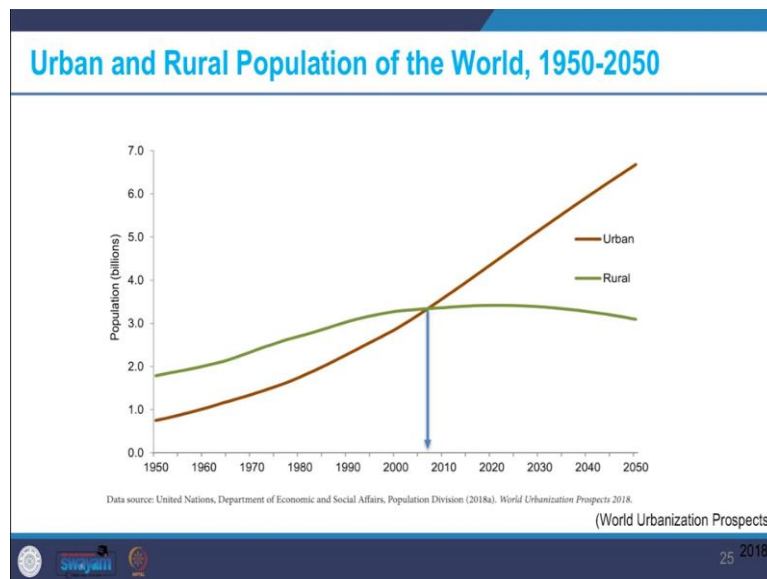
Like we are looking at the competition ranking and so on. So, the consequences of superstar city formation that leads smaller cities and rural areas behind. So, that needs to be taken care of.

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Further in the second lecture we reviewed urbanization and sustainable development to understand the need and significance of urban planning. In this lecture we explored the concept of urbanization how we measure urbanization why cities grow we looked at the global urbanization pattern and reviewed the relationship between urbanization and sustainable development.

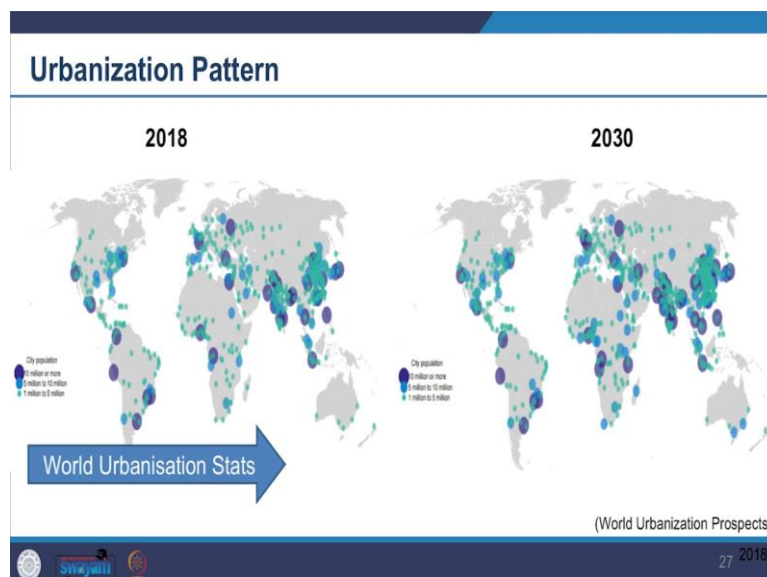
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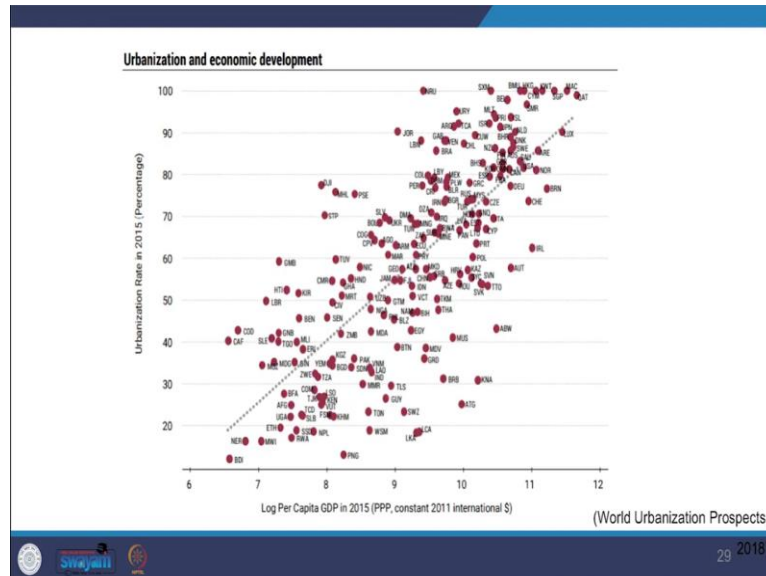
We had seen urban population will be much larger than the rural population. It is projected that by 2050 the world will be more than two-thirds urban 68%. Roughly the reverse of the global rural urban population distribution of the mid-20th century.

