

**1MURP1: PLANNING HISTORY & THEORY**

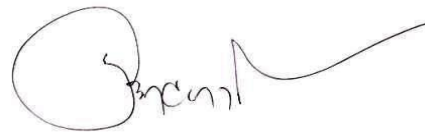
**M. Plan-URP.: 1<sup>st</sup> Semester**  
**2L**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**Exam Hours: 3**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Evolution of Cities and Planning Thought:</b> Origins and growth of settlements shaped by social, economic, religious, political, and cultural factors, highlighting the emergence and importance of civic planning in organising urban life. Historical progression of the built environment from early settlements to modern cities, with a focus on the influence of Modernism and Post-Modernism on urban design and planning principles. Shifts in planning thought and theory in response to changing societal contexts, drawing lessons from historical urban forms to inform contemporary city and regional planning practices.	6
II	<b>Planning Thought: History, Paradigms, and Global Perspectives:</b> Evolution of planning theory, examining paradigm shifts over time and across contexts, and analysing how political ideologies have influenced urban planning practices. Major approaches such as Advocacy Planning, Pluralism, and Equity Planning, while also engaging with debates on the Global North and South and the emergence of Global South-specific theories. Through comparative perspectives, the unit highlights how diverse theoretical frameworks inform contemporary planning strategies.	6
III	<b>Ideological Frameworks for Understanding Cities: Different “-isms”</b> as interpretive frameworks for studying and understanding cities. Influence of Industrialism, Modernism, and Post-Modernism on urban form and planning, as well as the economic and socio-political dimensions shaped by Capitalism, Colonialism, and Post-Colonialism. Critical perspectives from Feminism and Marxism, highlighting how these ideologies challenge dominant narratives and contribute to alternative approaches in urban planning and research.	6
IV	<b>Classical and Contemporary Settlement Theories:</b> Classical and contemporary theories explaining the structure, growth, and functioning of urban and regional settlement systems. Foundational models such as the Concentric Zone Theory, Sector Theory, Multiple Nuclei Theory, Central Place Theory, Growth Poles and Centres, and the Gravity Model, alongside concepts related to land value. The unit also examines emerging and innovative approaches, including the Sponge City model, the Five-minute City concept, Tactical Urbanism, and other recent planning theories that respond to environmental, social, and technological challenges in urban development.	6



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V	<b>Contemporary Planning in the Global South:</b> Urban and regional planning in the Global South, tracing its evolution from the colonial and post-colonial eras to the present. It explores the influence of globalization on urban development and governance, and addresses the integration of sustainability and climate change considerations into spatial planning. Variegated urbanism theories, highlighting how diverse socio-economic, political, and environmental contexts shape planning practices and outcomes in cities across the Global South.	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

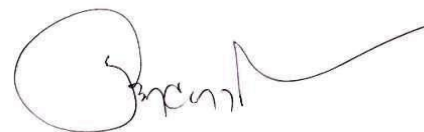
<b>C01</b>	Understand the drivers of urban growth, analyse the evolution of city form and planning thought, and apply historical insights to contemporary urban and regional planning.
<b>C02</b>	Understand shifts in planning theory, analyse the influence of politics and global contexts, and apply relevant approaches to current planning issues
<b>C03</b>	Understand the role of key ideological frameworks in shaping urban theory and practice, analyse cities through multiple “-isms” perspectives, and apply these lenses to critique and inform planning strategies.
<b>C04</b>	Understand key classical and contemporary settlement theories, analyse their relevance to urban and regional contexts, and apply them to evaluate and propose planning strategies.
<b>C05</b>	Understand historical and global influences, analyse impacts of globalization and climate change, and apply context-specific theories to urban challenges.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

