

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

Module No # 01
Lecture No # 03
Urban Planning and 73 – 74 CAA

Welcome to the Course-Introduction to Urban Planning. In this session today, we are going to cover the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. We have earlier covered Conceptual Understanding of Urban Planning Areas and also looked at the urbanization process and discussed on the sustainable development and based on that we reviewed the need and objective of the urban planning.

Today in this session, we will explore the key Constitutional provisions, the 73rd and 74th Amendment, which facilitates the process and strengthens the impact of planning by decentralization.

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COVERAGE

- ① Review Planning Objectives

- ② Determine Needs to Meet Planning Objectives

- ③ Constitutional Provisions to address the Planning needs
(73-74 CAA)

- ④ Emerging Role of Town and Country Planning Department
(73-74 CAA)

Accordingly, the coverage will include- review of planning objectives, determination of needs to meet planning objectives, Constitutional Provisions to address the planning needs the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, emerging role of Town and Country Planning Department which emerged through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

- ① Discuss the Planning Objectives

- ② Determine Needs for Meeting Planning Objectives

- ③ List and state various Constitutional Provisions to address the Planning needs given in (73-74 CAA). Institutions, Powers, Roles, Responsibilities, Finance, and Timeframe.

- ④ Review the Emerging Role of Town and Country Planning Department in the context of (73-74 CAA)

Accordingly, the learning outcomes would include, after completion of this particular session, you should be able to discuss the planning objectives, you should be able to determine needs for meeting planning objectives, you should be able to list and state various Constitutional Provisions to address the planning needs given in the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, such as various institutions, powers, roles and responsibilities, finance and timeframe. You should also be able to review the emerging role of Town and Country Planning Department in the context of the Constitutional Amendment Act. We saw in the previous class that how urbanization is taking place all over the world and at a considerably faster rate in our country. Furthermore, we also saw the challenges of natural disasters that the cities are facing across the globe, we also reviewed the urbanization pattern in our country.

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Following that we comprehended the purpose of Urban Planning from the perspective of sustainable development.

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Need and Objective of Sustainable Planning

- ① Sustainable Development
- ② Nurture Innovation
- ③ Ensure Economic Development and Poverty Reduction
- ④ Human Development
- ⑤ Reduce Inequality
- ⑥ Making Cities Inclusive
- ⑦ Ensure Better Health, Housing, Livelihood, Education and Safe Environment

We saw that our objectives for planning ranged from covering aspects of sustainable development, nurturing innovations, ensuring economic development, reducing poverty and attaining human development, reducing inequality, making city inclusive for women, youth, older people, differently abled people, poor, vulnerable groups, Indigenous people, people of diverse culture, colour and orientation, ensuring better health, housing, livelihood, education and safe environment for all the people living in cities, making our cities resilient.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:04)

Need and Objective of Sustainable Planning

- ⑧ Resilient
- ⑨ Contain Migration
- ⑩ Sustainable Resource Management
- ⑪ Environmental Sustainability
- ⑫ Access Services to All
- ⑬ Full Potential in Economic, Social and Cultural Role.

Further, the objective included, containing migration, targeting sustainable resource management, attaining environmental sustainability, providing necessary access to services to all, including water supplies, sanitation energy, transportation and communication. Likewise, allowing the community to realize their full potential in economic, social and cultural role and so on. So we saw range of objectives which the planning has to address. In order to shape our cities to attain what we aspire for planning is needed.

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Key Questions to Address Objectives

- What kind of **planning interventions** we would undertake to shape our cities ?
- How **much money** can we invest?
- What are the **infrastructures** that we **need for the well being and the development** of our place and people?
- What do we **need to meet planning objectives**?

Planning allows us to look at what kind of planning interventions, we would undertake shape our cities, how much money we can invest, what are the infrastructures that we need for the wellbeing and for the development of our place and the people. In order to do so, what do we need?

