MASTER OF PLANNING (REGIONAL PLANNING)

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

				1st YE	AR - SEME	STER II						
of								E		Marks		٤
Classification Course	Code	Course	Hours/ Week	L	т	S	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	Duration of (Theory) Exam
	RP 2.01	Planning for Regions	2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.
	RP 2.02	Regional Infrastructure	2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.
Core	RP 2.03	District Planning and Rural Development	2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.
	RP 2.04	Land Markets and Management	2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.
	RP 2.05	Advanced GIS Application	2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.
Studio	RP 2.06	Village Planning, Block Planning, Urban and Peri-Urban Area Planning	10	0	0	10	10	Jury	250	250	500	-
Department Elective	RP 2.07	Poverty and Development	2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.
Depar	RP 2.08	Climate Change and its Impact				Ü	- 2	THECH EXCHI	30	30	100	2 1113.
TOTAL	-		22				22		550	550	1100	

List of Abbreviations

L = Lecture; T = Tutorial/ Seminar/ Research/ Lab; S = Studio

^{*} Institute Elective offered by Department of Regional Planning to be chosen by students of Other Department and the students of Department of Regional Planning will choose the Institute Elective from the electives offered by Other Departments

				2 nd YEA	AR - SEME	STER III						
of			k					٤		Marks		E
Classification of Course	Code	Course	Hours/ Week	L	Т	S	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	Duration of (Theory) Exam
	RP 3.01	Environment and Development	2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.
	RP 3.02	Project Planning	2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.
Core	RP 3.03	Institutional Analysis and Governance	2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.
	RP 3.04	Legal Issues in Planning and Professional Practice	2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.
Studio	RP 3.05	Studio (Resource Regional Planning, Mega and Metro Region Planning, District Planning, Special Regions)	10	0	0	10	10	Jury	250	250	500	-
Department Elective	RP 3.06	Resettlement and Rehabilitation	2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.
Depar Elec	RP 3.07	Spatial Data Infrastructure	2	2	U	U	2	WIIILEII-EXAIII	50	50	100	21115.
Institute Elective	RP 3.08	Future Regions	2	2	0	0	2	Internal Only	100	0	100	-
TOTAL			22				22		600	500	1100	

List of Abbreviations

L = Lecture; T = Tutorial/ Seminar/ Research/ Lab; S = Studio

				2 nd YEA	AR - SEME	STER IV						
of			,					u		Marks		μ.
Classification of Course	әроЭ	Course	Hours/ Week	L	т	S	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	Duration of (Theory) Exam
Studio	RP 4.01	Thesis	14	0	0	14	14	Jury	350	350	700	-
Institute Elective	RP 4.02	Politics and Public Policy	2	2	0	0	2	Internal Only	100	0	100	-
TOTAL			16				16		450	350	800	
GRAND T	OTAL OF	ALL SEMESTERS	86				84		2150	1850	4000	

List of Abbreviations

L = Lecture; T = Tutorial/ Seminar/ Research/ Lab; S = Studio

FIRST YEAR: SEMESTER II

The main objective of the second semester course (four main and one elective course) is to equip the students with the knowledge of regions: in terms of typology, functions and to

prepare planning for the regions through the understanding of land, infrastructure, climate, etc. and also enables them to think about what will be the future scenario of emerging regions in the country propelled by technological, economic and social advancements. The main

subjects will enable the students to understand the core issues of regional planning, while the electives make them understand the issues within these core issues such as poverty and climate change issues in a regional perspective.

RP2.01: Planning for Regions

							Marks		Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Objectives

To provide students with knowledge on typology of regions, its inter and intra linkages with other levels, paradigm shift in the definition and scale of regions, regional analysis, and case studies.

Course Content

Module 1: Concepts and Typology of Regions:

- Basic Concepts in Regions, Defining a region: fluidity and purposiveness, Typology of Regions: Resource Regions, Mega, Macro, Meso, and Micro Regions. Delineation of Regions (Regionalisation)
- Rural Settlement Analysis: Types, activity, environment and economic interface in rural habitat, technology in rural settlement.

Module 2: Regional Dynamics:

 Growth of Mega and Metro Regions: Scale, Complexity and its impact on national and international scenario, convergence and divergence. Regional Economy, competitiveness among regions, backward and leading regions in development. Special Regions: SEZ, Agro Regions, Ecological regions, etc.; Regional Disparity Analysis (through factor analysis); Regional Interdependence Analysis (through Input-Output model).

Module 3: Regions in India and its planning

- Resource Regions; Corridors as regions; National, Sub-National and State as a region; Macro, Meso and Micro regions in India.
- Case Studies from India: NCR and Delhi Mega Region, Mumbai Mega Region,

Kolkata Metro Region, Chennai Metro Region, and other Metro Regions in India. Western & Eastern Ghats, North Eastern Region, Coastal Regions, and River Valley.

- Regions. Corridors: Golden Quadrilateral, Delhi-Mumbai, Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor, North-South and East-West Corridor Regions; Core, Fringe and Periphery in a Region and its planning.
- Tools and techniques available for planning regions in India.
- Role of 73 and 74 CAA in regional plan preparation and implementation.

Module 4: Future Regions:

- Seminar 1: Introduction to Futures perspectives and methods.
- Seminar 2: Technological advancement and emerging future regions.

- Seminar 3: Rapid Economic changes and future engines of growth
- Seminar 4: Regional Demographics including regional migration pattern.
- Seminar 5: Concept of Ecological Footprint, Introduction to Ecological Economies, Sustainability Concepts and Practices, Climate Change.
- Seminar 6: Globalisation and emergence of seamless regions.
- Seminar 7: Policy Changes and its impact on future regions

Expected Learning Outcome:

Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding a region, its dynamics, and planning complexities, once they undergo this course.

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments and participatory knowledge building through case study analysis and exam (both internal and external).

Reading list

Amravati, C., 2016. *Amravati Vision 2020,* s.l.: Creative Circle, Nagpur.

Bhattacharya S. and Cropper M.L., 2010. *Options for Energy Efficiency in India and barrier to their Adoption*. Resources for the future, Washington DC. Issue 202-328-5000.

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Authority, M. M. R. D., 2016. *Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Plan 2016-2036*, Mumbai: MMRDA.

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Brar, J., Gupta S., Madgavkar A., Maitra.B.C., Rohra S., Sundar M., 2014. *India's economic geography in 2025: States, Clusters and cities*. Insights India, Mckinsey Company.

Bruce Tonn, D., 2013. Willow pond: A decentralized low-carbon future scenario. *ELSEVIER*.

Clark, G. and Moonen, T., 2014. *Mumbai: India's Global City.* s.l.:s.n.

Cohen, M. J., 2013. Collective dissonance and the transition to post-consumerism. *Futures*, Vol. 52, pp 42-51.

Creel, L., 2003. Ripple Effects: Population and Coastal Regions. *Population Reference Bureau Policy Brief*, Vol. 42, pp. 39-48.

Eastin, J., Grundmann, R. and Prakash, A., 2011. The two limits debates: "Limits to

Growth" and climate change. Futures, Vol. 43, no. 1, pp. 16-26. DOI: 10.1016.

Ehrlich, P. R. and Ehrlich, A. H., 2013. Can a collapse of global civilization be avoided?. *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, 280(1754):20122845. DOI: 10.1098.

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HMDA, 2013. *Metropolitan Development Plan – 2031 for Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Region,* Hyderabad: Hyderabad Metropolitan development Authority.

Industry, C. o. I., 2011. *District Development Plan Khammam*, s.l.: ALC India Pvt. Ltd.

Jaidit Brar, S. G. A. M. C. M. S. R. M. S., 2014. *India's Economic Geography in 2025: States, Clusters and Cities,* Delhi: Mckinsy and Company.

Jain, S., Panda, J. and Kant, S., 2014. Possible Socio-scientific Issues of Land-use and Land-cover Change Impact and Associated Tools of Study with a Special Reference to Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Region. *International Journal of earth and Atmospheric Sciences*, Vol. 1, pp. 58-70.

Jim Smyle, C. L. G. M. A. M. W., 2014. Watershed Development in India, Washington DC: The World Bank.

Josh Eastin, R. G. A. P., 2010. The two limits debates: "Limits to Growth" and climate change. *ELSEVIER*.

Klapka, P., Halas, M. and Tonev, P., 2013. Functional regions: concept and types. *International Colloquium on Regional Sciences*. Brno: Masaryk University. Vol. 16, pp. 94 - 101. ISBN 978-80- 210-6257-3. DOI 10.5817.

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Moriarty, P. and Honnery, D., 2012. Preparing for a low-energy future. *Futures*, Vol. 44, pp. 883-892.

MoUD., 2014. Regional Planning Approach, URDPFI vol. I and Vol.2. New Delhi

NCRPB, 2005. *National Capital region regional plan 2021*, New Delhi: National Capital Regional Planning Board.

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Patrick Moriarty, D. H., 2012. Preparing for a low-energy future. *ELSEVIER*. Vol. 39, No.3, pp. 31-40.

Patrik Söderholm, R. H. B. J. K. F. W., 2011. Governing the transition to low-carbon futures: A critical survey of energy scenarios for 2050. *ELSEVIER*. Vol. 28, pp. 43-52.

Piccioni, L., 2012. Fourty Years Later. The reception of the growth in Italy 1971-1974, s.l.: Fondazione Luigi Micheletti.

Raskin, P. D., Electris, C. and Rosen, R. A., 2010. The Century Ahead: Searching for

Sustainability. *Sustainability*, Vol. 2, pp.2626-2651.

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Soderholm, P. et al., 2011. Governing the transition to low-carbon futures: A critical survey of energy scenarios for 2050. *Futures*, Vol. 43, pp. 1105-1116.

Spangenberg, J. H., 2010. World civilisations at crossroads: Towards an expansionist or a sustainable future—Lessons from history. *Futures*, Vol. 42, pp. 565-573.

Taylor, N., 1999. Anglo-American town planning theory since 1945: three significant developments but no paradigm shifts. *Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 14, pp. 327-345.

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Wheeler, S., 2009. Regions, Megaregions, and Sustainability. *Regional Studies*, Vol. 43.6, pp. 863-876.