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We saw through reports that Africa and Asia are urbanizing more rapidly than other regions of the world. And 21st century it is this part of the world Africa and Asia which will experience rapid urbanization and in a massive scale.

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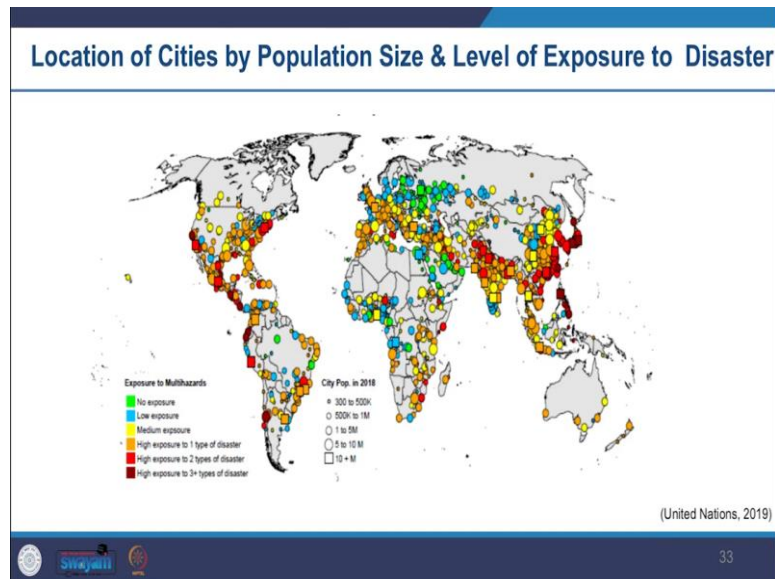
We also saw a trend in our country. Furthermore we also discussed with case studies that urbanization not necessarily indicate economic development or sustainability unless planned well. In the graph you can see urbanization and per capita GDP in 2015.

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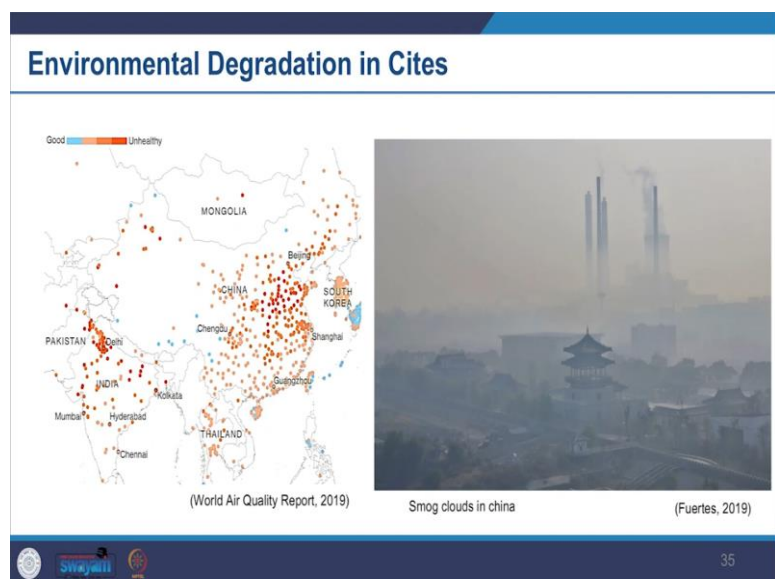
We also saw growing slums with urbanization.