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Planning Needs

- ① Responsible Team
- ② Operational Power
- ③ Defined Roles and Responsibilities
- ④ PLAN: Tools , Procedure, Methods
- ⑤ Time
- ⑥ Finance
- ⑦ Human Resource
- ⑧ Information

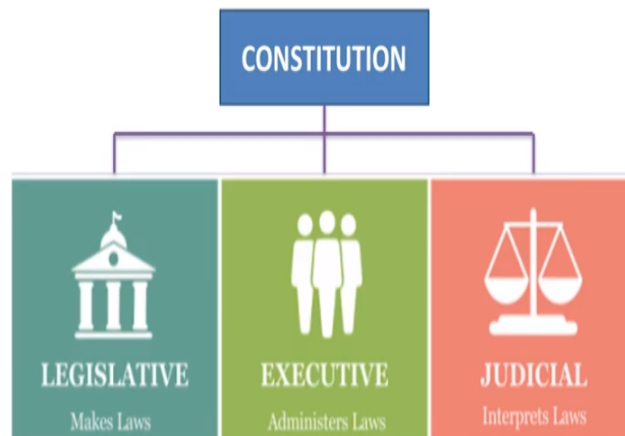
What do we need to meet the planning objectives? In order to do so, we need a responsible team with power to undertake the job, to define roles and responsibilities, involve people, they need tools, procedure, methods they need to have realistic time frame, they need to have access to finances, they need to have sufficient human resource and they need to have required information for decision making. We need institutions with power to execute their defined roles and responsibilities to bring changes on the ground.

For example, we need power to make people adhere to the building by laws, we need power to acquire land to provide infrastructure, services and so on. We will need power to decide what do

we need in our neighborhood and plan for our future. So let us see what are those institutions, how do these institutions get the power in our country and where and what roles and responsibilities are defined for the purpose for them.

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Highest Law



(Caribbean Elections, 2021)

The highest law is usually referred to as a Constitution in a country, a Constitution is a set of Fundamental Legal Political Rules that are binding on everyone in the country including ordinary law making institutions.

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Fundamental Legal Political Rules

A constitution is a set of fundamental legal-political rules that:

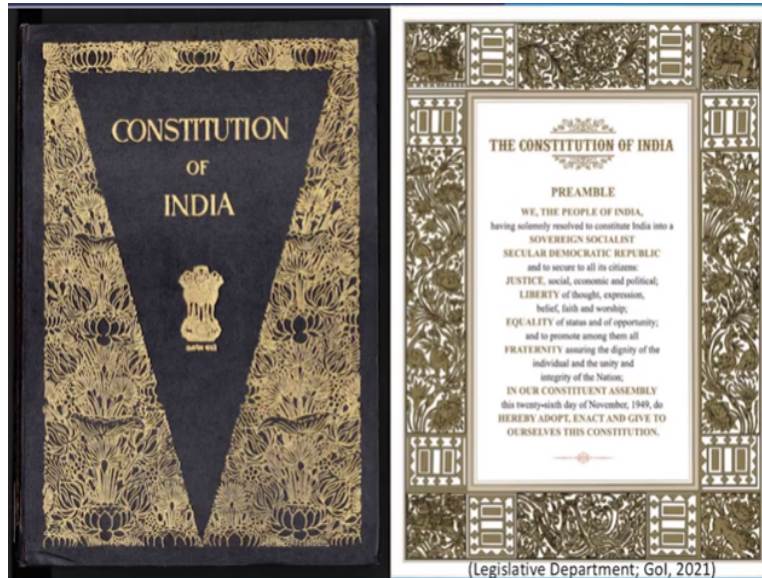
- (1) are binding on everyone in the state, including ordinary lawmaking institutions;
- (2) concern the structure and operation of the institutions of government, political principles and the rights of citizens;
- (3) are based on widespread public legitimacy;
- (4) are harder to change than ordinary laws (e.g. a two-thirds majority vote or a referendum is needed);
- (5) as a minimum, meet the internationally recognized criteria for a democratic system in terms of representation and human rights.

(The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2014; Pg:1)

The Legal Political Rules provide the structure and the operations of the institutions of the government, political principles and the right of the citizens. The Legal Political Rules are based on wide spread public acceptability. These legal and political rules are harder to change than ordinary laws. For example, in order to change a law two-third majority vote or a referendum is needed to bring any kind of amendments to be done in these rules.