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Schaffar, A. and Dimou, M., 2010. Rank-size City Dynamics in China and India, 1981–2004. *Regional Studies*, Vol. 46, No. 6, pp. 707-721.

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Foth, M. and Bajracharya, B., 2009. The Second Life of urban planning? Using NeoGeography tools for community engagement. *Journal of Location Based Services*, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 97-117.

Lo, F. C. and Marcotullio, P. J., 2000. Globalisation and Urban Transformations in the Asia-Pacific Region: A Review. *Urban Studies*, Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 77-111.

Choudhary, B. R., 2015. Regionalism in the Era of Globalization: The Case Study of the SAARC in South Asia. *The international Journal of humanities and Social Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 7, pp. 80-88.

Farhana, I., 2012. The Region and Its Margins: Re-Appropriations of the Border from 'Mahagujarat' to 'Swarnim Gujarat'. Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.32, pp.66-72.

Zhu, J., 2002. Industrial globalisation and its impact on Singapore's industrial landscape. *Habitat International,* Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 177-190.

Sobhan, R., 1998. Regional Cooperation in South Asia: a Quest for Identity. *South Asia Survey*, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 3-26.

Cantlon, J. E., 1999. Sustainable Ecological Economies. *Ecological Economics*, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 107-121.

York, R.; Dietz, T. and Rosa, E. A., 2008. The Ecological Footprint Intensity of National Economies. *Journal of Industrial Ecology,* Vol. 8, pp. 139-154.

Matutinovic, I., 2002. Organizational patterns of economies: an ecological perspective.

Ecological Economics, Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 421-440.

Wolock, David M.; Winter Thomas C. and McMahon, G., 2004. Delineation and Evaluation of Hydrologic-Landscape Regions in the United States Using Geographic Information System Tools and Multivariate Statistical Analyses. *Environmental Management*, Vol. 34, pp. 71-88.

Rydberg, A. and Borgefors, G., 2001. Integrated method for boundary delineation of agricultural fields in multispectral satellite images. *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, Vol. 39, No. 11, pp. 2514-2520.

Harrigan, F. J.; McGilvray J. W. and McNicoll I. H., 1980. Simulating the Structure of a

Regional Economy. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*, Vol. 12, No. 8, pp. 927-936.

Nowark, J., 1997. Neighbourhood Initiative and the Regional Economy. *Economic Development Quarterly*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 3-10.

Saxenian, A., 2005. From Brain Drain to Brain Circulation: Transnational Communities and Regional Upgrading in India and China. *Studies in Comparative International Development,* Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 35-61.

Wanmali, S., 1992. Rural infrastructure, the settlement system, and development of the regional economy in southern India. Research Report 91, Washington D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute.

RP2.02: Regional Infrastructure

							Marks		Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Objective

To provide students with knowledge on typology of regions, its inter and intra linkages with other levels, paradigm shift in the definition and scale of regions, regional analysis, and case studies.

Course Content

Module 1: Infrastructure Management: Planning Issues

 Equity, Access, level and Efficiency, Quality of Service, Paying Capacity, Pricing of Infrastructure Services. Ownership and Control: Public, Private, SPV, and PPP Models in infrastructure provision, Multi-service providers and their operation at various levels. Infrastructure Policy: Regulatory and Facilitative, Investment Requirement at various levels and actual investments in Infrastructure; Infrastructure Index.

Module 2: Role and functions of Infrastructure in a Region

 Role of Infrastructure in regional development; Critical Infrastructure in regional development, and Indicators of infrastructure development in defining regional development, standards and bench marks for infrastructure provision and delivery at various levels; Role of Spatial Information Technology in the planning, provision, and monitoring infrastructure.

Module 3: Regional Resource Analysis

 Regional Resource Mapping across forest resource, mineral resource, agricultural resource, water resource etc.

Module 4: Physical Infrastructure

- Water
- Introduction: Sources of water, current scenario: Conflicts and Co-operation Trans boundary water conflicts: interstate, international water treaties, National Water Policy, Water Rights: Excess and underutilization of water. Access standards, demand and supply analysis, pricing parameters, conservation issues, technology: extraction, cleansing, recycling and reuse. Pollutions associated with water. Institutions in Water provision: PPP, SPV in water. Role of Community in water provision. Conflicting use of water: Agriculture vs. Water harvesting.
- Water for Irrigation: Source, Access, Trans-

- boundary conflicts and co-operation, pricing, demand and supply conditions. Regulatory and Facilitative policies, Investments in Irrigation: Minor, Major irrigation and issues related to these. Technology in irrigation (systems); equity, efficiency and pricing issues in irrigation.
- Drinking/Potable Water: Source and provision at various levels (Village, City and District); equity and efficiency; leakages and unaccounted water and its minimization; Privatisation of Water and its implications; Pricing and access; Spatial variations in standards and provisions.
- Sanitation
- Policies and Programmes in the provision of Sanitation at various levels: Rajiv Gandhi Technology Mission on Water supply and Sanitation (Rural), City Sanitation Plan, and State Sanitation Strategies. Sanitation and MDG, Resource Commitment for Sanitation.
- Access to Sanitation: Cost and Coverage; Role of Institutions: Public, Private and community; Sanitation and environment; Sanitation and health.
- Solid Waste Management
- Wastes in Rural Areas including agriculture: types of waste, Problems and reuse; community involvement in collection, disposal, treatment and reuse
- Wastes in Urban areas: collection and disposal, technological innovations, formal and informal institutions in waste

- collection; Role of ULBs, NGOs, informal networks: rag-pickers; Solid waste as an economy issue, cost recovery in solid waste
- Urban Waste Disposal in Rural Areas: specialized waste management from urban areas (hazardous, e-waste, medical, wholesale market, mandi and any other waste)
- Regional Connectivity
- Roads:
- Hierarchy of Roads: National, State, District, Other District Roads, and Village Roads: standards, provision and institutions involved; Investment, pricing and maintenance; Access, Coverage and conditions; National, State and District Policies towards Roads.
- National Highway Project: Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors and its impact on regional space, PMGSY and its impact on village connectivity.
- BRDO and International Roads: border roads, international roads and backward regions; Forward and Backward regions in terms of road provision.
- Railways:
- Goods and passengers train, dry ports, container depot etc., high-speed connectivity and Metro
- Energy
- Conventional and Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Policies and programmes towards energy at various levels; Demand

and Supply projections; investment and pricing; Trans-boundary issues in production and sharing; privatization issues; Nuclear Energy: issues involved and probable spatial impact.

Module 5: Social Infrastructure

- Health: Provisions, availability, access and future requirement; government policies.
- Education: Provisions, availability, access and future requirement; government policies
- Socio-Cultural and Recreational: Provisions, availability, access and future requirement; government policies

Module 6: Economic Infrastructure

 Agriculture Extension Centres, Agriculture Marketing/storage, Banking and Insurance, Tourism Infrastructure, Ports, Airports, Inland Waterways, Special Economic Zones (SEZ)

Module 7: Line Infrastructure

- Communication: Provisions and Management of Information Communication and Technology (ICT)
- Gas, Liquid Gas and another network connectivity.

Expected Learning Outcome

Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding the infrastructure

provision at various levels, conflicts in provision and maintenance, and concepts of infrastructure management at various levels once they undergo this course.

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments and participatory knowledge building through case study analysis and exam (both internal and external).

Reading list:

Barro, R. and Martin, X. S. I., 1995. *Economic Growth: Neoclassical (SOLOW) growth model.*New York: McGraw Hill.

Boianovsky, M. and Hoover, K. D., 2009. *The Neoclassical Growth Model and 20th Century Economics.* s.l., History of Political Economy Conference.

Energy, M. o. N. a. R., 2012. *Empowering Rural India the RE way - Inspiring success stories*. New Delhi: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India.

Foster, A. D. and Rosenzweig, M. R., 1995. Learning by doing and Learning from Others: Human Capital and Technical Change in Agriculture. *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 103, No. 6, pp. 1176 - 1209.

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Nijkamp, P.; Graff, H. de and Sigar, E., 1981. A Multidimensional Analysis of Regional Infrastructure and Economic Development. Paper presentation at the Conference on "Structural Economic Analysis and Planning in Time and Space", pp. 1-24.

Komarova, V. N.; Zjablova, O. V. and Denmukhametov, R. R., 2014. An Infrastructure Factor in Regional Competitiveness. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 5, No. 18, pp. 355-360.

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European Union. *Papers in Regional Science,* Vol. 91, pp. 487-513.

Hefner, F. L. and Burson, T. E., 1992. The Determinants of Regional Infrastructure Spending. *Regional Science Perspectives*, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 19-29.

De, P., 2009. Regional Cooperation for Regional Infrastructure Development: Challenges and Policy Options for South Asia. RIS Discussion Paper No. 160. New Delhi: Research and Information System for Developing Countries.

Ghosh, B. and De, P., 1998. Role of Infrastructure in Regional Development: A Study over the Plan Period. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 33, No. 47/48, pp. 3039–3048.

Bocco, G.; Mendoza, M. and Velazquez, A., 2001. Remote sensing and GIS-based regional geomorphological mapping—a tool for land use planning in developing countries. *Geomorphology*, Vol. 39, No. 3-4, pp. 211-219.

McCann, P. and Shefer, D., 2004. Location, agglomeration and infrastructure. *Regional Science*, Vol. 83, pp. 177-196.

Rajesh, H. M., 2004. Application of remote sensing and GIS in mineral resource mapping - An overview. *Journal of Mineralogical and Petrological Sciences*, Vol. 99, pp. 83-103.

Dymond, R. J. and Harmsworth, G. R., 1994. Towards automated land resource mapping using digital terrain models. *ITC Journal*. Vol. 2, pp. 129-138.

Lee, S., Kim, Y. S. and Oh, H. J., 2012. Application of a weights-of-evidence method and GIS to regional groundwater productivity potential mapping. *Journal of Environmental Management*, Vol. 96, No. 1, pp. 91-105.

Beaucage, P.; Bernier, M.; Lafrance, G. and Choisnard, J., 2008. Regional Mapping of the Offshore Wind Resource: Towards a Significant Contribution from Space-Borne Synthetic Aperture Radars. *IEEE Journal of Selected*

Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 48-56.

Kalibo, H. W. and Medley, K. E., 2007. Participatory resource mapping for adaptive collaborative management at Mt. Kasigau, Kenya. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, Vol. 82, No. 3, pp. 145-158.