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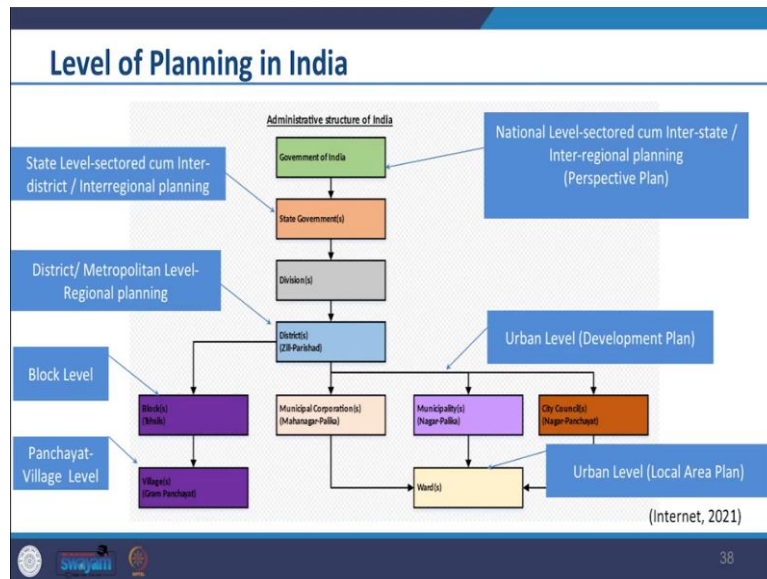
We also saw the location of the cities by population size and then the level of exposure to disaster.

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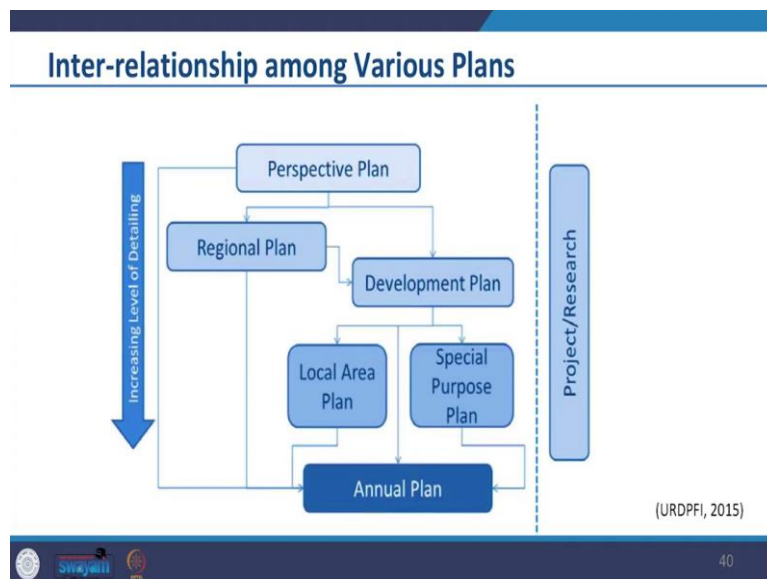
We discussed the challenge of environments what problems we are facing in the cities. In our third lecture we saw the constitutional provision of urban planning through 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act. 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act facilitates the process and strengthens the impact of planning by decentralization. So, we try to learn through this; what all provisions are there and what is the intention of the nation here?

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Thereafter we looked at different levels and types of plan with case studies for each one of them. From cases ranging from sustainable development goals and we looked at Uttarakhand we looked at Madhya Pradesh, we looked at Delhi cases, we looked at Maharashtra, Kerala Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab Gujarat, and so on. So, we try to look at cases from different areas.

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Moreover we reviewed their interrelationship and purpose content process tools and maps. So, we can learn how are they prepared and how you could review them and understand them and use them to attain the collective objectives for our cities. In the process we also contemplated how our understanding was evolving and how our approach was changing towards guiding cities development and meeting day-to-day requirements of all the people.