Further, these Legal Political Rules, as a minimum should meet the internationally recognized criteria. For demographic system in terms of representation and human rights, it has to ensure that all kind of people from all the inclusiveness we are talking, are involved in this process.

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(Legislative Department; GoI, 2021)

So for us in the Indian context the power is provided by the Constitution of India.

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Constitutional Amendments Acts

- Provisions of 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Act.
- 74th CAA (referred to as part IXA of the Constitution) made provisions for decentralization.

(Stock, 2021)

So, in order to facilitate better planning and implementations major change in the structure, operation of the government institutions and the political principles was undertaken through the provisions of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act referred to as part IXA of the Constitution, made provision for decentralization. By doing so it ensures democracy in the establishment and operation of local self-government, meaning governance by the local people.

It conferred the power to the people to plan for themselves and participate in the decision making process. The first provision the Constitution made was that it created a third tier of governance; the institutions, the panchayats, municipalities and ward committees after Center and the State Government.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:24)

Constitution of Panchayats

CAA provides for the constitution of *Panchayats* at three levels in a state level through Article 243 B of 73rd CAA :

a) **Village Level**

b) **Intermediate level** (may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding twenty lakhs)

c) **District**

The provision allowed the Constitution of the panchayats at 3 levels in a state as per the Article 243B of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. First at the village level, second intermediary level; which may not be constituted in a state having a population or exceeding 20 lakhs and at district level.

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Constitution of Municipalities

Article 243 Q of 74th CAA, provides for constitution of Municipalities in every State :

- **Nagar Panchayat** for the transitional area, that is to say, an area in transition from rural to urban in character.
- **Municipal Council** for a smaller urban area.
- **Municipal Corporation** for a larger urban area.

The provision likewise allowed Constitution of municipalities in every state according to the urban area in the Article 243Q of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. It specified Nagar Panchayat for the transitional area, that is to say, an area in transition from rural to urban in

character. Second, we see Municipal Council for a smaller urban area and third we see Municipal Corporation for a larger urban area.

Further, the Act made provision for ward committees through the Article 243 S consisting of one or more wards within the territorial area of a municipality having a population of nearly 3 lakhs or more. You must have interacted or voted for your ward commissioners in your locality.

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Gram Panchayats: Article 243 – Part IX

PART IX THE PANCHAYATS	
243. Definitions.	243H. Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats.
243A. Gram Sabha.	243-I. Constitution of Finance Commission to review financial position.
243B. Constitution of Panchayats.	243J. Audit of accounts of Panchayats.
243C. Composition of Panchayats.	243K. Elections to the Panchayats.
243D. Reservation of seats.	243L. Application to Union territories.
243E. Duration of Panchayats, etc.	243M. Part not to apply to certain areas.
243F. Disqualifications for membership.	243N. Continuance of existing laws and Panchayats.
243G. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats.	243-O. Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters.

(Legislative Department; Gol, 2021)

Further, we see that part IX and IX A of the Constitution of India provides complete details on the panchayat and municipalities like definitions, what it constitutes, composition of the institution, the panchayat or the municipalities, reservation of seats; how many women would be, how many men would be there and who will come from which strata, duration of the institutions, how these members would be disqualified, powers, authority and responsibilities of these institutions, power to impose taxes by them. How they would mobilize and funds. Constitution of Finance Commission, to review the financial position of these institutions, audit of the accounts of these institutions, elections, the application to the union, how it will apply to the union territories and so on. In this image we can see part IX details provided for panchayats. In this image we can see part IX A details provided for Municipalities.

So we see how the act provided the structure in the form of third level of institution like municipalities, panchayats and ward committees to facilitate planning, decision making and execution at different levels within the State, so that we could really get connected and be part of the development of our own neighborhood and villages.

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Constitution of District Planning Committees (DPC)

DPC: Article 243 ZD provides for constitution of District Planning Committee at district level in every state, to consolidate the plans prepared by the *Panchayats* and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.