Bartholome, E. and Belward, A. S., 2007. GLC2000: A new approach to global land cover mapping from Earth observation data. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, Vol. 26, No. 9, pp. 1959-1977.

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Enright, M. J., 2000. Survey on the Characterization of Regional Clusters. Working Paper. Hong Kong: Institute of Economic Policy and Business Strategy-Competitiveness Program, University of Hong Kong.

RP2.03: District Planning and Rural Development

							Marks		Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Objective

District Planning has gained a new momentum after the introduction of 73 and 74 CAA. Within District planning, rural development has acquired a new meaning through participatory

development process from village to district level. It is our endeavour to impart this essential skill in regional planning through this course.

Details of Course

Module 1: Introduction

Decentralised Planning in India – Historical

perspective: Current Scenario – Recent Development in decentralized district level planning, 73 and 74 Constitutional Amendment Acts, Participative District Planning, Role of Planning Commission and an Overview of District Planning Manual of Planning Commission of India, Finance Commissions, and ICT in District Planning.

Module 2: District Planning

 Data Management and District Level Visioning, Institutional and other support for District Planning Committee, Bridging gap through district planning, resource mapping and determination of funding sources, consolidation of urban and rural plans; Multi-Sector and multi-level integrated approach to planning (vertical and horizontal spatial integration); Rural-Urban spatial relationship; District Development Plans - Guidelines for District Planning: Content and context and methodologies, Village Development Plans - an Integrated approach, rural norms and standards (spatial). Capacity Building for Decentralised Planning; Democratising Information: using media for district development.

Module 3: Rural Planning and Development

- Introduction: Meaning, Scope and overview of rural development; Historical perspective
 Rural Development Programmes in India, Problem/perception and identification;
- Rural Area Planning Programmes/Policies/

- Schemes for rural development, their coverage and outcomes;
- Rural Infrastructure Development Schemes
- Rural Employment Schemes
- Programmes: Command Area Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Backward Area Development Programme, North Eastern Development Programme etc.
- Technology Missions: Water, Sanitation, etc.

Changing Profile of the Rural areas of India:

 Consumption pattern changes, land utilization changes, cropping pattern changes, holding size change, living standard changes, changes in asset ownership – its implication in the planning process

Inclusive Development:

 Special Component Plan- Tribal Sub Plan and Weaker Sector Plan allocation, Direct Cash Transfer, Affirmative Action etc., implementation, monitoring and evaluation. North Eastern Plan

Participatory Planning Process:

 Introduction, purpose, origin, salient features; Principles and Methods of participatory planning; preconditions for participatory planning; steps in participatory planning in local governance: case studies from different parts of India, Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) tools, challenges faced in participatory planning.

Expected Learning Outcome

Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding the District Planning, integrated district planning, participatory district planning, rural development in all its dimensions, once they undergo this course.

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments and participatory knowledge building through case study analysis and exam (both internal and external). Special lectures by eminent experts (policy makers and implementers) in this field from outside the School will be invited to deliver lectures.

Reading list

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RP2.04: Land Markets and Management

							Marks		Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Objective

This course will provide an understanding of the functioning of the land markets, land policy, supply and demand analysis, equity and efficiency in land markets, regulation in land markets, land management techniques and land price issues. These aspects were taught for urban; fringe and peri-urban areas of India and case studies were provided from developing and developed countries.

Course Content

Module 1: Introduction to Land Economics

 Economic Principles of Land use, Concept of Rent and its application, Demand forecasting for land, factors affecting land supply and demand; interpretation of Revenue Maps (Cadastral maps)

Module 2: Land Policy and Land Markets

- Market Conditions: formal and informal, legal and illegal
- Instruments of land policy and impact on markets: Planning instruments, market development instruments, financial development instruments, fiscal instruments, and other supportive instruments: Market by Government and Government by Markets: Regulation,

- monopoly power and its use, private development
- Rent-seeking and its impact on land supply, access to land by various segments of population, and PPP in land; Introduction to Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R).

Module 3: Supply Side Management

- Property Rights: ownership, user and exchange rights: Its implication on land supply; Land Development: Type, cost, methods of disposal; Corruption and land markets: Corruption, black money and land markets; Relation between land, share and gold markets.
- Regulation in Land Markets: Social justice and land distribution: public domain, social-democratic regulation, corporatist regulation, collective action of the state and regulation of its supply of land – overall impact of regulation on land prices: Master Plan, Zoning and other planning regulations and their impact on supply.
- Land Utilisation: Types of land utilization and its relevance to planning. Land conversions and its regulation/facilitation in peri-urban areas. Land utilization analysis. Common property and its use, tenancy and ownership, holding size and its relevance, irrigated and non-irrigated and land values. Sources of information for land information.
- Land Management Techniques: Private land assembly, co-operatives in land development, FDI in land development, land pooling and plot reconstitution,

transfer of development rights, land sharing and land lease.

Module 4: Demand side Management

 Income elasticity of land, business cycles and its impact on demand for land, externalities and internalities in land development and induced demand, economic growth and demand for land; Changes in tastes and preferences and its effect on type of land; Poor and their demand; Physical, fiscal, financial and legal incentives for inducing or restricting the demand for land; Mega investments and its effect on land.

Module 5: Land Pricing

 Land valuation techniques, land pricing, subsidies, auctions; type of development: plotted, flatted system, and their effect on land pricing; Hedonistic pricing; land price behaviour in urban centres; Constructing the land price index.

Module 6: Land Information System (LIS)

 Land records in Rural areas (examples from Karnataka, Andhra, etc), transparency in land transaction, methods of publicising land prices and land price monitoring.

Expected Learning Outcome:

Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding the functioning of land markets by undergoing this course.

Pedagogic Method:

Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments and participatory knowledge building through case study analysis, role-play and exam (both internal and external). Special lectures by eminent experts (policy makers and implementers) in this field from outside the School will be invited to deliver lectures.

Reading List

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RP2.05: Advanced GIS Application

							Marks		Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Course Content

Module 1. Cartographic Concepts

Course Introduction, fundamental of cartographic concepts, GIS spatial concepts, roles of GIS components, Coordinate systems and projections, scale and cartographic generalization, typography, map design, semiotics.

Module 2. Map Design Principles of Spatial Information

GIS modeling overview, GIS analysis: how to design choropleth, proportional symbol, dot, dasymetric, isoline, cartogram, and flow map, Spatial registration, GIS thematic mode.

Module 3. GIS Concepts

Spatial Data Types and Data acquisition, Data Creation, vector data structure and algorithms, raster data structure and algorithms, conversion from raster to vector data and vice versa, Geo-referencing, geo-coding and visualizing indigenous spatial knowledge, Spatial Analysis, Use of GIS in planning and decision making process.

Module 4. Geospatial Database

Fundamental database concepts, benefits of using databases, functions of database management systems; Data modelling, error modelling, data uncertainty and database design: Entity- Relation diagrams, relational model, object-oriented database design,

object-relational database, geo-relational model; Geospatial database creation, query and manipulation. Constructing spatial data infrastructure and spatial information system.

Module 5. GIS and Spatial Analysis

Multiple regression, principal components, clustering methods, time series analysis, computer-intensive methods (e.g., bootstrapping), spatial autocorrelation, spatial interpolation, spatial pattern analysis, and machine learning techniques for spatial data, Spatio-temporal data modelling and analysis; Interoperability arrangement for geospatial data and ontology mapping.

Reading List

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RP2.06: Village Planning, Block Planning, Urban and Peri-Urban Area Planning

							Marks		Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
10	0	0	10	10	Jury	250	250	500	-

Objectives

The objective of this studio is to expose the students in the practical ways of planning for a village, block, tehsil, peri-urban and urban area. The students will be trained in applied GIS based on the case study selected. The students will be given a live case study to understand the complexities of planning at various levels i.e. village, block, tehsil, peri-urban and urban levels. This will enable them to identify data sources, carry out primary surveys, understand sampling methods,

stakeholder analysis, techniques of analysis and come out with policy level proposals.

Duration of Study

- Village Study: 6 weeks
- Block Study including presentation of village study: 10 weeks

Expected Learning Outcome

Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding the various levels of planning, planning institutions, sources of information for village, block, tehsil, peri-urban and urban planning, and also develop public interaction by undergoing this course.

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments and participatory knowledge building through case study analysis, role-play and exam (both internal and external). Special lectures by eminent experts (policy makers and implementers) in this field from outside the School will be invited to deliver lectures.

Reading List

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RP2.07: Poverty and Development

							Marks		Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Objectives

This course will provide an understanding of the poverty situation across continents with a specific focus on India. It will help in inclusive planning with a pro-poor development agenda.

Course Content

Module 1: Understanding Poverty

 Definition, concept of poverty, new definitions of poverty and its likely impact: relative poverty, absolute poverty, over all poverty, extreme poverty, physical poverty, income poverty, rural and urban poverty; poverty data base in India, data sources used for estimating poverty in India (household surveys and household consumption surveys). Globalisation of poverty.

Module 2: Measures of poverty

• Evolution of poverty line, consumption expenditure data: per capita consumer expenditure, distribution of expenditure; source of Data: National Sample Survey (NSS), National Accounts Statistics, Identification of poor: how identification is done in India, food and land as a substitute, slum centric views, other methods. Approaches: livelihood approach. consumption-based approaches, etc.; Head Count ratio, Poverty Gap and Squared Poverty gap.

Module 3: Indicators of poverty

 Methodology: Poverty Lines, Rural and urban poverty lines, national poverty lines, poverty ratio, sub-national indicators: MDG indicators, income and non-income indicators (Education and health, etc), Quality of life indicators, empowerment indicators, gender indicators, and human development indicators; Multiple Poverty Index, Small Area Estimation of Poverty.

Module 4: Rural Poverty

 Overview: incidence and dynamics of rural poverty: causes of rural poverty: dimensions of rural poverty, estimates of rural poverty in India, issues related to rural poverty; reviews of development strategies of past decade.