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Contextualizing Cities	Lecture 16: Contextualizing Cities (Egyptian, Mesopotamian, and Indus Valley Civilization)
	Lecture 17: Contextualizing Cities (Vedic Period)
	Lecture 18: Contextualizing Cities (Greek and Roman)
	Lecture 19: Contextualizing Cities (Industrial Revolution)
	Lecture 20: Contextualizing Cities (1900-1939)
	Lecture 21: Contextualizing Cities (1940-1979)
	Lecture 22: Contextualizing Cities (1980-2021)

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Further in contextualizing cities series we looked at the timelines from different geographies to understand our cities and our approaches towards shaping our cities. We saw from Egyptian civilization to the current times, we looked at how and when we started looking at the future cities. What was happening during the industrial revolution when we adopted a liberalization path and we moved to sustainable agendas and inclusive cities.

How our perspective was refocused on people-centric planning and inclusive planning we started looking at differently abled people, gender concerns were raised. Concerns were elderly and children were coming up we looked at indigenous people concerns people of color people with different orientations. So, all these voices were raised so we looked at all of them very briefly by looking all these things.

We really understood what are the different concerns of people? When we; deal with urban planning.

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Broken Window

Gentrification

1964
The term "gentrification" is coined by Ruth Glass.

"Over the years, many of the working class quarters have been invaded by the middle class - upper and lower... Once this process of 'gentrification' starts in a district it goes on rapidly until all or some of the working class occupiers are displaced and the whole social character of the district is changed."

British sociologist Ruth Glass

UNESCO CREATIVE CITIES NETWORK
Creativity for sustainable urban development

Creative Cities

We further looked into the terms like gentrification, broken window, creative cities, controlling cities, knowledge cities, right to cities, we also looked at sherry Einstein’s ladder of citizens participation we talked about drugs and crime concerned in cities.

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Jane Jacob

Kevin Lynch

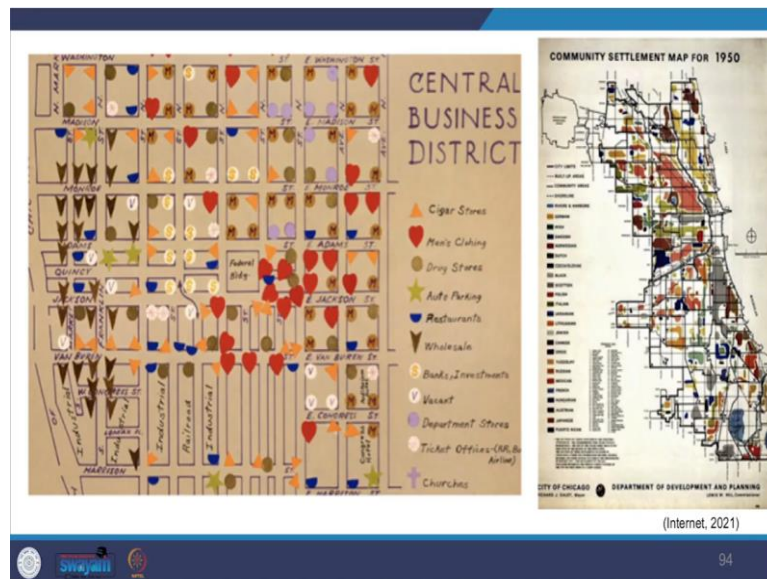
Dolores Hayden

Harvey Milk

SAVING OUR CITIES
A Progressive Plan to Transform Urban America
WILLIAM W. GOLDSMITH

We looked at the work of Jean Jacob, Kevin Lynch, Dolores Hayden, Harvey Milk. We also looked at Professor William Goldsmith's work and writings. So, with this we really understood how a different understanding and perspective was coming into picture and how it was formulating our planning process and thoughts and our approach toward designing our cities.