S. No.	NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER	YEAR OF PUBLICATION
1.	Fainstein, S., & Campbell, S. – Readings in Planning Theory, Blackwell Publishers	2003
2.	Taylor, N. – Urban Planning Theory Since 1945, Sage	2007
3.	Allmendinger, P. – Planning Theory, Palgrave Macmillan	2009
4.	Rao, M. P. – Urban Planning Theory and Practice, CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.	2012
5.	Hall, P. – Cities of Tomorrow: An Intellectual History of Urban Planning and Design in the Twentieth Century, Wiley-Blackwell	2014



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**1MURP2: HOUSING & ENVIRONMENT PLANNING**

**M. Plan-URP.: 1<sup>st</sup> Semester**

**Max. Marks: 100**

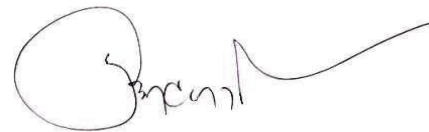
**2L**

**Exam Hours: 3**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Foundations of Housing Development:</b> Role of housing as a key driver of national development and social well-being. Classification of housing typologies and explores housing subsystems, including their characteristics in both formal and informal contexts, as well as public and private sector provisions. Housing situation in India, current challenges and trends, methods for housing need and demand assessment, techniques for forecasting future requirements to guide effective policy and planning.	6
II	<b>Affordable and Informal Housing strategies:</b> Concept of affordable housing, reviewing key policies, emerging ideas, and their implications for urban development. Slums and informal housing, identifying major typologies and parameters used to categorise them for targeted interventions. Various approaches to addressing informal housing challenges, current policies and government schemes aimed at improving living conditions and integrating informal settlements into formal urban frameworks.	6
III	<b>Housing Policy, Governance, and Public Intervention:</b> Evolution of India's National Housing Policy and the changing approaches to housing interventions over time. Legal and institutional framework governing housing in India, highlighting the roles of various agencies and stakeholders. Strategies for housing at the city scale, including the preparation of housing action plans, housing and real estate market, and analysing relevant case studies across different categories of housing to identify best practices and lessons for policy formulation.	6
IV	<b>Human-Environment Interactions and Sustainable Development:</b> Evolving perspectives on the relationship between humans and the environment, with emphasis on issues of resource depletion and pollution. Ecosystems, their role in supporting resources and human settlements, and the concept of ecosystem services. The principles of sustainable development and urban ecology, including the urban ecosystem approach. Interconnections between climate change and human settlements, key climate change concepts and their implications for planning and development.	6
V	<b>Environmental Assessment Tools and Resource Planning:</b> An overview of the procedures, methods, and techniques used to	6



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	conduct Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Role of these tools in evaluating potential environmental effects of projects and policies. Approaches to integrative natural resource planning at various spatial levels, highlighting how environmental considerations can be embedded in development decision-making for sustainable outcomes.	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

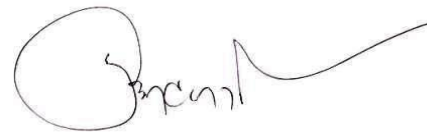
<b>C01</b>	Understand the importance and types of housing, analyse housing systems and conditions in India, and apply demand assessment and forecasting methods to inform housing strategies.
<b>C02</b>	Understand concepts and policies on affordable and informal housing, analyse typologies and intervention parameters, and apply policy and strategic approaches to improve housing conditions.
<b>C03</b>	understand national housing policies and institutional frameworks, analyse housing strategies and market trends, and apply case-based insights to develop effective housing interventions.
<b>C04</b>	understand man–environment relationships and ecosystem concepts, analyse sustainability and climate linkages to settlements, and apply ecological approaches to urban planning.
<b>C05</b>	understand key environmental assessment tools, analyse their application across scales, and apply integrative approaches to natural resource planning.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER</b>	<b>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</b>
1.	Gandotra, V., Shukul, M., Jaju, N., & Jaiswal, N. – Housing: Changing Needs and New Directions, Authors Press	2009
2.	Pugh, C. – Housing and Urbanisation: A Study of India, Sage Publications	1990
3.	Sarkar, P. K. – Housing Laws in India: Problems and Remedies, Eastern Law House Private Ltd.	2000
4.	Odum, E. P., Barrett, G. W., & Brewer, R. – Fundamentals of Ecology, Thomson Brooks	2004
5.	Wheeler, S. M., & Beatley, T. (Eds.) – The Sustainable Urban Development Reader (3rd ed.), Routledge	2014