Module 5: Urban Poverty

 Multi-dimensional aspects of poverty, urban poverty matrix, vulnerability and asset ownership, Informal sector and poverty, role of National Commission for Enterprises in the organized sector (NCEUS), Programmes to address the poverty issues: policy based (tenure regularization), sector based (slum upgradation, access to housing), finance based (Micro finance, compulsory municipal fund allocation)

Module 6: Policies and Programmes

 Monitoring and Evaluation of anti-poverty programmes; National and International Best Practices in poverty alleviation; Percentage allocation for poor in the budget; Skill Development and Capacity Building

Module 7: Poverty and Climate Change

 Climate Vulnerability and its Impact on Poverty, ways to overcome the risk and reducing their vulnerability to climate change - double effect of poverty and vulnerability to risks; Spatial targeting of poverty; Government programmes.

Expected Learning Outcome

 Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding the various dimensions of poverty and how to address them in the planning process by undergoing this course.

Pedagogic Method

 Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments and participatory knowledge building through case study analysis, role play and exam (both internal and external).
 Special lectures by eminent experts (policy makers and implementers) in this field from outside the School will be invited to deliver lectures.

Reading List

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RP2.08: Climate Change and its Impact

					_		Marks		Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Objectives

This course will help to understand the phenomenon of climate change, its impact on region and international discourses/ debates. It will appraise the students about government policies both macro and micro to deal with the impact of climate change.

Course Content

Module 1: Global Climatic Change

• Environment, economics science and policy; The scale of potential change, vulnerability of particular societies, sectors and ecosystems – environment – economic development conflicts – Momentum of the economic system producing greenhouse gases; industrial concentration and regional concentration of heat sinks and its impact on the region.

Module 2: Economics of Climate change

- Climate Change and its impact on agriculture
- Introduction on economics of climate change: theoretical concepts and

framework of analysis; Food security and regional development; Water availability; drought and flash floods; productivity changes and its impact.

- Climate Policy Analysis under uncertainty
- Modelling, prediction, sensitivity studies and uncertainty; Environment decisions under uncertainty; Climate Policy choice under uncertainty; unresolved problems in climate analysis; International agreements and its repercussions on India.

Module 3: Urban Micro Climates

 Urbanisation and its impact on micro climates; urban heat islands – causes and effects; research on heat islands globally and in India; Use of remote sensing and GIS in detecting urban heat islands.

Module 4: Climate change in India

 Changing agricultural pattern, productivity and security, industrial concentration, weather and micro climatic changes, funding climate change prevention: market and non-market based approaches, role of institutional actors: Government, NGOs, Multilateral agencies and citizen groups.

Module 5: Government's Policy and Action on Climate Change

 Climate change response strategies: Climate Change adaptability and livelihood, climate change and the challenge to achieve MDGs, Climate Action Plan (CAP), 4x4 Report on Climate Change and its strategies; International Covenants on Climate Change.

Expected Learning Outcome

Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding the various dimensions of climate change and how to address them in the regional planning process by undergoing this course.

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments and participatory knowledge building through case study analysis, role-play and exam (both internal and external). Special lectures by eminent experts (policy makers and implementers) in this field from outside the School will be invited to deliver lectures.

Reading list

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SECOND YEAR: SEMESTER III

The objective of the third semester theory and the studio subjects are to provide the students

with higher levels of specialized knowledge in the field of planning that will make them more hands on planners. The subjects selected are such that they deal with environment, policy making and analysis, governance, and rehabilitation and resettlement issues.

RP3.01: Environment and Development

							Marks		Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Objective

During the first semester, during the course on Housing and Environment, students were imparted knowledge in the field of environmental issues, especially basic concepts and its simple applicability to planning. In this semester, skills are imparted at the higher levels of knowledge. They will be taught in the interface between environment and development at various levels: from village to regional level. This course will equip them in understanding and managing the environment, help them in minimizing the disaster.

Course Content

Module 1: Environment and Development

 Environment and Development interface: Resource Use; exploitation and conservation: Land, water, air and green spaces including forest cover; Impact of various human activities on environment including recreation, tourism; urban waste and its impact on environment.

Module 2: Emerging Concepts

 Emerging Concepts: smart growth, clustered cities, ecological footprints, green development, sustainable cities and inclusive cities for sustainable livelihood; Environment and poverty links; Environment and Economy interaction: Kuznet curve, Green GDP, Carbon Trading, carbon sequencing, environmental accounting, and Green Budgeting.

Module 3: Environmental Risks and Impact

 Environmental Risks in rural and urban areas, health and environmental links, sustainable growth, carrying capacity, optimum city, Environmental Impact Assessment: project specific, universal

Module 4: Role of Institutions in Environment Management

 Role of various levels of governments in environmental management, NGOs and other agencies in environmental management; Case studies from developing and developed countries; Political commitment and environmental policy; Local Agenda 21, MDGs, environmental standards; Civil Society around Environment Management

Module 5: Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation

 Concepts, processes and perceptions of Disasters – natural and man-made – causes and consequences. Disaster and natural environment: flooding and drainage, landslides, soil erosion, earth quakes, tremor, tsunami, cloud bursts, etc. Damage to people and property due to disaster. Case studies from across the world. Disaster Recovery. Disaster Mitigation Planning and resource management: Disaster preparedness. prevention, displacement and development; Government structure and disaster mitigation, disaster mitigation measures at individual, group and community level; Human response to disaster – short term and long term effects; Integrating disaster mitigation in spatial planning process: micro zoning, building bye-laws, norms and standards, density variations, provisions of infrastructure for disaster mitigation; vulnerability index and mapping; Disaster insurance at various levels: village, district, and town/city level.

Module 6: Disaster Education

 Community awareness and participation at various levels; Role of NGOs/ CBOs and communities in disaster education; Relevance of disaster management with relevant to development and environment; Use of technology and media for spreading disaster awareness.

Expected Learning Outcome

Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding various concepts of environment and disaster and how to use them in the planning process. It will also provide them with the knowledge of various environmental regulations in the country.

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments and participatory knowledge building through case study analysis and exam (both internal and external). Special lectures by eminent experts (policy makers and implementers) in this field from outside the School will be invited to deliver lectures.

Reading list

Chandra, P., 1987. *Projects: Preparation, Appraisal, Budgeting and Implementation.* Vol.2. Noida: Tata McGraw-Hill.

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RP3.02: Project Planning

	Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Marks			Duration
							Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
	2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Objectives

This course is to equip the students to understand the whole Project Planning Cycle. It will look into aspects such as to how prepare a project, how to do the various appraisals, how to implement, monitor and evaluate

the projects. These aspects will be taught for urban, fringe and peri-urban areas of India and case studies will be provided from developing and developed countries.

Course Content

Module 1: Introduction

 Introduction to Project, nature of planning projects – Project Life Cycle: Identification, issues involved in identification including source of projects, Formulation: links between projects and local, district, state and national level planning including sectoral policies; pre-feasibility studies; feasibility studies; Concept of Appraisal: Definition, need and aspects; Appraisal Methods: UNIDO, Little-Mirrlees, ZOPP, GOPP, etc.

Module 2: Appraisal

- Technical Appraisal: Magnitude of the project, processes, materials, equipment, reliability of the system to be used, suitability of the plan, layout and design, location of the project, necessary infrastructure, factors of production, methods of implementation, procurement, phasing and implementation schedule.
- Financial Appraisal: Project profitability at market price; techniques of financial appraisal (methods not based on time value of money and use of time value of money in appraisal); financial effects on the intended beneficiaries, financial risk and sensitivity to price changes, adequacy, autonomy and financial standards and overall financial viability of project through Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and sensitivity analysis.
- Economic Appraisal: Efficiency pricing: a)
 Market distortions- shadow pricing: labour,
 foreign exchange, land and capital b)
 Income distribution effect c) consumption,
 savings and investment adjustments d)
 adjustments for poverty e) adjustment for
 merit and demerit goods, calculation of
 Economic Rate of Return (ERR)

- Social Appraisal: Socio-cultural context of a project, Five entry points to social analysis of a project and how to do that, Use of social assessment methods: PRA, SARAR, etc, Social-Cost-Benefit Analysis and Returns (SRR)
- Commercial Aspects of Appraisal: Country Specific and Project Specific Procurement: compulsory contract tendering, etendering and transparency; Marketing of the project Output.
- Environmental Appraisal: Resource Pricing: Methods of identifying environmental costs and benefits of a project- travel cost, replacement cost, bequest pricing, hedonic pricing, contingent valuation, land values, preventive/mitigation expenses, benefit transfers, productivity changes. Preparation of EIA/EIS in terms of costs and benefits.
- Institutional Appraisal: Institutional Commitment towards a project, Capacity Enhancement Need Assessment (CENA); Five aspects of institutional appraisal: prior experience in the sector, interface between participating institutions, power, responsibility and cost and benefit sharing, institutional covenants, and relevant regional, state and local level actors/agents in a project. Policy level issues: National, Sectoral, State, and local: Fiscal, legal and other policies that affect the projects; Technology usage in a project and its impact.
- Risk and Uncertainty: Types of Risk: Systematic and unsystematic, integrating risks in project NPV criterion; Methods:

Conservative estimates, project classification, shorter payback period, certainty equivalent approach, Risk adjusted return, Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM), Monte Carlo Simulation, Decision Tree Analysis, Cost and Time over runs in project.

Module 3: Methods of Financing

 Fiscal Transfers under 73 and 74 Constitution Amendment Act (CAA), Central and State Finance Commissions; Own Source funding, Equities, debt financing, sell out, refinancing, co-financing, and venture capital; Issues in Project financing; Credit Rating of Bonds, Special Purpose Vehicle, Conditionalities for PPP

Module 4: Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and Practical Problem Solving

- Monitoring a project: Techniques and software for project monitoring.
- Evaluation: Types of evaluation and its effectiveness.
- Problem Solving: Cost effective, cost-benefit analysis, discounted cashflow techniques, calculation of Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and Economic Rate of Return (ERR)
- Project Management: PERT, CPM, Project Manager and other tools

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments and participatory knowledge building through case study analysis and exam (both internal and external). Special lectures by eminent experts (policy makers and implementers) in this field from outside the School will be invited to deliver lectures.

Expected Learning Outcome

Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding the various dimensions of project planning and how to incorporate them in the regional planning process by undergoing this course.

Reading List

Governance: When, Why, What

Ahluwalia MS., 1999. India's economic reform: An appraisal In India in the era of economic reforms. Sachs J, Varshney A, Bajpai N (eds.) Oxford University Press, New Delhi. pp.26-80

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Governance, Civil Society and Development

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United Nations Development Programme, 1993. UNDP and Civil Society, New York: UNDP.

