



Inclusive Planning: Smart Solution for City Design

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ABSTRACT: We are living in age of urban movements. New Urbanism, Smart Growth and Fair Growth introduce a bold new concept that integrates environmental and social principles with physical planning. The Inclusive City obeys these trends. It designs solutions for buildings, neighborhoods, and Urban Spaces in the city. Goltsman and Iacofano introduce inclusive planning as a solution it provides a picture how cities can be designed to support the different physical, economic, cultural and social needs of all group of people of different abilities, of all social and economic classes. Inclusive Planning is a paper that deals with urban design and urban development which gives a practical look at successful inclusive design projects. All those projects have positive social impacts beyond the physical project itself. It will evaluate how to apply the Inclusive City policy framework to provide positive social outcomes in the field of housing, neighborhoods, economic development, education, access and mobility, shelter protection, community services and providing cultural meaning. The end-product of study makes environment and communities fully inclusive, welcoming, sustainable and thriving.

I. CREATING AN INCLUSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE

The Urban development process is responsive to its socio-economic context. It is a commonly seen that lack of planning perspective at regional and sub-regional levels leads concentration of population and economic activities and infrastructure services in certain areas. Inclusive Planning is important for social integration. 2005 world summit explains a people-centered approach for development, it explains noting the importance of social integration as the key to creating a society for all, that actively supports eradicating poverty and generating productive employment for all. A 'Society for all' is the goal of such development where all individuals with their rights and responsibilities have an active role to play in the functioning of the government and society where they live. Social integration goals will require policies to be inclusive, approach and process that embraces all groups and promotes tolerance for attending to the needs of all people and needs of different services. The fact is that social exclusion is noticeable in most societies at varying degrees that keep weaker sections out of the mainstream and remains the primary constraint for achieving social integration. To fight with this social, political and economic inclusion is being recognized as the main strategy. If any space is self-

dependent to serve social and physical services to each section of society then it will be developed in true means. If services are only accessible to a particular group of society then social problem start in various ways as slum development, crime increase, poor health condition and traffic on roads.

Background of Indian Cities In India according to 2001 census, about 286 million persons were living in urban areas and it was the second largest urban population of the world. Furthermore, as per the Census of India, 2001, 42.6 million populations lived in slums in 2001. This constitutes 15 percent of the total urban population of the country. The need of up-gradation and development of urban infrastructure and services is very important. The present urban infrastructure is grossly inadequate to meet the demand of the existing urban population. To provide some perspective future development, it is estimated that India's population will grow to 1.7 billion by 2050 and that rapid urbanization will add approximately 900 million people to Indian cities. To cater that load city capacity will need to grow nearly 400% in less than 50 years.

There is a high pressure on physical infrastructure systems like sewerage and drainage, water supply, solid waste management, etc. 2009 data suggest that average water supply is available only for 2.9 hours per day across urban areas of the country.

The non-revenue water that includes water losses is 40-60 percent of total water supply. Around 30% to 50% households do not have any sewerage connections. Solid waste systems are severely stressed. The state of services reflects deterioration in the quality of urban environments. In the 54th round of National Sample Survey, 70% of urban households were served by tap and 21% by Tube well and rest 9% population directly depends on natural water bodies.

The traditional ways of financing urban infrastructure consisted of local bodies, loans, and grants from the Government. Some components of bilateral and multilateral assistance were also available. Global experience suggests that the capital markets can have an important role in financing urban infrastructure.

Polarization of services Lack access to services results in limited opportunities for people. These disparities restrict services to confine groups of people which result in problems in many ways. All problems are interrelated as high price of services increased the load of population requirement on limited resources, which further results in slum development.

II. INTEGRATION OF SOLUTIONS: INCLUSIVE PLANNING

The solution design will be based on economic, social, environmental and culturally sensitive policies. They will provide benefits to everyone. The design must look at every individual's right regardless of individual abilities for equal participation in the built environment. Residents can shape their own environment to meet their own needs through their direct involvement. This is in practice in many educational institutions to make institute self-dependent in every means. To support this conversation inclusion of different sectors is focused on inclusive planning for planners, designers, elected officials and community members, the Inclusive City details is a broad policy framework to guide urban area decision-makings. A sector wise approach for concerned departments explains in below section.

Economic Development: Provide opportunities for everyone with access to a variety of quality jobs.

Housing and Neighborhoods: Generate safe, healthy neighborhoods with a range of housing types and price levels to accommodate different lifestyle choices, diverse socio-economic backgrounds and support independent living needs in place.

Education: Quality education choices will be available for all residents.

Access and Mobility: Viable, Multimodal, and interconnected public transportation systems create friendly spaces that are inclusive of everyone.