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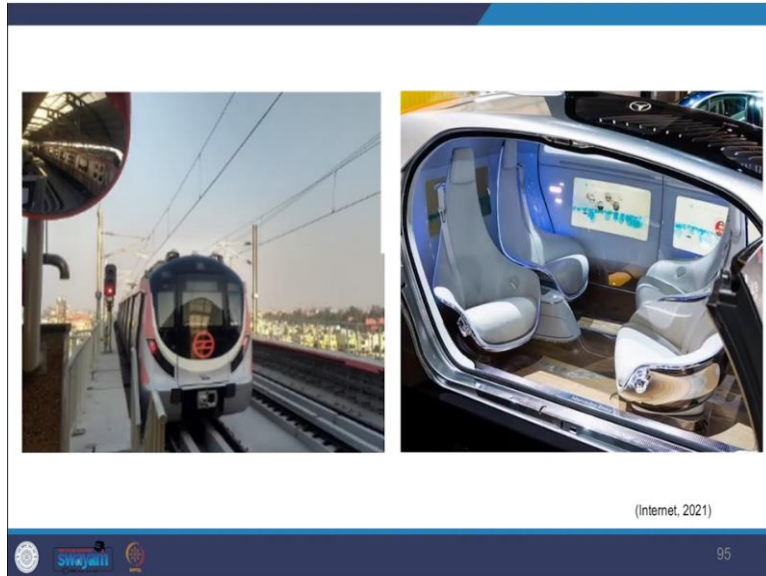


We also looked at how planning moved from physical planning, to economic planning, from rigid planning, to flexible planning and large-scale drawing-based planning, to people-centric planning. We also see how urban sociology studies also came in. We saw how eventually our economy was changing from agriculture to manufacturing and then to creative knowledge based economy. How cities are now competing at the global level.

How we are looking at cities at engine of growth, and we also look at how the idea is being propagated about better performance of the non-resource-based economic both from the perspective of GDP contribution and environmental concern. You can see here in the map which shows resource exporters and non-resource based exporters and then their share in GDP. Further the moving on we also reviewed transit-oriented development clustering at different levels.

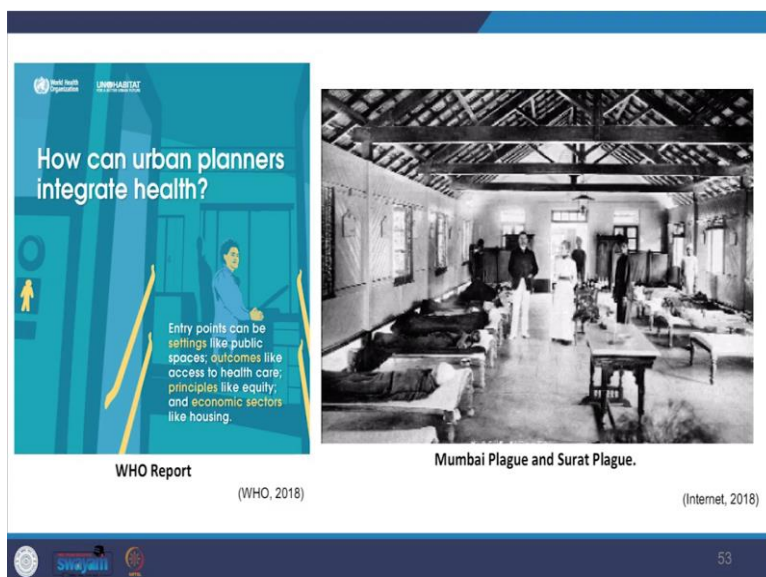
And scales we walked through how once again our cities were transforming drastically and becoming smart with the use of internet data robotics.

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Artificial intelligence machine learning and so on. We also reviewed how we started a journey of planning with the health concern and arrived at a point today where health is central focus all again.

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We did entire series on public health and urban planning from WHO report planning interventions at global level. And are learning in the Indian landscape with pandemic epidemics and endemic in particular from Mumbai plague and Surat plague. So, we derived the learnings from there from legislation to urban governance. There have been questions on density governance health infrastructure and public health in urban areas.

And we also work through research which helped us understand the city's performance based on these parameters. We also looked at government's intervention in this direction. Further in this segment we did series of urban issues.

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In the urban issues we got glimpse of what problems urbanization brings, and how we are addressing them. Then we looked at selective urban issues we looked at problems of housing in urban India. We looked at how do we really conceptualize what does adequate housing means. We looked at different interventions and what we have been doing so far to address them. We looked at culture and planning of cities different approaches adopted for culture in cities.