Walzer, M., 1997. Concept of Civil Society in M. Walzer (ed.) Towards a Global Civil Society. Berghahn Books, U.K. Oxford.

Global Governance

Lamb, H., 1996. Global Governance: Why? How? When?, Murchison Chair of Free Enterprise College of Engineering, http://www.engr.utexas.edu/cofe/governance/

Farer, T., Timothy D. and Sisk, 2007. *Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organisations*. Japan: Lynne Rienner Publishers in association with ACUNS and United Nations University.

Prado and De, C., 2000. Global Multi-level Governance: European and East Asian Leadership, Japan: United Nations University Press. Stuckler, D. and Basu, S., 2010. Six Concerns about the data in the (Dead) Aid Debate, Global Economic Governance Programme, GEG Brief, University College Oxford, University of Oxford and Department of Politics and International Relations

E-Governance

Government of India, 2008. *Promoting E-Governance: The Smart Way Forward.* Second Administrative Reforms Commission, 11th Report, New Delhi.

Others

Hajer, M., Hajer, M.A. and Wagenaar, H. eds., 2003. *Deliberative policy analysis: understanding governance in the network society.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Congleton, R.D., 2007. *Understanding institutional diversity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Arts, B. and Buizer, M., 2009. Forests, discourses, institutions: A discursive-institutional analysis of global forest governance. *Forest policy and economics*, Vol.11, No.5-6, pp. 340-347.

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Pollack, M.A., 1996. The new institutionalism and EC governance: the promise and limits of institutional analysis. *Governance*, Vol.9, No. 4, pp.429-458.

Ostrom, E., 1994. Institutional analysis,

design principles and threats to sustainable community governance and management of commons. *In ICLARM Conf. Proc. No. 45*, pp. 34-50.

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Kang, N. and Moon, J., 2011. Institutional complementarity between corporate governance and corporate social responsibility: A comparative institutional analysis of three capitalisms. *Socio-Economic Review*, Vol.10, No. 1, pp.85-108.

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Andersson, K., 2006. Understanding decentralized forest governance: an application of the institutional analysis and development framework. *Sustainability: Science, Practice and Policy,* Vol.2, No.12, pp.25-35.

Aoki, M., 2001. *Toward a comparative institutional analysis*. Cambridge: MIT press.

Ostrom, E., 2011. Background on the institutional analysis and development

framework. *Policy Studies Journal*, Vol.39, No.1, pp.7-27.

Williamson, O.E., 1991. Comparative economic organization: The analysis of discrete structural alternatives. *Administrative science quarterly*, pp.269-296.

Alexander, E.R., 2001. Governance and transaction costs in planning systems: a conceptual framework for institutional analysis of land-use planning and development control—the case of Israel. Environment and Planning B: *Planning and Design*, Vol.28, No.5, pp.755-776.

Campbell, J.L., Pedersen, O.K. and Pedersen, O. eds., 2001. *The rise of neoliberalism and institutional analysis*. Princeton University Press.

Campbell, J.L., 2006. Institutional analysis and the paradox of corporate social responsibility. *American Behavioural Scientist*, Vol.49, No.7, pp.925-938.

Ostrom, E., 1991. Rational choice theory and institutional analysis: Toward complementarity. *American political science review,* Vol.85, No.1, pp.237-243.

Imperial, M.T., 1999. Institutional analysis and ecosystem-based management: the institutional analysis and development framework. *Environmental management,* Vol.24, No.4, pp.449-465.

Fedosov, V. and Paientko, T., 2018. Government financial accountability: key problems and main trends in post-communist countries. *ZeszytyTeoretyczneRachunkowości,* Vol.99, No. 155, pp.25-39.

Bennett, A., Acton, L., Epstein, G., Gruby, R.L. and Nenadovic, M., 2018. *Embracing conceptual diversity to integrate power and institutional analysis: Introducing a relational typology.*

Fritz, B. and Mühlich, L., 2018. Regional Financial Arrangements in the Global Financial

Safety Net. The Arab and the Eurasian Fund.

Thiel, A. and Moser, C., 2018. Toward comparative institutional analysis of polycentric social-ecological systems governance. *Environmental Policy and Governance*, Vol.28, No.4, pp.269-283.

Siddiki, S., 2018. Policy Compliance: Personal, Social, and Institutional Motivations. *In Contextualizing Compliance in the Public Sector*, pp. 34-47.

RP3.03: Institutional Analysis and Governance

	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Marks			Duration
Hrs / Week						Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Objectives

This course is to make the students understand the nuances of institutions and their role in the planning and decision-making process.

Course Content

Module 1: Institutions in Planning

 Type of institutions, their role and relevance (legal, political, social, cultural and economic institutions); formal and informal institutions and spaces – their interface, conflicts, reach and their effectiveness in planning; Analysing the institutions: Methods, process and evaluation; Role of the State in Planning: Market facilitative, regulatory and monopoly power; Hierarchies, Scales and Levels of Planning Institutions

Module 2: Comparative Institutions

 Formal and informal institutions such as constitutions, electoral rules, property rights, and civil rights; How and why people in different groups, countries, and cultural context of institutions to facilitate collective action; Whether different groups construct distinctly different institutions to deal with similar problems and why similar institutions seem to work differently in differently in distinct societies.

Module 3: Institutions and Organisations

 Different between organizations and institutions, government and governance; Organisations: types, concepts, theories, structure and functions; approaches to understanding organizations; Institutional building: factors and processes, institution Process and networks – how the network operates.

Module 4: Planning Organisations

 Present Organisations dealing with urban and regional planning; Post 73 and 74 CAA environment and the modified role and functions of local bodies, local authorities, district authorities and state level agencies; Case studies.

Module 5: Decentralisation of Powers

 Development Planning and Indian state-centralisation, powerlessness, decentralization; institutional frame and mechanism for urban governance as envisaged in 73rd and 74th CAA; transfer of power from Centre to State and State to Local government; role of the existing planning and development agencies in various states in the light of CAA; Role of various institutions in the governance process and access to government by various stakeholders; Digital Governance, E-Democracy, E- Governance and Grievances Redressal system; case study related to digital and e-governance.

Module 6: Participatory Governance

 Benefits of participation in community planning; process and principles of community planning, bottom up planning process, community building process, community planning, partnership; community rights and physical planning norms/standards, public distribution system, community-based evaluation of planned projects. Community Participation Laws

Module 7: Network Governance

 Role of the state in relation to other Stakeholders (NGOs, Private Sector, Scientific Network and international institutions), New State Spaces: Invited and contested spaces: changing role of the stateemergence of middle class and its sociopolitical space, collective bargaining and collective action; role of donor agencies. Advanced Locality Management, Resident Welfare Associations and other agencies in the governance system. Role of People's participation in planning process: Process of inclusion and exclusion in governance.

Expected Learning Outcome

Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding various institutions, their interface in the planning process. It will also provide them with the knowledge of various changes that the 73 and 74 CAA has brought in the country in terms of empowerment at various levels.

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Role Play, Presentations, Assignments and participatory knowledge building through case study analysis, and exam (both internal and external). School lectures by eminent experts (policy makers and implementers) in this field from outside the School will be invited to deliver lectures.

Reading List

Governance: When, Why, What

Ahluwalia MS., 1999. India's economic reform: An appraisal In India in the era of economic reforms. Sachs J, Varshney A, Bajpai N (eds.) Oxford University Press, New Delhi. pp.26-80

Asian Development Bank (ADB), 1997. Governance: Promoting Sound Development Management. Manila: ADB.

Banerjee, A. M. and K. A. Chandrasekaran., 1996. *Renewing Governance: Issues and Options*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

Crook, Rand J. and Manor, 1995. Democratic Decentralization and Institutional Performance:

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Currie, B., 1996. "Governance, democracy and Economic Adjustment in India: Conceptual and Empirical Problems", Third World Quarterly.

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Jayal, N.G., 1997. The Governance Agenda: Making Democratic Development Dispensable, *Economic and Political Weekly.* Vol. 32, No. 8, pp. 22-27.

Landell-Mills, Pierre and I. Seralgeldin, 1992, 'Governance and External Factor, Proceeding of the World Bank Annual Conference on Development Economics 1991, World Bank, Washington D.C.

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Balachandren, G., 2001. Urban Decentralisation: case Study – West Bengal, *SDR*, Vol.8, No.5, pp.18-24.

Bewa and Kumar, V., 1987. Indian Metropolis urbanization, Planning and Management, New Delhi: Inter India Publications.

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Datta and Abhijit, 1992. Constitutional Strengthening of local government a third world federation, *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Vol.42, No.2, April, pp. 144-52.

Jain, A.K., 2002. Urban Governance, Planning and Development in Delhi, *SDR*, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 13-20.

Kohli, A., 1987. *State and Poverty in India: The Politics of Reform*, Cambridge University Press.

Kundu, A., 2001. Politics and Economics of Credit Rating, *EPW*, Vol.35, No.4, pp.293-95.

Kundu, A., 2003. Urban and Urban Governance: Scared for neoliberalism, *EPW*, Vol. 38, No.29, pp. 3079-87.

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Merino R. and Pinto, 2000. *Metropolitan City Governance in India*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

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Mathur, O. P., 1999. *India: The Challenge of Urban Governance*, NIPFP & Centre for Urban & Community Studies.

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Graham, J., Anos, B. and Plumptre, T., 2003. *Principles for Good Governance In The 21st Century, Policy brief no. 15.* Canada: Institute on Governance.

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Mohanty, P.K., 1999. Municipal Decentralisation and Governance: Autonomy, Accountability and Participation in Jha, S.N. and Mathur, P.C (Eds) Decentralisation and Local Politics: Reading in Indian Government and Politics-2. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

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Wickramasinghe, N. K., 1997. 'Governance: A Critique' in ed. M. Somasundram, The Third Wave. Governance and Public Administration in Sri Lanka, New Delhi: Konark Publications.

Weisgrau, and Maxine, 1997. *Interpreting Development: Local Histories, Local Strategies, Lanham,* New York: University Press of America.