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**1MURP3: TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING**

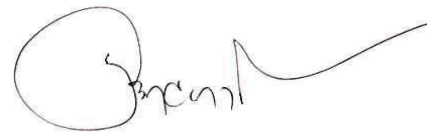
**M. Plan-URP.: 1<sup>st</sup> Semester**  
**2L**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**Exam Hours: 3**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Transport Systems, Land Use Integration, and Traffic Impact:</b> Urban transport systems, their characteristics, and determinants of transport demand, along with planning norms and standards. Principles of transport infrastructure planning, design of roads, intersections, and street infrastructure, facilities for pedestrians, cyclists, and parking. Relationship between land use and transport. The importance of accessibility, factors influencing integration, tools and mechanisms for integration, and the role of institutional and legal frameworks. Impact of traffic on land development through traffic impact analysis, traffic generation rates of different land uses, and the implications of land development on congestion, intersections, parking demand, public transportation, pedestrian movement, and overall safety.	6
II	<b>Traffic Surveys and Traffic Management Studies:</b> Methods and techniques used in traffic data collection and analysis. Area delineation, the concept of traffic analysis zones, and sampling methods for travel surveys. Key survey techniques include traffic volume counts, origin-destination surveys, spot speed studies, and speed-delay analyses. Organisational and legal framework for traffic management, approaches to traffic demand studies, and management techniques. Fundamentals of four-stage transport modelling, with a focus on trip generation and distribution, and reviews modern practices in traffic management to improve efficiency and safety.	6
III	<b>Urban Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management Systems:</b> Principles and practices of urban service provision, including water supply, sanitation, sewerage, stormwater drainage, and solid waste management. Water sources, quality and quantity requirements, factors affecting water demand, network mapping, storage and distribution systems, and rainwater harvesting with its locational and planning implications. Innovative practices and relevant policies in water management.  Sanitation and sewerage systems, wastewater characteristics, sewage treatment and disposal methods, impact of industrial pollutants. Issues such as open defecation, manual scavenging, and low-cost sanitation technologies. Stormwater drainage networks, sewer generation estimation, and network design. Solid waste	6



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	management, focusing on classification, collection, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, disposal (including landfill methods), and innovative sustainable approaches.	
IV	<p><b>Social Infrastructure:</b> Role and significance of social infrastructure in urban and regional planning. Typologies such as education, health, recreation, socio-cultural facilities, safety services, and community amenities, along with planning norms and space standards in urban and rural contexts. The importance of education and health infrastructure, with emphasis on accessibility, equity, and sustainable development.</p> <p>Methods for locating and distributing facilities, considering population thresholds, catchment areas, and service hierarchies. Analytical tools such as scalogram analysis and service area mapping for assessing adequacy and distribution. Contemporary issues, including disparities in access, integration of digital services, and the role of public-private partnerships.</p>	6
V	<p><b>Infrastructure Policies, Programmes and Projects:</b> National policies, projects, and missions such as JnNURM, AMRUT, HRIDAY, and the Smart Cities Mission, and reviews norms and standards for different types of infrastructure. Nature and content of infrastructure in development plans at various geographical levels and methods for assessing infrastructure requirements.</p> <p>Transport planning policies of central and state governments, with emphasis on major projects including the Golden Quadrilateral, corridor development, expressways, and metro rail networks of urban and regional significance. A detailed focus is given to Transit Oriented Development (TOD), covering its definition, concepts, key components, principles, planning norms and standards, prerequisites, financing mechanisms, and the role of stakeholders in TOD implementation.</p>	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>