How do we really conceptualize it, what kind of theories are there what kind of interventions are happening and we also updated ourselves with the current initiative by the ministry. Likewise we also looked into the environmental problems, which is a one of the serious concern of today. We looked at issues covering of the relationship between city growth and natural environment we looked into the case of Africa.

We also looked how London draft plan has addressed the issue of environments. How they have developed green infrastructure and they are looking towards the natural environment and also looking at developing sustainable infrastructure. We also looked at some of the issues like urban heat island in our course. Further in detail we also covered the urbanization and slums issues, we try to understand the concepts involved.

We looked into the trends and different approaches there are numerous issues a lot of interventions which are happening at the global and national level, so we saw some of them.

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Planning Legislation	Lecture 31: Introduction to Planning Legislation
	Lecture 32: Evolution and Growth of Planning Legislation (UK)
	Lecture 33: Evolution and Growth of Planning Legislation (USA)
	Lecture 34: Evolution and Growth of Planning Legislation (INDIA)
	Lecture 35: Land Acquisition Act
	Lecture 36: Legal Requirements for Industrial Development
	Lecture 37: National Environmental Legal Requirements
	Lecture 38: Cantonment Act and Urban Heritage Conservation
	Lecture 39: Zoning Regulation

Further we looked into entire domain of legislation through few lectures covering key legislation aligned with urban planning. We fundamentally tried to understand why legislations are required and what kind of problems we face when we take up different kinds of plan and apply planning tools. So, looking at what kind of impact it might have on people's rights their health and wealth and what kind of conflict it might create.

We saw various tools and missions at the same time we saw conflict with rights and we looked at what regulations are available for us. Further we try to understand whatever approach we are taking is that good or bad how do you really make those judgments. Particularly in the introduction to planning legislation we looked at rights. We looked at duties of the citizens, we looked at the certain court cases, where we covered conflicts we looked at right-based approach. We also looked at the significance of legislation in current times.

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Planning Legislation

- Lecture 32: Evolution and Growth of Planning Legislation (UK)
- Lecture 33: Evolution and Growth of Planning Legislation (USA)
- Lecture 34: Evolution and Growth of Planning Legislation (INDIA)

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We also looked at the evolution of growth and planning legislation in Britain UK. We also looked at the legislation development in the USA landscape. We looked at the evolution again in a comparative basis in Indian landscape. We looked at in two segments pre-independence phase and then we looked at the post-independent phase of legislation development.

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Planning Legislation

Lecture 35: Land Acquisition Act

Land acquisition under Gujarat Amendment Act, 2016

Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train project,
Farmers of southern Gujarat and northern Maharashtra will be affected

(Shaikh/india.com, 2017; Verma, 2019)

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We further covered land acquisition act, to certain detail where we saw the issues of land why government needs to acquire land concept of eminent domain right to property history of land acquisition and relevant act.

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Lecture 36: Legal Requirements for Industrial Development

Bullet train project: Consortium of L&T, Japanese firm bags ₹1,390 crore contract for steel bridges

Planning Legislation



These bridges will be built over railway lines, rivers, highways, roads and other structures, National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited said in a statement. (nhsrcl.in)

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Likewise we also looked into industrial development and the legal requirements for that. Then we looked into how those how we were proceeding in our timeline. How we were liberalizing and then how what kind of legislation came in for FDI cluster development and promotion of special economic zones and so on.

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Lecture 37: National Environmental Legal Requirements

Areas Requiring Special Considerations

Planning Legislation



(sicom, 2018)

Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA)

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Further we looked at the environmental legal requirements we looked at EIA act of 2006. We also looked at the draft EIA 2020, we looked into the environmental concerns and initiatives which are being taken with respect to technology as well as from at the urban planning level. We looked at the comprehensive environmental pollution index critically polluted areas. We looked at coastal regulations zone and then some other acts related with Eco sensitive zones.

E-waste rules, then we also looked into the newer guidelines which have been developed with respect to mainstreaming urban river management into master plan. And then urban river management plan, these things we looked into while we were covering the environmental related acts all the legal requirements related from the environmental issues and urbanization in this segment we looked at that.