Governance, Civil Society and Development

Barber, B., 1998. A Place for Us: How to Make Society Civil and Democracy Strong, New York: Hill and Wang.

Gramsci and Antonio, 1971. *Selections from the Prison Notebooks of Antonio Gramsci*, New York: International Publishers.

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Global Governance

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Stuckler, D. and Basu, S., 2010. Six Concerns about the data in the (Dead) Aid Debate, Global Economic Governance Programme, GEG Brief, University College Oxford, University of Oxford and Department of Politics and International Relations

E-Governance

Government of India, 2008. *Promoting E-Governance: The Smart Way Forward*. Second Administrative Reforms Commission, 11th Report, New Delhi.

Others

Hajer, M., Hajer, M.A. and Wagenaar, H. eds., 2003. *Deliberative policy analysis: understanding governance in the network society.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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Ostrom, E., 1994. Institutional analysis, design principles and threats to sustainable community governance and management of commons. *In ICLARM Conf. Proc. No. 45*, pp. 34-50.

Clement, F., 2010. Analysing decentralised natural resource governance: proposition for a "politicised" institutional analysis and development framework. *Policy Sciences*, Vol.43, No.2, pp.129-156.

Kang, N. and Moon, J., 2011. Institutional complementarity between corporate governance and corporate social responsibility: A comparative institutional analysis of three capitalisms. *Socio-Economic Review*, Vol.10, No. 1, pp.85-108.

Vatn, A., 2010. An institutional analysis of payments for environmental services. *Ecological economics*, Vol.69, No.6, pp.1245-1252.

Bowles, S. and Gintis, H., 2002. Social capital and community governance. *The economic journal*, Vol.112, No. 483, pp.F419-F436.

Pollack, M.A., 1996. The new institutionalism and EC governance: the promise and limits of institutional analysis. *Governance*, Vol.9, No.4, pp.429-458.

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Aoki, M., 2001. *Toward a comparative institutional analysis*. Cambridge: MIT press.

Ostrom, E., 2011. Background on the institutional analysis and development framework. *Policy Studies Journal*, Vol.39, No.1, pp.7-27.

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Alexander, E.R., 2001. Governance and transaction costs in planning systems: a conceptual framework for institutional analysis of land-use planning and development control—the case of Israel. Environment and Planning B: *Planning and Design*, Vol.28, No.5, pp.755-776.

Campbell, J.L., Pedersen, O.K. and Pedersen, O. eds., 2001. *The rise of neoliberalism and*

institutional analysis. Princeton University Press.

Campbell, J.L., 2006. Institutional analysis and the paradox of corporate social responsibility. *American Behavioural Scientist*, Vol.49, No.7, pp.925-938.

Ostrom, E., 1991. Rational choice theory and institutional analysis: Toward complementarity. *American political science review,* Vol.85, No.1, pp.237-243.

Imperial, M.T., 1999. Institutional analysis and ecosystem-based management: the institutional analysis and development framework. *Environmental management*, Vol.24, No.4, pp.449-465.

Fedosov, V. and Paientko, T., 2018. Government financial accountability: key problems and main trends in post-communist countries.

ZeszytyTeoretyczneRachunkowości, Vol.99, No. 155, pp.25-39.

Bennett, A., Acton, L., Epstein, G., Gruby, R.L. and Nenadovic, M., 2018. *Embracing conceptual diversity to integrate power and institutional analysis: Introducing a relational typology*.

Fritz, B. and Mühlich, L., 2018. *Regional Financial Arrangements in the Global Financial Safety Net*. The Arab and the Eurasian Fund.

Thiel, A. and Moser, C., 2018. Toward comparative institutional analysis of polycentric social-ecological systems governance. *Environmental Policy and Governance*, Vol.28, No.4, pp.269-283.

Siddiki, S., 2018. Policy Compliance: Personal, Social, and Institutional Motivations. *In Contextualizing Compliance in the Public Sector*, pp. 34-47.

RP3.04: Legal Issues in Planning and Professional Practice

						Marks			Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Objectives

The objective of this course is to enable the students to understand the legal implications of the plans that they will be making and also the professional practice guidelines.

Course Content

Module 1: Introduction, Concept and Significance of Law

 Sources of law: custom, legislation and precedent; Meaning and terms of law: legislation, ordinance, bill, act, regulation, and bye-laws; Significance of law and its relationship to urban and regional planning, benefit of statutory backing, eminent domain powers and police powers.

Module 2: Indian Constitution and Evolution of Planning Legislation

- Indian Constitution: Concepts and contents related to planning provision regarding property rights, Concept of Arbitration, betterment levy development charges and public participation in statutory planning process, concept of structure plan, local plan and action plan under the Law; legislative competence of Local, State and Central government to deal with various matters concerning Town and Country Planning.
- Evolution of Planning Legislation: An overview of legal tools connected with urban and regional planning and development. Town and Country Planning Act, Improvement Trust Act, Development Authorities Act: objectives, content, procedures for provision an implementation of regional plans, master plans and town planning schemes.

Module 3: Policy, Acts and Laws

- Inventory of Planning legislations pertaining to Regional Planning
- Policy: National Environmental Policy Act; Environmental Protection Act; Land Acquisition Act: Concepts, procedure for compulsory acquisition of property and determination of compensation.
- Acts: Acts pertaining to SEZ, disaster management, and legal aspects of innovative techniques such as Transfer of Development Rights, Air Rights, etc.; Consultancy document contract Agreement

- and Contract Management.
- Law: Laws relating to Slum Clearance, environment, housing, landscape and traffic; Laws relating to conservation and restoration, historical monuments, archaeological sites and remnants of national importance; contract management and execution of projects.

Module 4: Significance of Land Development Control

 Objectives of legal tools, critical evaluation of zoning, sub-division regulations, building regulations and bye-laws, development code zoning, periphery control, land conversion in the peri-urban areas.

Module 5: Professional Practice in Public, Private and Joint Sector

- Professional Practice: Aims and objectives of professional institute, sister bodies, professional role and responsibility of planning consultants, professional ethics and code of conduct and scale of professional charges; Professional Practice under International Agreements (GATT & WTO) and its impact in India; Formulation of Consultancy project proposal and outlines; Expression of Interest (EoI), Request for Proposal (RFP), etc.; Scale of Professional Charges, Management of office and personnel, Collaborative projects.
- Role of Inter-Disciplinary groups: appreciation of decision-making process and the process in relation to varied consultancy assignments in planning

 Expected Learning Outcome: Students are expected to gain knowledge in the legal issues in planning and how to design a contract as a professional practitioner.

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments and test and external exam. Special lectures by eminent experts from outside the School (policy makers and implementers) in this field will be invited to deliver lectures.

Reading List:

Banicki, K., 2014. Positive psychology on character strengths and virtues- A disquieting suggestion. *New Ideas in Psychology,* Vol. 33, pp.21-34.

Barnett, J.E., 1996. Leaving a practice: Ethical dilemmas and concerns. *The Maryland Psychologist*, Vol. 5, pp.149-150.

Bradley, L.J., Hendricks, B. and Kabell, D.R., 2012. The professional will: An ethical responsibility. *The Family Journal*, Vol.20, No.3, pp. 309-314.

Cvetanovski, J. and Jex, S.M., 1994. Locus of control of unemployed people and its relationship to psychological and physical wellbeing. *Work & Stress*, Vol.8, No.1, pp. 60-67.

Eby, L.T. and Buch, K., 1994. The effect of job search method, sex, activity level, and emotional acceptance on new job characteristics: Implications for counselling

unemployed professionals. *Journal of Employment Counselling,* Vol.31, No.2, pp.69-82.

Goldsmith, A.H. and DarityJr, W., 1992. Social psychology, unemployment exposure and equilibrium unemployment. *Journal of Economic Psychology,* Vol.13, No.3, pp.449-471.

Goldsmith, A.H., Veum, J.R. and William Jr, D., 1996. The impact of labor force history on self-esteem and its component parts, anxiety, alienation and depression. *Journal of Economic Psychology*, Vol.17, No.2, pp. 183-220.

American Psychological Association. 1969. Guidelines for telephone directory listings. *American Psychologist*, Vol.24, pp.70-71.

Davidson, G., Garton, A.F. and Joyce, M., 2003. Survey of ethics education in Australian university schools and departments of psychology. *Australian Psychologist*, Vol. 38, No.3, pp.216-222.

Lerner, M.J. and Somers, D.G., 1992. Employees' reactions to 13 anticipated plant closure: The influence of positive illusions1. *Life crises and experiences of loss in adulthood*, Vol.229, pp. 47-56.

Barnett, J.E., 1996. Leaving a practice: Ethical dilemmas and concerns. *The Maryland Psychologist*, Vol.5, pp.149-150.

Siebold, C., 1991. Termination: When the therapist leaves. *Clinical Social Work Journal*, Vol.9, NO.2, pp. 191-204.

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Brenner, M.H., 1973. Fetal, infant, and maternal mortality during periods of economic instability. *International Journal of Health Services*, Vol.3, No.2, pp. 145-159.

Koocher, G.P., 2003. Ethical and legal issues in professional practice transitions. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, Vol.34, No.4, pp. 383-387.

Bradley, L.J., Hendricks, B. and Kabell, D.R., 2012. The professional will: An ethical responsibility. *The Family Journal*, Vol. 20, No.3, pp. 309-314.

Gutheil, I.A. and Heyman, J.C., 2005. Communication between older people and their health care agents: results of an intervention. *Health and Social Work,* Vol.30, No.2, pp. 107-116.

Leitch, V., 2010. Securing planning permission for onshore wind farms: the imperativeness of public participation. *Environmental Law Review*, Vol.12, No.3, pp. 182-199.

Black, K., 2007. Advance care planning throughout the end-of-life: focusing the lens for social work practice. *Journal of social work in end-of-life and palliative care,* Vol.3, No.2, pp.39-58.

Sridhar, K.S. and Narayanan, P., 2016. Suburbanization of Indian Cities: What is the Evidence from Gulbarga? *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, Vol.7, No.1, pp. 93-112.

Gleeson, B. and Low, N., 2000. [BOOK REVIEW] Australian urban planning, new challenges, new agendas. *Environment and Planning*, Vol.32, No.10, pp.1893-1894.