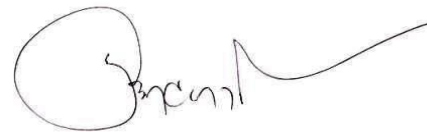
**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

<b>C01</b>	Understand transport-land use linkages, analyse accessibility and traffic impacts, and apply planning norms for sustainable mobility solutions.
<b>C02</b>	Understand traffic survey methods, analyse demand and flow patterns, and apply management techniques for safe and efficient transport systems.
<b>C03</b>	Understand principles of urban water, sanitation, and waste systems, analyse challenges in service provision and treatment processes, and apply sustainable and innovative practices for effective urban infrastructure management.
<b>C04</b>	Understand role and types of social infrastructure, analyse methods for assessing accessibility and distribution, and apply planning tools to promote equitable and



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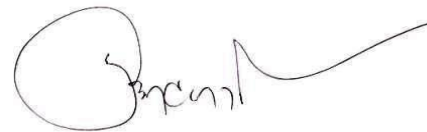
	sustainable service provision.
<b>C05</b>	Understand key infrastructure policies, programmes, analyse their impact on urban and regional development and apply concepts like TOD for sustainable development.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER</b>	<b>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</b>
1.	AIILGS Reader – <i>Urban Planning Manual</i> , All India Institute of Local Self Government	2015
2.	Jain, A. K., Jain, A. K., & Punmia, B. C. – <i>Water Supply Engineering: Environmental Engineering – I</i> , Laxmi Publications	2006
3.	Sarkar, P.K., Maitri, V. and Joshi, G.J. <i>Transportation Planning: Principles, Practices and Policies</i> , Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.	2014
4.	Gifford, J.W. Uzarski, D.R. and McNeil, S. <i>Infrastructure Planning and Management</i> , American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, VA.	1993
5.	Kadiyali, L. R. – <i>Traffic Engineering and Transport Planning</i> , Khanna Publishers	2006



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**1MURP4: PLANNING STUDIO-I (AREA PLANNING)**

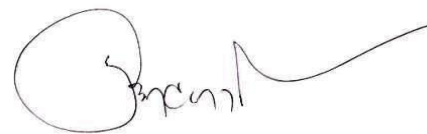
**M. Plan-URP.: 1<sup>st</sup> Semester  
 6S**

**Max. Marks: 100**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Understanding Human Settlement systems:</b> Study the city within its regional setting through a mix of literature review, map analysis, and site visits. Delineate the study area, document the local economy, demography, geography, physiography, and infrastructure, and record settlement patterns, connectivity, land uses, and the city's form and visual character. Identification of key landmarks and public realms through photographic surveys and mapping exercises. Suggested Exercises: Base map preparation; photographic documentation of landmarks; preparation of a settlement pattern map.	12
II	<b>Identification of Spatial Growth Trajectory:</b> Analyse historic and current demographic trends to forecast future population and its spatial distribution. Identify growth centres and emerging settlement patterns using available secondary data and field surveys. Sampling strategies and primary data collection techniques to collect data on housing, infrastructure, and land use. Suggested Exercises: Population projection using different methods; growth trend mapping; preparation of field survey instruments (questionnaires, checklists).	12
III	<b>Identification of Developmental Challenges:</b> Urban-rural disparities based on socio-economic indicators, infrastructure availability, and environmental conditions. Measure interdependence between urban and rural areas through economic and service linkages. Prioritise key developmental issues based on evidence gathered. Suggested Exercises: Comparative indicator charts; stakeholder interviews; problem tree analysis to visualise issues and root causes.	12
IV	<b>Sectoral Analysis:</b> Thematic, sector-specific analysis such as housing, transport, economy, environment, and infrastructure. Collect targeted data, apply analytical frameworks, and interpret sectoral relationships. Emphasis on both quantitative methods and qualitative insights from community feedback. Suggested Exercises: Preparation of thematic maps; SWOT analysis for selected sectors; correlation analysis between sectoral indicators.	12