We, furthermore, see that Act makes provision for the committee for district planning. As we had seen earlier, which we will see frequently later in our other lectures follow. Article 243ZD provided for Constitution of District Planning Committee (DPC) at this district level in every State. The DPC consolidates the plans prepared by the panchayats and municipalities in the district and prepares a draft development plan for the district as a whole.

Here, we see how differently planning works and integrates. We also see that the local bodies would prepare plans and the DPC would provide interaction with the municipal bodies and the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), in addition to the planning and will also take on conflict resolution. We also see provision for committee for Metropolitan Planning.

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Constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committee

Article 243 ZE provides for constitution of a Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) for planning a metropolitan area having a population of 10 lakh or more, comprising one or more districts and consisting of one or more municipalities or *panchayats*.

Article 243ZE provides for Constitution of a Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC), for planning a metropolitan area having a population of 10 lakh or more, comprising one or more districts and consisting of 1 or more municipalities or panchayats. In the 74th Constitutional

Amendment Act, it was envisaged that the district and the metropolitan planning committees will consolidate plans prepared by the panchayats and municipalities in the district and metropolitan regions.

It was required to prepare a draft development plan for the district, metropolitan region as a whole and send the draft, district and metropolitan plans, to the State Government. Such procedure allowed integration of plans at different levels. As per the Constitutional mandate, the district and metropolitan development plans are required to coordinate spatial planning sharing all natural and other resources, integrating provisions of infrastructure and environmental conservation.

So, we see, how the Act provided structure within the state both in the rural and the urban area and in combination to facilitate planning, decision making and execution at different levels and within the states. This structural change facilitated provision for units, which further, facilitates better understanding for local problems of our cities and villages and allows better implementation of the solutions in the given scale compared to larger entities like State or the Central government.

So we see how these amendments gave us the institutions to plan and decide for our neighborhood and cities.

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73rd and 74th CAA

- **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (73rd CAA)** came in effect from **24th April, 1993**.
- **74th Constitution Amendment Act (74th CAA)**, in effect from **1st June, 1993**.

Then 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act came in effect from 24th April, 1993 and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act came in effect from 1st June, 1993. These changes created a new landscape for Urban Local Government in the country. Prior to these amendments there where provision for local bodies and panchayat, however, was not distinct as these amendments acts like how you have seen. This act made local self-government in urban areas and also in the rural areas or clear cut Constitutional Obligation.

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Time Frame

Now let us look at the time frame provided for these institutions.
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Timeframe

- Article 243 E of 73rd CAA and 243 U of 74th CAA, provides a fixed term of **5 years** of a *panchayat* and municipality respectively, from the date appointed.
- Elections to constitute a *panchayat* or municipality are required to be completed before the expiration of the duration of the municipality.

The Constitutional Amendment Act specifies the fixed time frame of 5 years for the bodies, panchayat and the municipality from the date of appointment through the Article 243E of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and 243U of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, with further instructions to complete elections to constitute a panchayat or municipality before the expiration of the duration of the existing body.

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Power, Roles & Responsibilities

Now let us see what kind of powers, roles and responsibilities these institutions have. The Act clearly states the power, authority and responsibilities of panchayats and municipalities in the Article 243G of 73rd and 243 W of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act's subject that legislature of the State by law endows that.

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POWERS, AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Panchayats and Municipalities

Article 243G of 73rd and 243W of 74th CAA provides powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities subject that legislature of the State by law endow.

The Act provides the power and the authorities to the panchayats and municipalities, those are necessary for them to function as an institution of self-government. Further, it also provides the power to the State Government to prepare law that may contain provision for transferring of powers and responsibilities upon municipalities, panchayats, committees with or without conditions, with respect to; preparation of plans for economic development and social justice performance of functions and implementation of schemes as may be given to them.

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Transfer of Power

State will transfer power through Law to Local Bodies and Committee

1) For preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.

2) For performance of the functions and implementation of schemes as may be given to them.