Community Facilities and Gathering Spaces: Well-maintained and usable open spaces and gathering places taken in consideration to make that build community.

Cultural Meaning: Create places which display social and cultural rituals and symbols that have to mean for all residents and retain a distinctive sense of place and neighborhood.

These policy guidelines are far from theoretical. Over the time there have been many projects that exemplify this approach to fulfilling many of the policy considerations, creating urban environments that are inclusive to all people.

III. PROBLEMS OF INDIAN CITIES: SLUMS DEVELOPMENT, CASE OF BHOPAL

The Census of India 2001 registered slum population of 4, 78,641. According to the City Development Plan, there are about 380 slum settlements, 936066 slum populations and 183989 slums HHs. However, a survey conducted by Oxfam in 2006 puts the figure closer to 542.

Table 1: Land Ownership of slums.

Land Ownership of slums		
S. No.	Land Ownership of slums	No. of Slums
1.	BHEL & GoI	21
2.	Defense & GoI	5
3.	GoMP	217
4.	Private	44
5.	Untenable Slums	57
6.	Part GoMP & GoI	22
	Total	366

Census1981first figures slum populations. Estimates of slum populations for the year 1971 were derived from supporting documents of 1975 Bhopal Development Plan. These figures show that up to 1981, the decadal slum growth was around 110%. It appears that adverse migration effects of the events from 1951 to 1971 were over. From 1981 to 1991, slum population went up by a massive 857%, an increased rate is far larger than any other city of this scale in the country. In the same decade, in 1984, `Patta” Act, giving leasehold tenure to slum dwellers, was announced. (Source: Bhopal CDP)

Slum Location : A large number of slums are close to the water body and have steep slopes, rock outcrops, and high water table. This would imply high infrastructure development cost. The positive side is that they are favorable for good drainage, storm, and sewerage. Most slums are developed near industries by industry workers.

IV. PROBLEMS AND ISSUES OF SLUM RESIDENTS

- There is about 25% shortage in housing supply for urban poor in Bhopal City.
- 35% of the population and about 125000 households live in slums notified by Madhya Pradesh Slum (Improvement and Clearance) Act. 1956.
- All the Slums have access to water but they depend upon Community Stand posts but the number of beneficiaries per community stands post is 95, which are double the EIUS recommendations.
- The majority of slums in the City faced lack in basic infrastructures such as sanitation and solid waste management. Limited slums have paved roads and community hall.
- Government interventions been implemented towards the betterment of the slum but they lacked in integrated approach.

Bhopal with its rich cultural heritage shall transform into a Modern Capital supplemented by better urban lifestyle, a better environment and physical social and economic upliftment of Urban Poor through the inclusion of every group in planning.

V. VISION FOR DEVELOPMENT - INCLUSIVE PLANNING DESIGN DESCRIPTION

It is important for any developer as planners, designers, and managers, to overcome by the inclusion of all the following while designing any space:

- Neighborhoods with different qualities of life;
- Fundamentally unequal access to education and jobs and other services;
- Physical barriers that cut through many disadvantaged urban neighborhoods;
- Environmental access such as lack of parks and open space, and rivers that no longer resemble anything ever seen in nature.

Planning and design guidelines for creating Inclusive Cities taken from U.S. and international case study examples, such as:

In a low-income area of Berkeley, California, The Ed Roberts Campus included collaboration with eight partner organizations for serving people with disabilities to create a space that celebrates independent living Vancouver, British Columbia, offers the standard of true high-density urban living. The City created pedestrian-scaled streets for which they developed three-story townhomes closest to the street. Behind them are fifteen 30-story high-rise condos.

That design allows views with transitions to older, single-family residences and commercial office towers. Everything is within walking distance.

These inclusive projects suggest two important elements which are crucial for creating successful projects.

The first is an emphasis on public participation. We strongly believe that each project has to fulfill the community's vision. The inclusive approach ensures that resident who will live in the area—or be affected by it—will be involved in a meaningful way. That involvement builds the city and makes a project truly inclusive.

The second common element is equitable sharing: the society that is affected by the impacts of development must also get a proportionate share of the benefits. All these project examples explain the process of completing the project added value to the community beyond the physical project itself only by increasing accessibility and fulfilling human needs.

VI. CONCLUSION

The urban planning process must combine spatial planning with socio-economic and financial planning, and transportation planning with land use and environmental planning to be more responsive to the changing needs and demands of the citizens. A real step-up in the capabilities and expertise of urban local bodies will be critical to the improvement of service delivery. New innovative approaches will have to be explored to tap into the expertise available in the private and social sector. The planning Commission also states that India needs to build technical and managerial depth in its city administrations. For all this, an integrated approach towards problem will lead us to towards solution.

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