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V	<b>Planning for local area / village area:</b> Spatial development vision for the study area. Formulate planning proposals for selected sectors, supported by an implementation framework including institutional mechanisms and regulatory provisions. Participatory planning methods, GIS-based mapping, and scenario building to make proposals realistic and adaptable.  Suggested Exercises: Preparation of vision statements; development of alternative planning scenarios; final plan presentation with maps and implementation strategies.	42
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

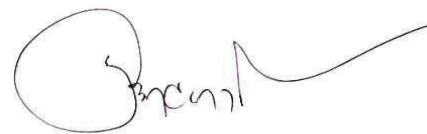
<b>C01</b>	Understand the spatial and socio-economic context of settlements, analyse visual and structural characteristics, and apply mapping techniques for area delineation.
<b>C02</b>	Understand demographic and spatial growth concepts, analyse data to identify growth patterns, and apply statistical and mapping tools for projection and visualisation.
<b>C03</b>	understand the nature of urban-rural disparities, analyse interdependencies and constraints, and apply diagnostic tools to identify and prioritise development challenges.
<b>C04</b>	Understand sectoral dimensions in area planning, analyse inter-sectoral linkages, and apply thematic mapping and analytical tools to develop evidence-based insights.
<b>C05</b>	Understand principles of local-level planning, analyse options and trade-offs, and apply integrated planning techniques to prepare context-specific area plans.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

S. No.	NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER	YEAR OF PUBLICATION
1.	Dev, R. – Local Area Planning in India, CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform	2014
2.	Sharma, S. N. – Participatory Planning in Plan Preparation, SureShot POST Online Publishing	2013
3.	Barton, H. – City of Well-Being: A Radical Guide to Planning, Oxon: Routledge	2017
4.	Crawford, J. (Ed.) – Urban Planning and the Development Process (2nd ed.), Routledge	2013
5.	Cullingworth, J. B., & Nadin, V. – Town and Country Planning in the UK (14th ed.), Routledge	2006



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**1MURP5: PLANNING TECHNIQUES**

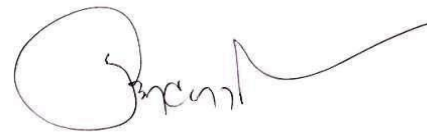
**M. Plan-URP.: 1<sup>st</sup> Semester**  
**1L, 2S**

**Max. Marks: 100**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Introduction to Planning Techniques:</b> Basic planning terminologies; concepts of spatial and non-spatial data; residential and non-residential density patterns and analytical approaches; preparation of base maps; representation of spatial data through maps and diagrams; selection of appropriate scales (graphical, linear, areal) and their applications; contents of base maps at different scales; cartographic notations and conventions; overview of Development Control Regulations (DCRs), URDPFI Guidelines, and other planning standards.	9
II	<b>Types and Hierarchies of Plans:</b> Hierarchy of planning levels: national, regional, metropolitan, city, and local; classification of plans according to scale, detail, and functional focus; content and data requirements for Local Area Plans, Master Plans, Regional Plans, Structure Plans, and Strategy Plans; methodologies for preparing urban and regional development plans; implementation techniques including statutory approval processes, phasing, and monitoring mechanisms.	9
III	<b>Quantitative Data Collection, Compilation, and Analysis:</b> Sources of primary and secondary data; questionnaire design principles; measurement scales and their application in urban studies; sampling methods and determination of sample size; socio-economic survey techniques; methods for conducting surveys of land use, building use, density, building condition, height, and land utilization; recording of physical features; techniques for compiling and organising quantitative data for analysis.	9
IV	<b>Qualitative Data Collection, Compilation, and Analysis:</b> Approaches to gathering qualitative information; techniques such as interviews, focus group discussions, and Delphi method; application of Likert scales and other qualitative measurement tools; methods for coding and interpreting qualitative data; integration of qualitative findings with quantitative datasets; preparation of case studies; understanding data formats required for various analytical software.	9
V	<b>Data Presentation, Reporting, and Communication in Planning:</b> Fundamentals of Database Management Systems (DBMS) for organising, storing, and retrieving spatial and non-spatial planning	9