Ahern, J., Cilliers, S. and Niemelä, J., 2014. The concept of ecosystem services in adaptive urban planning and design: A framework for supporting innovation. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, Vol.125, pp.254-259.

Sridhar, K.S., 2016. Solid Waste Management in Asia Pacific: What Explains Its Coverage? *Public Works Management & Policy*, Vol.21, No.1, pp.53-70.

Sacratees, J. and Govindaraj, G.H., 2014. Estimating Economic Costs of Municipal Solid Waste Management: Using Contingent Valuation Method. *In Urbanization in Asia* .pp. 179-197.

RP3.05: Studio (Resource Regional Planning, Mega and Metro Region Planning, District Planning, Special Regions)

							Marks		Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
10	0	0	10	10	Jury	250	250	500	-

Objective

The objective of this studio is to expose the students in the practical ways of planning for a region (district/mega/metro Region). The students will be given a live case study to understand the complexities of planning the region, inter-sector, scalar interface, integration, etc. The focus will be to understand the scale of the problem and how to tackle them. It is expected that the approach will be mostly in terms of governance, which the students have acquired through theory subjects in second semester. It is also expected that the students after preparing the plan will present it to the stakeholders to get their viewpoint.

Expected Learning Outcome

Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding the various levels of planning, planning institutions, sources of information for regional planning, and also develop public interaction by undergoing this course.

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments and test and external exam. Special lectures by eminent experts from outside the School (policy makers and implementers) in this field will be invited to deliver lectures.

DEPARTMENT ELECTIVE

Students are given the option to choose Department elective from the one offered by the Regional Planning Department.

Reading List:

Aalborg, D. M. o., 2011. The city regions Project - Synthesis report: Paths to growth in medium sized European cities - with particular emphasis on the role of city collaboration, Denmark: s.n.

Ache, P., 2000 Cities in old industrial regions between local innovative milieu and urban governance—Reflections on city region governance, *European Planning Studies*, Vol.8, No.6, pp. 693–709.

Anderton, D., 2017. Changing leadership in peripheral city-region development: The case of Liverpool's high technology sectors. *Local Economy*, Vol.32, No.4, pp. 352 - 373.

AromarRevi, G. J., 2011. Urban India 2011: Evidence. *Autumn Worldwide*.

Bennett, R. J., 1985 Central city-city region fiscal disparities in Austria: Estimates for 1979, *Urban Studies*, Vol.22, No.1, pp. 69–81.

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RP3.06: Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R & R)

						Marks			Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Course Content

Module 1: Land Development and Resultant Resettlement

Land Acquisition Models and Practices in India and elsewhere for projects. Compulsory Acquisition, land sharing and adjustment models, land pooling, negotiated land acquisition. Development induced relocation — voluntary and involuntary resettlement; Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policies. Policies of multilateral/bilateral funding institutions: World Bank, Asian Development Bank Policies, National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation and State Policies on R & R and Sector Specific Policies in large projects

such as Multi-Purpose Dam Projects, Mining projects, Highway projects, SEZ, etc.

Module 2: Impact of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan

 Poverty and Social Impact Assessment for Development projects: Linear Projects (Roads, railways, etc), vis-à-vis nonlinear projects (Township/industrial area development, dams, forests). Impact on vulnerable and indigenous groups: Project Affected People and Project Affected Assets, Impact on Women and Children, Gender Action Plans. Resettlement Plan: Context, content, structure, principles and practices: Economic, social and physical implications of resettlement and rehabilitation. Resettlement options and strategies, Self-relocation and project facilitated relocation.

Module 3: Case Studies

 Case studies in Resettlement and Rehabilitation in Development Sectors: Mining, Highways, Power, industrial and township development; Flood affected areas and other infrastructure projects such as Mumbai Transport Project, SEZ, Ports etc.

Module 4: Rehabilitation

 Policies, Assessing the livelihood loses, livelihood impact assessment and skill mapping surveys, income restoration strategies, training strategy for skill upgradation and meeting demands for shifting economic profiles in the development area.

Module 5: Participation as an important tool for R & R

 Use of Participatory tools for Resettlement Planning; Institutional arrangements for R & R - Role of NGOs/CBOs and other Local, State, National and International Organisations in resettlement and rehabilitation; Monitoring and Evaluation of R & R interventions.

Expected Learning Outcome

Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding various issues related to Resettlement and Rehabilitation due to Development induced displacement and natural displacement and how to minimize the problems associated with it through proper planning as well as participatory approaches.

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments, Test and external exam. Eminent experts from outside the School (policy makers and implementers) will be invited to deliver Special lectures.

Reading List

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RP3.07: Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

						Marks			Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Written-Exam	50	50	100	2 hrs.

Course Content

Module 1: Concepts and Hierarchy

 Spatial Data Infrastructure: Concepts, Contents, Nature and SDI hierarchy; Global, National, Regional and Local SDI initiatives; Building a SDI and using it in planning and decision making process; Open Geospatial Consortium - ISO standards (TC211); Data streaming and mining in Spatial Data Infrastructure.

Module 2: From Global to Local SDI applications

 National SDI Initiatives: NRDMS: Multilevel spatial data infrastructure, NSDI: Assimilation and Dissemination and Data warehouse; State SDI: NCT Delhi SDI, Karnataka and Kerala Portals; Case studies from various levels. Karnataka's Land Management Programme: Bhoomi, geo portal assisting local to state level planning process; Gujarat's Tax programme, etc.; Application to coastal area planning - Tamil Nadu coast.

Module 3: SDI application in Planning and Decision Support

- based technology SDI – Location Interoperability development. arrangement for geospatial data and ontology mapping; Application in Bhuvan and its spatial applications, Population Data Sets, Natural Resource Repository, Integrated Water Resource Management, mKrishi - application in agriculture and rural development, geospatial application in transportation, disaster management and conservation; Spatio-temporal data modeling and analysis; 3-D mapping of land and its use in city and regional planning, Geo visualization of landscapes: rural and urban; spatial inequalities.
- PGIS: Definition, concept and need; PGIS and PPGIS; Geo-referencing and visualizing indigenous spatial knowledge; Ethical issues in PGIS; PGIS for regional level technology based information system; case studies and application of PGIS in India.

Module 4: Technology in SDI and decision support system

 Real time technologies and their application: landslides monitoring in Himalayan region, web based spatial-temporal prediction of landslides, decentralization planning in Uttarakhand - web based model. Satellite based and other real time technologies and their use in identifying physical transformation. Its application in urban and rural areas: slum formation, illegal colonies, flash flood warning system in river and coastal belt, etc.

Expected Learning Outcome

Students are expected to gain knowledge in the spatial data infrastructure and its effective use in planning and decision support system.

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Interaction, Presentations, Assignments and test and external exam. Special lectures by eminent experts from outside the School (policy makers and implementers) in this field will be invited to deliver lectures.

Reading List

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David J. Maguire, P. A. L., 2005. The emergence of geoportals and their role in spatial data infrastructures. Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, *Elsevier Journals*, Vol.29, No.1, pp. 3-14.

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Łukasz Grus, W. C. J. C. T. O. A. K. B. B. v. L. A. v. G. A. R., 2011. An assessment view to evaluate whether Spatial Data Infrastructures meet their goals. Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, *Elsevier Journals*, Vol.35, No.3, pp. 217-229.

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RP3.08: Future Regions

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Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Internal Only	100	0	100	-

Objective

This course will help to have an orientation towards visualizing future regions, develop a long-term vision, understanding concepts of ecological economics ecological footprint, impact of climate change on Future Regions. It will appraise the students about futuristic planning of regions.

Course Content

Module 1: Technological advancement and emerging Future Regions

 Orientation and introduction to Visualising Future Regions in a rapidly changing World; Introduction to Futures perspectives and methods; Concepts and Perspectives for Planning Future Regions; Future Studies in India; Developing a broader and longerterm vision of Regional Planning (50 to 100 years) rather than making Regional Plan for standard 15-25 years; Key Determinants of shaping the Future Regions particularly ICT and other Technological Advancements.

Module 2: Rapid Economic changes, Future Engines of Growth and Sustainability challenges

 Economic Development Planning in India and Changing Drivers of Economic Growth (Planning Commission and NITI Aayog Documents); Introduction to Ecological Economics and Sustainability Concepts; Concept of Ecological Footprint; Limits to Growth; Agricultural Productivity in Future; Natural Resources and Inclusive Growth; Sustainable Development issues with respect to Economic Development - Water, Land, Energy, Urbanization, Regulations.

Module 3: Population Dynamics and Future Regions

 Population Dynamics and Global Change; Demographic Transitions; Demographic Dividend; Migration of populations due to Climate Change, Economic and other factors; Carrying Capacity.

Module 4: Climate Change and the Future Resource Regions

 Impact of Climate Change on Global society (including debates about human extinction scenarios); Challenge of Sustainable Development of Future Regions in the context of impacts of disruptive Climate Change; Climate Change in Future Resource Regions such as Hilly Regions, Coastal Areas, Arid Areas etc.; Agricultural adaptation to Climate Change; Municipal Climate Change adaptations; Initiatives and Case Studies for Renewable Energy/Low-Carbon lifestyle and Consumption Choices.

Module 5: Globalisation and Development Critiques

 Global Settlements and Economic Hubs; Human Scale Development; Globalizations and Critiques of Development.

Module 6: Policy Changes and its Impact on Future Regions

 Concepts for Planning Future Regions and its implications on Future Policy changes; Visionary Societies; Future Studies Perspectives; Policy Context; Policy Changes (Pricing, Trade, Tax, Land, Resources) and their impact on Future Regions.

Pedagogic Method

Interaction, Presentations, Case Study Analysis, statistical techniques, Role-Play. Eminent experts working in this field from outside the School will be invited to deliver Special lectures.

Reading List

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Tonn, B. and Stiefel, D., 2014. Willow pond: A decentralized low-carbon future scenario. Futures, Volume 58, pp 91-102.

UN-ESCAP (2016): Policy Brief – Integrated Resource management in Asian Cities: The Urban Nexus.

UN-HABITAT (2015): International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning.

Wheeler, S., 2009. Regions, Megaregions, and Sustainability. Regional Studies, Volume 43.6. pp 863-876.