The Act provides 11 and 12 Schedule which list the functions, roles and responsibilities of these bodies.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:03)



11 & 12 Schedule

11th Schedule is for panchayats and there are 29 items in the 11th schedule. 12th Schedule is for the urban local bodies and covers 18 items.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:14)

11th Schedule – Article 243G

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.
4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry.
5. Fisheries.
6. Social forestry and farm forestry.
7. Minor forest produce.
8. Small scale industries, including food processing industries.
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries.
10. Rural housing.

(Legislative Department; Gol, 2021)

The 29 items in the 11th Schedule range from functions related with agriculture, land improvement, land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation to irrigation, water management, animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, fisheries, range from social and farm forestry minor for its produce. We can also see that they have to handle small scale industries, food processing industries. They are responsible for Khadi village and cottage industries; we also see that they are responsible for providing houses.

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11th Schedule – Article 243G

11. Drinking water.
12. Fuel and fodder.
13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication.
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.
15. Non-conventional energy sources.
16. Poverty alleviation programme.
17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.
18. Technical training and vocational education.
19. Adult and non-formal education.
20. Libraries.
21. Cultural activities.

(Legislative Department; Gol, 2021)

In the rural areas they are responsible for providing water, drinking water, they are responsible for making provision for fuel and fodder. We further see that they are also responsible for construction of roads, culverts, bridges and so on. We also see they are responsible for electrification in the area, they are responsible for non-conventional energy sources, they are responsible for running the poverty alleviation programs, they are responsible for providing education, majorly the primary and secondary school education.

They are responsible for technical training and vocational education, they are responsible for adult and non-formal education. You can also see they are responsible for creating libraries, they are responsible for undertaking the cultural activities.

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11th Schedule – Article 243G

22. Markets and fairs.
23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries.
24. Family welfare.
25. Women and child development.
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
28. Public distribution system.
29. Maintenance of community assets.]

(Legislative Department; GoI, 2021)

Responsible for market and fairs, they are responsible for taking care of the health and sanitation facilities. They are also responsible to propagate or support the family welfare schemes, social welfare schemes, welfare for the weaker section, they are also responsible to look into the public distribution system, the PDS system. The PDS and they are responsible for maintenance of the community asset. So we see through the roles and responsibilities of panchayats, how in the rural areas we try to attain the sustainability goals, goals of poverty alleviation, equality, livelihood, education and health assigned by this Schedule.

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12th Schedule – Article 243W

1. Urban planning including town planning.
2. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
3. Planning for economic and social development.
4. Roads and bridges.
5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
6. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.
7. Fire services.
8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.

(Legislative Department; GoI, 2021)

Likewise, in the 12th Schedule we see the functions and responsibilities assigned to the urban local bodies, that include urban planning including town planning. They are responsible for

regulation of land use and construction of buildings, they are responsible for planning the economic and social development, they are responsible for construction of roads and bridges, they are responsible for providing water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purpose. They are supposed to ensure public health, sanitation conservancy and solid-waste management, they are required make provision for fire services, they are supposed to facilitate urban forestry, protection of the environment and promoting of the educational aspects. They are supposed to take care of the interest of the weaker section of the society and also take care of the differently abled people.

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12th Schedule – Article 243W

10. Slum improvement and upgradation.
11. Urban poverty alleviation.
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds.
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
14. Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds; and electric crematoriums.
15. Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals.
16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.]

(Legislative Department; Gol, 2021)

They are supposed to undertake activities for improvement and upgradation of slums. We further see that they are responsible for poverty alleviation in the urban areas, we also see that they have to provide urban immunities and facilities such as parks, gardens, play grounds. They are supposed to promote cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects in a city, they are supposed to provide facilities for burials and burial grounds, cremations, cremation grounds and electrification of crematoriums.

We further see that they are responsible for provisions for cattle pounds and then also responsible for prevention of cruelty to animals. Further, we see that they are responsible for maintaining vital statistics including registration of births and deaths. You must have gone to register these things for your family members. Providing and maintaining the public amenities including street lighting, park lights, bus stops and public conveniences.