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	data. Basic database design, data table management, and maintaining data accuracy, with emphasis on applications in urban and regional planning. Effective data presentation through tables, charts, diagrams, thematic maps, and professional report writing. Visual storytelling tools such as infographics and flowcharts to communicate planning outcomes clearly to diverse audiences. Ethical aspects of data handling.	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

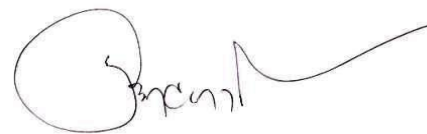
<b>C01</b>	Understand key planning terms and cartographic principles, analyse spatial representation needs, and apply mapping standards in base map preparation.
<b>C02</b>	Understand different planning levels and plan types, analyse plan contents and methodologies, and apply appropriate approaches for specific planning contexts.
<b>C03</b>	Understand methods of quantitative data collection, analyse datasets using appropriate statistical approaches, and apply survey techniques to planning studies.
<b>C04</b>	Understand qualitative research principles, analyse non-numerical information, and apply qualitative methods to planning problems.
<b>C05</b>	Understand DBMS concepts and presentation methods, analyse datasets for clarity, and apply database tools and visuals to convey planning results effectively.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

S. No.	NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER	YEAR OF PUBLICATION
1.	Siddhartha, K., & Mukherjee, S. – Cities, Urbanisation and Urban Systems, Kisalaya Publications	1997
2.	Ramchandran, R. – Urbanisation and Urban Systems in India, Oxford University Press	1992
3.	Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Government of India – URDPFI Guidelines Volume 1, New Delhi	1996
4.	Knowles, R., & Wareing, J. – Economic and Social Geography Made Simple, Rupa and Company	1993
5.	Dale, M. R. T., & Fortin, M. J. – Spatial Analysis: A Guide for Ecologists, Cambridge University Press	2014



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**1MURP6: DEMOGRAPHY & STATISTICS**

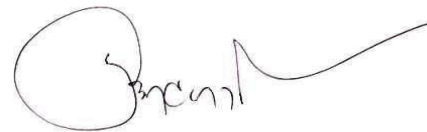
**M. Plan-URP.: 1<sup>st</sup> Semester**  
**1L, 2S**

**Max. Marks: 100**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Fundamentals of Demography:</b> Concept of demography and its core variables like fertility, mortality, and migration and factors influencing each. Mortality measures such as crude, specific, and standardised death rates, and fertility measures including crude birth rate, general fertility rate, and age-specific fertility rate. Types and determinants of migration, causes and consequences of population movement, and its impact on society. Population composition by sex and age, interpretation of age-sex pyramids, and population characteristics by education and occupation, including labour force participation rate (LFPR) and workforce participation rate (WFPR).	6
II	<b>Population Data Sources and Projection Methods:</b> Nature and various sources of demographic data, including civil registration systems, census operations, and sample surveys. Different methods of population projection, explaining key concepts such as dependency ratios and demographic dividend. Traditional extrapolation and interpolation techniques, as well as innovative projection methods designed for populations in areas without clear administrative boundaries.	9
III	<b>Urbanization Processes and Settlement Systems:</b> Concept and process of urbanization, analysing how socio-cultural, political, economic, and administrative factors influence urban growth and development. Urbanization trends and introduces settlement system theories, including patterns and hierarchies such as the primate city concept, rank-size rule, and central place theory. Concepts like complementary areas, central goods and services, range, and threshold, to provide a comprehensive understanding of urban settlement dynamics.	9
IV	<b>Descriptive Statistics for Planning:</b> Importance of statistics in planning and methods for organising data through classification and tabulation. Measures of central tendency including mean, median, and mode and measures of dispersion such as range, quartiles, variance, and standard deviation. These statistical tools provide a foundation for analysing and interpreting planning data effectively.	9
V	<b>Inferential Statistics for Planning Applications:</b> Application of statistical techniques for data interpretation and decision-making	12