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The slide is titled "Lecture 38: Cantonment Act and Urban Heritage Conservation". On the left, there is a blue box with the text "Planning Legislation". The main content includes a photograph of the Defence Estates Organisation (DEO) with the text "Directorate General Defence Estates, Ministry of Defence, Government of India" and "रक्षा सम्पदा संग्रहण, Defence Estates Organisation (MoD, 2021)". To the right is a map of India with 62 Cantonment Boards marked as red dots. A legend indicates the number of boards per state: Andhra Pradesh (2), Karnataka (2), Kerala (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Maharashtra (1), Odisha (1), Punjab (1), Rajasthan (1), Tamil Nadu (1), Uttar Pradesh (1), West Bengal (1), and others. The slide number "75" is in the bottom right corner.

Further we also covered the cantonment act, and then also looked into the urban heritage conservation. So, we had one session in culture then we also looked at how what are the legal tools which are available at this moment for the heritage conservation.

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The slide is titled "Lecture 39: Zoning Regulation". On the left, there is a blue box with the text "Planning Legislation". The main content features a zoning map of Bhopal with various colored zones and a legend. The legend includes categories like "TOD Transit Oriented Development", "Residential", "Commercial", "Industrial", "Public Use", "Green Space", "Water Body", and "Other". There are also two photographs: one showing a modern urban development with a road and greenery, and another showing a building with a staircase. The slide number "77" is in the bottom right corner.

In the 39th lecture we looked at the zoning regulation which is the most important and very strong tool available to the planners. We covered these regulations we looked at the meaning

and reviewed the purpose of this zoning. We discussed and listed aspects and principles with the help of draft mobile development plan and looked into overall relevance of the tool with its ground translation like how much control we really need in case of developing our cities.

And how do we really exert those controls over the city. So, today we are summarizing our learning outcomes and we are looking beyond. So, we saw that increasing investment in urban areas does not automatically address poverty and inequality. Many individuals and population groups and cities around the world are excluded from the benefits of urbanization. So, we looked into all the things the good and the bad and what things to be taken care of and where we had succeeded, where we failed.

So, such understanding will prepare you to look and contemplate about your cities and process in which you get involved. So, we see that world cities report inform us that we also need to take care of the rural migrants and informal sector as well which is another population group that is frequently excluded from the benefits of urbanization as well as a lot of group which we had talked about.

We further see that the report emphasizes that any urbanization process irrespective which country does it is very important to have institutions in place, which make it inclusive in an uncertain global economic developments compounded with frequent catastrophic weather events and Covid 19 pandemic. We see that urban poverty and unemployment are going to grow in scale and extend in many countries.

Problems are many from poverty resource environment disaster energy transportation health at the same time we also understand that it is cities which shall also give the solutions. We see that why do we really say that density supports economies of scale in the provision of critical public services like health infrastructure? And we had seen that density was a key element how we defined cities. So, we see that well planned and managed cities are uniquely well equipped to respond to all hazards including public health threats.

We see that properly planned urban areas can also contribute to national development through the interaction that exists between rural and urban economics. Urban planning can play a key role in designing effective mitigation and adaptation strategies which in turn will

enhance the environmental and economic value of urban areas. Looking at the limitation we did not cover like we did not get into the details of governance systems.

We did not get into the details of municipal finance, urban investment public participation planning tools, monitoring urban policies, resilient cities on NATO-based solutions. Though we looked at many parts of it through different case studies; review of past evolution reforms and through the mission's work, which we may look forward to cover through readings and future series. As for the world cities reports re-emphasizing the importance and significance of cities.