Lastly, we see that they are also responsible for regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries in the cities. So these are the range of responsibilities, duties assigned to the urban local bodies by the Constitution of India, the 12th Schedule. So we see how the different concerns we discussed in the previous session are translated on grounds through assigning power and roles and responsibilities to these institutions.

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Availability of Finance

Finances of Panchayats and Municipalities

As per Article 243 H of 73rd & 243 X of 74th CAA it has been left to the legislature of the State to specify the imposition of taxes.

We further see that how finances are made available to these bodies to execute their roles and responsibilities on ground. The Constitutional Amendment Act provides the details on the finances of panchayats and municipalities in the Article 243H of 73rd and 243 X of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. We see that one of the source of financial resource is taxes. We see that it has been left to the legislature of the State to specify the imposition of taxes. We will be seeing the finances in detail in the later modules.

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State Finance Commission (SFC)

- Article 243 I of 73rd CAA give provision of State Finance Commission (SFC).
- Article 243 Y of 74th CAA extends duty/power of SFC to review the financial positions of municipalities apart from *Panchayati Raj* Institutions and make recommendations to the Governor.

Further, the Act makes provision for the State Finance Commission in the Article 243I of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. Article 243Y of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act extends duty, power of State Finance Commission to review the financial position of the municipalities apart from Panchayati Raj institutions and make recommendations to the Governor. We further see that these amendments do not apply to the Scheduled Areas. The Scheduled Areas have been identified in the Constitution of India.

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Scheduled Areas

In terms of Article 243M of 73rd & 243ZC of 74th CAA, these provisions shall not apply to Scheduled areas and Tribal areas as referred to in Article 244 of the Constitution.

In terms of Articles 243M of 73rd and 243ZC of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, these provisions shall not apply to the Scheduled Areas and the Tribal Areas as referred to in the Article 244 of the Constitution.

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Role Town and Country
Planning Departments
(Context of 73rd & 74th CAA)

Now let us move towards the role of Town and Country Planning Department. We see that, the new role of Town and Country Planning Department emerged because of the provision of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, that included advice and technical assistance to the State Government on matters pertaining to spatial planning and development as well as implementation of state programs.

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Role of Town and Country Planning Departments

- 1 Advice and technical assistance to the State Government on matters pertaining to spatial planning and development as well as implementation of state programs.
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Role of Town and Country Planning Departments

- 2 Initiation of action pertaining to provision of legal support in relevant Acts for socio-economic, spatial planning and development processes; and on the suggested Regional and Urban Development Planning system.
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Initiation of action pertaining to provision of legal support in relevant Acts for socio-economics, spatial planning and development processes and on the suggested regional and Urban Development Planning System.

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Role of Town and Country Planning Departments

- 3 Assistance to the State Urban and Regional Planning Board in formulation of the State Perspective Plan and strategy of spatio-economic development of the State, having regard to proposals contained in district and metropolitan area development plans.

We see the other role include assistance to the State Urban and Regional Planning Board in formulation of State Perspective Plan and strategy of spatio-economic development of the State having regard to proposals contained in district and metropolitan area development plans. Likewise, the role also involve division of the State into various planning regions. Taking into account, the physical, socio-cultural, economic and climatic considerations and formulation of plans of their spatio-economic development to serve as a guide for resolving inter district developmental issues and providing basis for inter district cooperation and coordination with the view to prepare district development plans in a more harmonious manner.

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Role of Town and Country Planning Departments

- 4 Division of the State into various planning regions taking into account the physical, socio cultural, economic and climatic considerations and formulation of plans of their spatio-economic development to serve as a guide for resolving inter-district developmental issues and provide basis for inter-district cooperation and coordination with a view to prepare district development plans more harmonious.

Further, we see the role includes scrutiny of the district and metropolitan area development plans for approval of the State Government, taking into account the State Perspective Plan, spatio-economic development strategy and proposals of relevant planning regions covering the district of the metropolitan area.

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Role of Town and Country Planning Departments

- 6 Ensuring that respective settlement Development Plans prepared by local authorities are within the framework of the approved perspective plan of the State/settlement.
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We further see the role include ensuring that respective settlement Development Plans prepared by the local authorities are within the framework of the approved plan of the State or the settlement.

