

Metropolitan Area Development Plan

Course: B.A-I, Generic Elective (GE)

Semester: II

Paper Code: GEOG GE202

Paper Name: Regional Planning and Development

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- ▶ The earliest evidence of town-planning was found in India in the ruins at Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa, Lothal, Kalbangan and other sites of the Indus Valley complex.
- ▶ The remains of urban centres in India reveal certain features of urban planning such as street system, division of a city into specialized functional quarters, development of commanding central sites for palaces, temples and what would now be called civic buildings and advanced system of fortification, water supply, drainage, etc.

Town-planning is an essential pre-requisite of organized civic life. The planning of a town consisted

- ▶ 1. the orderly arrangement of the city's residential, commercial and administrative divisions in such a manner that each part could function without much overlapping;
- ▶ 2. an efficient system of roads connecting different parts of the town, and the town with the outside world;
- ▶ 3. the provision of safe, sanitary and comfortable housing in a variety of dwelling types to meet the needs of all types of families;
- ▶ 4. the provision of recreation, schools and other community services of a high standard; and
- ▶ 5. the provision of adequate water supply, public utilities and services.

- ▶ Metropolitan planning in India still has to face a fluid condition on account of the economic condition of the people. Rural folk do not like to move into towns voluntarily they do so for a better income. In the process they suffer considerable psychological and environmental tensions.
- ▶ Physical planning and the technical aspects of planning are of vital importance, the existence of efficient administrative machinery is equally important. It enable plans to be implemented in a properly phased and coordinated manner.
- ▶ Where a region is completely within the jurisdiction of a State Government, the problem is obviously easy. Where the region extends into several political jurisdictions, the problem gets complicated, as in the case of Delhi.

METROPOLITAN AREA PLANNING IN INDIA

In case of India, the process of urbanization and the increase in the urban population has resulted in serious problems of housing, public utilities and community services.

- ▶ The urban environment has deteriorated giving rise to shanty towns and slums, uncontrolled land use and inadequate urban services. T
- ▶ he migration of rural population has resulted in he usually heavy congregation of the poor masses in the fringe areas of large cities, which are almost devoid of all kinds of services and amenities of urban living such as sanitation, drainage, sewerage, water supply and lighting.
- ▶ The problem of housing accommodation in urban areas is almost frightening in terms of magnitude of shortage and the quality of environmental conditions.
- ▶ A large number of urban populations live in the numerous slums and other forms of unhygienic structures and lead a life of discomfort almost characterized with sub-human living conditions.
- ▶ The shortage of housing and the absence of a definite housing policy have led to the continuous rise and expansion of slums in urban areas.

Metropolitan Area Planning Committee

The constitution of Metropolitan Area Planning Committees (MPC) in every metropolitan area under Article 243 ZE of the 74th Amendment accords constitutional recognition to metro-regional planning. The functions to be assigned to Metropolitan Area Planning Committee are as follows:

- ▶ **Preparation of draft development plan for the metropolitan areas.**
- ▶ **Spatial coordination of plans prepared by the municipalities and panchayats in the metro area and recommending modifications in local area plan, if any, taking an overall view.**
- ▶ **Coordination and sorting out of common issues involving panchayats and municipalities in the metro area including the sharing of water and other physical and natural resources,**

- ▶ **Allocation of resources made available by the state and central governments to local level institutions.**
- ▶ **Phasing and prioritization of development works or works involving number of panchayats or urban areas.**
- ▶ **Advice and assistance to local bodies in preparation of development plans,**
- ▶ **Monitoring effective implementation of approved development plan of the region**
- ▶ **Assistance and advice to state government and other agencies on matters relating to metropolitan planning, development and management .**

- ▶ **Serving as a link to disseminate development objectives, policies and priorities of central and state governments among various local bodies by formulating operational guidelines so that the same may be considered while preparing plans of the respective local bodies.**
- ▶ **Undertaking studies and research on all matters relating to metropolitan planning and to provide necessary feedback to the state and other agencies.**
- ▶ **Resolution of conflicts and to avoid areas of overlap between different agencies.**
- ▶ **Undertaking formulation and implementation of projects involving provision of infrastructure such as major roads, trunk services, electricity, telecommunications, etc.**

- ▶ The Constitution (seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992 defines a metropolitan area in India as, an area having a population of ten lakhs or more, comprised in one or more districts and consisting of two or more Municipalities or Panchayats or other contiguous areas, specified by the Governor by public notification to be a Metropolitan area.

- ▶ The **National Capital Region (NCR)** is a central planning region centred upon the National Capital Territory in India. The NCR is a *rural-urban* region, with a population of over 46,069,000 and an urbanization level of 62.6%. As well as the cities and towns the NCR contains ecologically sensitive areas like the Aravalli ridge, forests, wildlife and bird sanctuaries.
- ▶ **Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR)** is a metropolitan area consisting of Mumbai and its satellite towns in Maharashtra, India. The region has an area of 6,355 square kilometres and with a population of over 26 million it is among the most populous metropolitan areas in the world. The entire area is overseen by the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA), a Maharashtra State Government organisation in charge of town planning, development, transportation and housing in the region.
- ▶ **Kolkata Metropolitan Area**, also known as the **Calcutta Metropolitan Area** and **Greater Kolkata**, is the urban agglomeration of the city of Kolkata in the Indian state of West Bengal. It is the third most populous metropolitan area in India after Delhi and Mumbai. The area is administered by the Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority. The area covers 72 cities, and 527 towns and villages.

- ▶ The **Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA)** is the fourth-most populous metropolitan area in India, the 22nd-most in Asia, and the 40th-most in the world. The CMA consists of the central city of Chennai and its suburbs distributed in Kanchipuram, Chengpattu and Thiruvallur districts. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) is the nodal agency that handles town planning and development within the metro area. Since 1974, an area encompassing 1189 km² around the city has been designated as the CMA and the CMDA has been designated as the authority to plan the growth of the city and the area around it.
- ▶ **Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA)** is an autonomous body created by the Government of Karnataka under the BMRDA Act 1985 for the purpose of planning, co-ordinating and supervising the proper and orderly development of the areas within the Bangalore Metropolitan Region (BMR) which comprises Bangalore Urban district, Bangalore Rural district and Ramanagara District. Since 2007, BMRDA covers an area of 8,005 km (4,974 mi), the second largest metropolitan area in India, after the National Capital Region. Bangalore has also emerged as India's fifth largest metropolitan city by population (also the third largest city proper by population).

- ▶ **Hyderabad Metropolitan Region** is the metropolitan area covered by the city of Hyderabad in the Indian state of Telangana. The entire region is spread over the districts of Hyderabad District, Medchal, Ranga Reddy, Sangareddy, Medak, Siddipet and YadadriBhuvanagiri. Under the jurisdiction of Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority, it covers an area of 7,257 km² (2,802 sq mi) and has a population of 9.58 million people.
- ▶ **Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region** is the metropolitan area covered by the city of Visakhapatnam in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The entire region is spread over the districts of Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram. Under the jurisdiction of Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region Development Authority, it covers an area of 4,873 km² (1,881 sq mi) and has a population of 50.18 lakh. Under the jurisdiction of VMRDA, the *Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region* (VMR), comprises, Visakhapatnam city and the districts Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam.

Conclusion:

- ▶ In order to solve the problems related to metropolitan Areas, illegal construction of houses must not be allowed, basic public amenities should be ensured, pollution must be controlled and for all the the Metropolitan Region Development Authorities of Planning should monitor and provide guidance regularly and properly.

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