

METROPOLITAN PLANNING REGION

By

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Introduction

- ▶ **The word metropolitan comes from metropolis, which in Greek means ‘mother city’**
- ▶ **Metropolitan planning is a process of physical development of a major city.**
- ▶ It helps the local builders in locating their investments and measuring the prospect for success.
- ▶ It is a design of the physical, social, economic and geographic properties of the city into a structure.
- ▶ The metropolitan plans can be modified as and when conditions in the city are altered.
- ▶ Overall plan remains intact for the welfare of the residents

Plan must decide

- ▶ **The number of people, the city may be built to accommodate**
- ▶ **The standards and pace at which the city has to be developed.**
- ▶ **The different uses of land for residential purposes, commercial purpose and industrial enterprise should be marked.**
- ▶ **The construction of transport and communication system that has to be developed—including the circulation system**
- ▶ **The extent of open space that has to be preserved for various purposes throughout the city.**

Basic Features for formulating the pattern

- **The Plan for Effective Land Use**
- **The plan for proper circulation or transportation**
- ▶ **The land use plan designates the area of the city for development of various urban land use—residential, commercial, industrial, public spaces or open spaces and agricultural purposes.**
- ▶ **The plan allocates several facilities like schools, parks, play grounds and shopping complexes**
- ▶ **It also sets standards and guide city builders.**

Plan for circulation or transport

- ▶ The plan provides for major inter-city and intra-city routes, including routes for mass transportation, railroads, airways and waterways.
- ▶ It defines the charts of the rail and bus routes within the city and its environs.
- ▶ In this plan all lines of transport and communication are integrated for the circulation of man and material in and about metropolitan area.
- ▶ With the development of the city, the plan become reference point for improvement and extension of the circulation system.
- ▶ The authorities have to make precise plans for additional rail and road passage and goods.

- ▶ The plan will chart the relation of the city to the region and indicate its integration with its satellite communication and well define the areas and standards for subdivision of new land.
 - ▶ It guides the city corporations in the design of utilities like sewers, gas, water, electric distribution and street lighting.
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Metropolitan Cities

- ▶ In 2019, there are 46 metropolitan cities in India.
- ▶ Of this 46 cities, 8 are considered as mega cities.
- ▶ 8 megacities are Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore. Chennai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kolkata and Surat.
- ▶ The remaining 38 are million plus cities

- ▶ The Town and Country Planning Organisation is the apex town planning organisation in the country.
- ▶ It provides technical guidance to urban and regional planning to the Government.
- ▶ It also takes up projects on consultancy basis from public undertakings and local bodies.
- ▶ Some examples of planned Indian cities are Chandigarh, New Delhi, Bhubaneswar and Gandhinagar.

Thank You