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Role of Town and Country Planning Departments

- 7 Technical assistance to local authorities if so requested at the cost of the concerned body.
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The role further includes technical assistance to the local authorities if so requested at the cost of concerned body.

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Role of Town and Country Planning Departments

- 8 Preparation of the development plan in case of default by the local authority, district planning committee or the metropolitan planning committee, if so directed by the State Government, at the cost of the concerned planning body.

Further, the role involves preparation of the Development Plan in case of default by the local authority, district planning committee or the metropolitan planning committee, if they are directed by the State Government at the cost of concerned planning body.

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Role Town and Country Planning Departments

- 9 Provision of necessary research input directly or through the help of consultants in formulation of policies, strategies, norms, standards, laws, regulations and rules pertaining to urban and regional planning and development matters.

Moreover, we see the role includes provision of necessary research input directly or through the help of consultants in formulation of policies, strategies, norms, standards, laws, regulation and rules pertaining to urban and regional planning and development matters.

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Role of Town and Country Planning Departments

- 10 Provision of manpower training facilities.
- 11 Establishment of an Urban and Regional Information System and dissemination of information.

We further see the roles include the provision of man power training facilities. Further, we also see it includes establishment of an Urban and Regional Information System and its dissemination of information. So we saw that information is also an important part for planning purpose. So this responsibility lies on this particular agency.

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Summary

- 1 Planning Objectives
- 2 Needs for Meeting Planning Objectives
- 3 Various Constitutional Provisions to address the Planning needs given in (73-74 CAA) Institutions, Powers, Roles, Responsibilities, Finance, and Timeframe.
- 4 Emerging Role of Town and Country Planning Department in the context of (73-74 CAA)

So summarizing what we covered today, we looked at the planning objectives, reviewed the planning objectives from a previous session. Then we discussed urbanization and sustainable development, then we also looked at what do we really need to do to meet these planning objectives. Further, we saw various Constitutional provisions to address the planning need which are given in our Constitution of India 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act including the institution.

The details about these institutions, the powers roles, responsibilities, finances and the time frame involved in the process. Then we looked into the emerging role of Town and Country

Planning Department in the context of these Constitutional Amendment Act. So you can see what all at the higher level, what kind of provisions are made for the planning purpose and in the future lectures we are going to see different levels where these interventions have been done.

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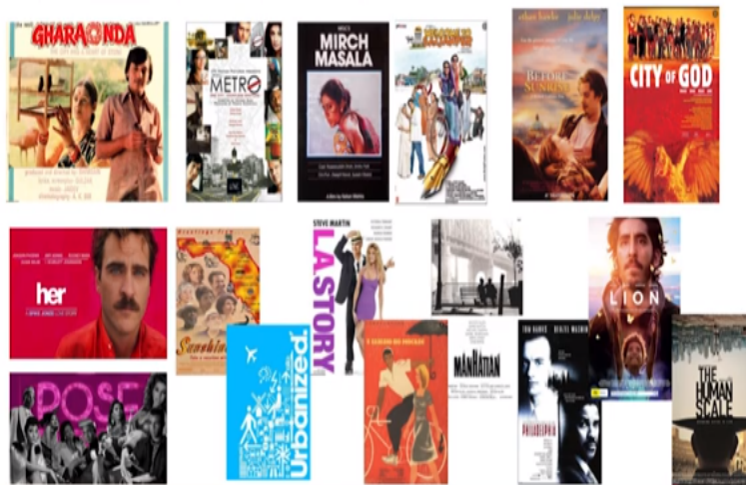
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https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/reference_docs/international-idea-annual-results-report-2014.pdf

The references for these sections involve majorly the Constitution of India and the URDPFI guidelines and the other sources.

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Suggested Watch (to contemplate different layers of Urban and Rural Life)



Our coverage was limited with this scope to make you aware of the topic, there are enormous reading movies available to explore. Few are suggested here, this is not 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. 

Please feel free to ask questions, let us know about your 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, thank you so much.