SECOND YEAR: SEMESTER IV

The courses that are offered during the fourth semester enables the students to acquire knowledge associated with implementation of the plans that they prepared during the second and third semester. This semester Department of Regional Planning offers only one theory subject as Institution Elective (IE) i.e. Politics and Public Policy. Students are given the option to choose Institute elective from the one offered by the Regional Planning

Department or from the electives offered by other Departments. Along with this subject, a student is expected to select a topic for his/her thesis work, which he/she prepares during this semester.

RP4.01: Thesis

						Marks			Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
14	0	0	14	14	Jury	350	350	700	-

Objective and Details of the Course

Students are expected to write a thesis on the topic selected by them with the constant guidance from faculty members.

Reading List

Appelbaum, M. et al., 2018. Journal Article Reporting Standards for Quantitative Research in Psychology: The APA Publications and Communications Board Task Force Report. s.l.:American Psychological Association.

Choy, L. T., 2014. The Strengths and Weaknesses of Research Methodology: Comparison and Complimentary between Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. *IOSR Journal of Humanities And Social Science*, Vol.19, No.4, pp. 99 - 104.

Coughian, M., Cronin, P. and Ryan, F., 2007. *Step by-step guide to critiquing research. Part* 1: quantitative research. Dublin: School of Nursing and Midwifery. Trinity School.

Greener, S., 2008. *Business Research Methods*. Chicago: Dr. Sue Greener & Ventus Publishing ApS.

Igwenagu, C., 2016. Fundamentals of research methodology and data collection. Vol. 1, Nsukka: University of Nigeria

Kothari, C. R., 2004. *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.

Kumar, R., 2011. Research Methodology - A step by step guide. London: SAGE Publications.

MacDonald, S. And Headlam, N., n.d. Research Methods Handbook - Introductory guide to research methods for social research. Manchester: Centre for Local Economic Strategies.

Malliari, A. & Togia, A., 2016. An analysis of research strategies of articles published in Library Science journals: the example of Library and Information Science Research. *Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries*, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 1 - 14.

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Newman, I. et al., 2006. Adolescent Alcohol Use: Mixed Methods Research Approach. Lincoln: University of Nebraska.

Pandey, D. P. and Pandey, D. M. M., 2015. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES, Romania: Bridge Center

Walliman, N., 2011. *Research Methods - The Basics*. Oxon: Routledge.

RP4.02: Politics and Public Policy

						Marks			Duration
Hrs / Week	Lecture	Tutorial	Studio	Credits	External Exam Type	Internal Assessment	External Examination	Total	of (Theory) Exam
2	2	0	0	2	Internal Only	100	0	100	-

Objective

This course is to make the students understand the role of politics in the planning and decisionmaking process, how the public policies, especially planning policies are made in India and how to evaluate them in the context of planning.

Course Content

Module 1: Introduction

 Political culture of Indian State: Center, State and Local political economy, emergence of state in the federal set up; politics of the state and bureaucracy; politics and emergence of civil society; regeneration and redevelopment politics.

Module 2: State as a manager of resources

 Property rights, norms and standards, government market and market by government; regulatory state, reforming state, rent-seeking state and their spatial implications.

Module 3: Politics of Provision

 Land use Politics; politics of provision of housing in urban and rural areas; infrastructure; Decision Making; Decision-Taking process; Financing and Pricing.

Module 4: Case Studies

 Case studies from India and abroad on planning and political decisions in their impact on rural and urban development; Examples from: South Korea: conversion of rural land to urban land; FSI changes and resultant changes in land use and form: China, USA and other countries.

Module 5: Public Policy

 Nature and Making of Public Policy: The Nature of public problems, planning as a public issue – policy analysis and process: Six Steps in Policy Analysis: how are policies made, who influences the policy agenda and what issues affect policy's 'success' and 'failure'? What can we learn from how different countries approach similar policy problems? Theoretical frameworks, the role of institutions in the policy process,

- and the motivation of policy actors; Classical Rational Problem-Solving Model; Limitations in Public Sector and the Private Sector; Establishing Analysis.
- Public Policy Analysis: Overview of Policy Process Models, Policy Initiation: Multi-Stream Approaches, policy implementation analysis; life-course approach to policy analysis; Case studies in Policy Process Analysis; Policy Integration: possible areas of integration in Planning.
- Public Policy and Management in the Information Age: How are new information and communication technologies shaping public service delivery? E-Governance, E-Panchayats, E-Market, etc.; transparency, accountability, accessibility and participatory mechanisms.
- Public policy Management and Delivery: Trends and Pressures that affect public service organizations; Market based arrangements; Multi-service provider arrangements in public sector setting and benchmarks in policy management.

Model 6: Strategic Policy Planning

 Differences between strategic planning and management in the public and private sectors; Mission statements and goalsetting techniques; Strategic decisions and evaluation, strategic leadership; Co-ordination and networks; Crisis Management; Transformational strategic Management.

Module 7: Sectoral Policy Analysis

Land, Environment; Health, Water and other policies – Integration and disintegration of policies – Frequency and commitments to change; Global Commitments: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Environment, etc. and its commitment at the National, State and Local Level; Land Policy: Interest Groups, Acts/agents and policy making process.

Expected Learning Outcome

Students are expected to have obtained the skills in understanding various institutions, their interface in the planning process. It will also provide them with the knowledge of various changes that the 73rd and 74th CAA has brought in the country in terms of empowerment at various levels.

Pedagogic Method

Teaching, Role Play, Assignment, Presentations, Assignments and participatory knowledge building through case study analysis, and exam (both internal and external). Special lectures by eminent experts (policy makers and implementers) in this field from outside the School will be invited to deliver lectures.

Reading List

Chakrabarti, R. and Sanyal, R., 2016. *Public Policy in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Kraft, M. E. and Furlong, S. R., 2012. *Public Policy - Politics, Analysis and Alternative*. Los Angeles: Sage Publications., Vol.4

Mathur, K., 2013. *Public Policy and Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Stone, D., 1997. *Policy Paradox - The art of Political Discourse Making*. United Kingdom: Longman Classic Edition.

Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller, Mara S. Sidney., 2006. *Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics, and Methods.* Boca Raton: CRC Press.Vol.1.

Amanda Glassman, K. B., 2017. Politics, and Public Health Policy Reform. *International Encyclopaedia of Public Health*, Vol.2, pp. 527-532.

Arye L. H, D. S. I. S. T. S., 2018. The Political Economy of Public Policy – Editorial introduction. *European Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 54, pp. 1-4.

Auerbach, G., 2013. Urban politics and public policy — Looking back and going forward: "Project Renewal" in one Israeli city. Cities, *Elsevier Journals*, Vol. 31, pp. 197-207.

Azzone, G., 2018. Big data and public policies: Opportunities and challenges. *Statistics & Probability Letters*, Vol. 136, pp. 116-120.

Calvin Wan, G. Q. S. S. C., 2017. A review on political factors influencing public support for urban environmental policy. *Environmental Science & Policy*, Vol. 75, pp. 70-80.

Calvin Wan, G. Q. S. S. C., 2018. Understanding public support for recycling policy: To unveil the political side of influence and implications. *Environmental Science & Policy*, Vol. 82, pp. 30-43.

Carlos Scartascini, E. S. M. T., 2013. Political Institutions, Intertemporal Cooperation, and The Quality Of Public Policies. *Journal of Applied Economics*, Vol.16, No.1, pp. 1-32.

Casey B. Mulligan, K. K. T., 2015. Political entry, public policies, and the economy. Research in Economics, *Elsevier Journals*, Vol.69, No.3, pp. 377-397.

Sim.F, P. M., 2015. Politics, policies and public health. *Public Health*, Vol.129, No.4, pp. 291-292.

Grechyna, D., 2016. Political frictions and public policy outcomes. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, Vol.44, No.3, pp. 484-495.

Guilherme de A. Dantas, N. J. d. C. L. D. C. H. A. L. Z., 2018. Public policies for smart grids in Brazil. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, Vol. 92, pp. 501-512.

Kristof De Witte, B. G. N. L. S., 2018. Strategic public policy around population thresholds. *Journal of Urban Economics*, Vol. 106, pp. 46-58.

Lintelo, D. J. H. t., 2017. Enrolling a goddess for Delhi's street vendors: The micro-politics of policy implementation shaping urban (in) formality. *Geoforum*, Vol.84, pp. 77-87.

Marcesse, T., 2018. Public Policy Reform and Informal Institutions: The Political Articulation of the Demand for Work in Rural India. World Development, *Elsevier Journals*, Vol.103, pp. 284-296.

Marianne Aasen, A. V., 2018. Public Attitudes Toward Climate Policies: The Effect of Institutional Contexts and Political Values. *Ecological Economics*, Vol.146, pp. 106-114.

Myriam Merad, B. D. T., 2018. The legitimacy principle within French risk public policy: A reflective contribution to policy analytics. *Science of The Total Environment*, Vol. 645, pp. 1309-1322.

Nelida Cervantes, Z. R., 2018. Weber's bureaucratic model in Brazil: The corruption of ideas as obstacles to the implementation of public policies. *Geoforum*, Vol. 95, pp. 165-168.

Ng, Y. K., 2018. Ten rules for public economic policy. *Economic Analysis and Policy,* Vol. 58, pp. 32-42.

Philippe Delacote, C. M. H., 2012. Political consumerism and public policy: Good complements against market failures?. Ecological Economics, *Elsevier Journals*, Vol.73, pp. 188-193.

Real Arai, K. N. T. O., 2018. Intergenerational policies, public debt, and economic growth: A politico-economic analysis. *Journal of Public Economics*, Vol. 166, pp. 39-52.

Sascha Alexander Wagner, S. V. R. K., 2016. The future of public participation: Empirical analysis from the viewpoint of policy-makers. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, Vol.106, pp. 65-73.

Sebastian Ellingsen, Q. H., 2018. The impact of commercial television on turnout and public policy: Evidence from Norwegian local politics. *Journal of Public Economics*, Vol. 159, pp. 1-15.

Valentina Ferretti, I. P. A. T., 2018. Studying the generation of alternatives in public policy making processes. *European Journal of Operational Research*, Vol. 273, pp. 353-363.

Yu-Kang Lee, C.T. C., 2010. Framing public policy: The impacts of political sophistication and nature of public policy. The Social Science Journal, *Elsevier Journals*, Vol.47, No.1, pp. 69-89.