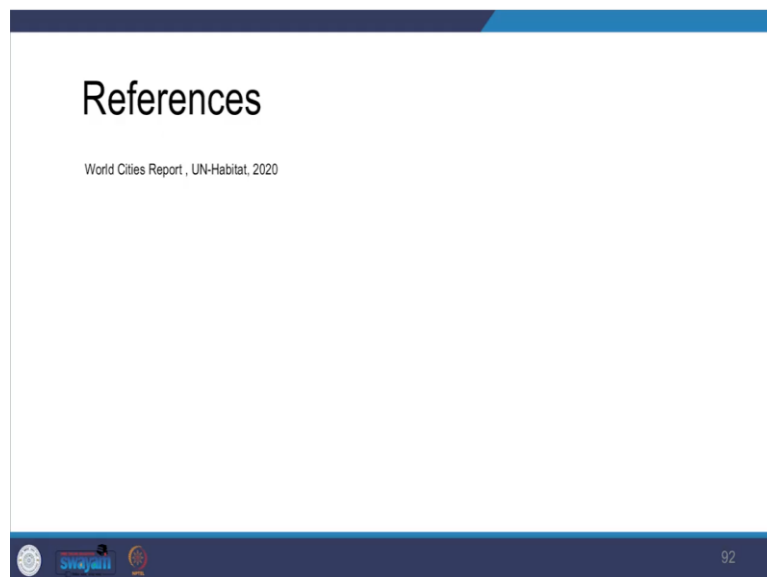
Cities are where aspirations ambitions and other intangible aspects of life are realized for all including economic opportunities for marginalized groups. So, reflecting back to our beginning sessions where we looked at these aspects like why we all aspire to come to cities so we look at what fulfillment does the city does for us. However the greatest challenge to ensure equity is not in the amount of resources directed at a problem.

Rather it is ensuring that lives of vulnerable and other marginalized groups are valued within the public policy and the processes we adopt in urban planning. Effective urban planning and management need to be proactive rather than reactive as this is very, key to address the quality of life for the urban residents. Coming to the key question for you and the end of the course is to contemplate how you want your future to be?

And how do we prepare ourselves with our people with the power we have in hand and the tools we have for enabling our objectives? And then being aware of the; environmental impacts. Being aware of the social impact how do we really use those tools and powers together with the rural and the urban community together with the diverse communities and also being conscious about the environment.

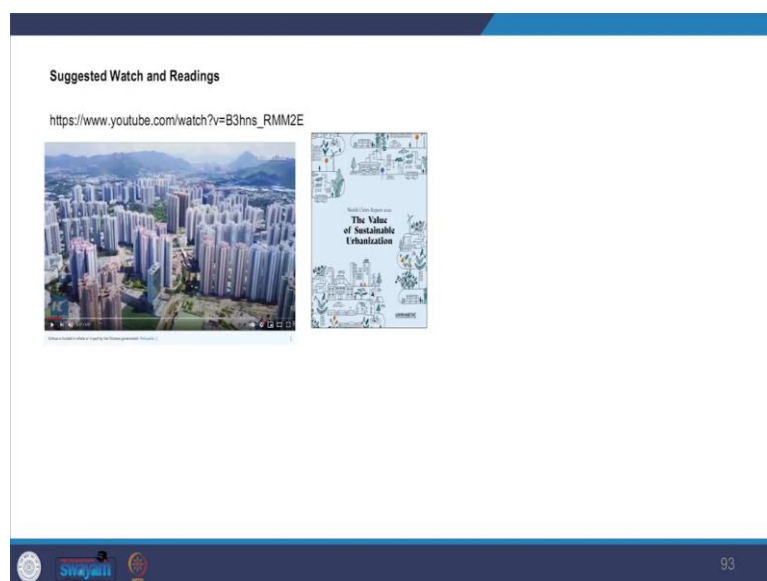
And having a true sense of what really we want, keeping all that in perspective how do we really look at our future. How do we construct and deconstruct our plans policies institutions resources culture and technology to reach our future and inspired tomorrow. Ending with the world cities report learning key factor in improving the quality of life of urban residents is effective urban planning and management and it is important to be being proactive rather than being reactive.

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Our coverage was limited with the scope to make you aware of the topic there are enormous readings and movies available to explore.


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Few are suggested here this is not an extensive list you may feel free to suggest more from your experience.

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 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. 

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Please feel free to ask questions let us know about your concerns you have to share your opinion experiences and suggestions looking forward to interacting and co-learning with you while exploring cities and urban planning. So, that is all for this course we have covered all the aspects what we had planned for. So, there is the concluding class and we hope that you enjoyed your learning with us thank you so much.