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	in the planning domain. Standardisation and normalisation for data preparation, Principal Component Analysis (PCA), Chi-square tests, T-tests, and other relevant inferential methods with planning-related examples. Dependency and causal relationships among variables using measures of correlation and regression. Concepts of sampling, including definitions, types, and sample size determination, with emphasis on their role in urban and regional planning research.	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

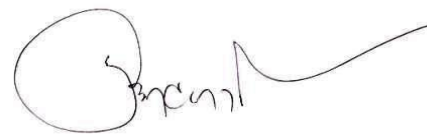
<b>CO1</b>	Understand demographic variables and measurement methods, analyse patterns and impacts of population change, and apply demographic indicators to interpret population structure and dynamics.
<b>CO2</b>	Understand demographic data sources and projection concepts, analyse population trends using standard and innovative methods, and apply projection techniques to estimate population dynamics.
<b>CO3</b>	Understand urbanization processes and settlement theories, analyse urban growth patterns and hierarchies, and apply these concepts to interpret urban systems and planning challenges.
<b>CO4</b>	Understand the role of statistics in planning, analyse data using central tendency and dispersion measures, and apply these techniques for data organisation and interpretation.
<b>CO5</b>	Understand key inferential statistical methods, analyse planning data to identify patterns and relationships, and apply appropriate statistical tests and sampling techniques to support evidence-based planning decisions.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER</b>	<b>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</b>
1.	Bogue, D. J. – Principles of Demography, John Wiley	1969
2.	Chandna, R. C. – Geography of Population: Concepts, Determinants, and Pattern, Kalyan Publishers	1996
3.	Srivastava, S. C., et al. – Studies in Demography, Anmol Publishers	2004
4.	Taylor, J. K., & Cihon, C. – Statistical Techniques for Data Analysis, Chapman and Hall / CRC	2004
5.	Levin, R. I., et al. – Statistics for Management, Pearson	2011



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**1MURP7: ECONOMICS & SOCIOLOGY**

**M. Plan-URP.: 1<sup>st</sup> Semester**

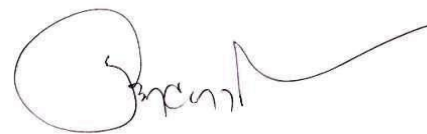
**Max. Marks: 100**

**1L, 1S**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Urban Functions and Economic Principles:</b> Fundamental economic concepts and their relevance to urban and regional planning. Laws of demand and supply, elasticity of demand, and the concept of the breakeven point. Urban functions and the role they play in shaping cities, along with an introduction to New Economic Geography (NEG) and its implications for spatial distribution of economic activities.	6
II	<b>Applied Urban Economics Across Sectors:</b> Application of economic principles across key urban sectors. Land economics, environmental economics, transport economics, housing economics, and water economics, economic analysis in planning and policy. Concept of circular economics, emphasizing resource efficiency and sustainability in urban systems.	6
III	<b>Measuring and Analyzing the Urban Economy:</b> Concepts and indicators to assess the economic dimensions of urban areas. Urban economic density, patterns and impacts of urban sprawl, agglomeration economies and associated externalities. Types and sources of urban economic data, their relevance and applications in urban analysis and policy making.	6
IV	<b>Urban Sociology, Globalization, and Inclusive Cities:</b> Evolution of urban sociology from the Industrial Revolution to the present, highlighting socio-economic and cultural processes shaping urbanization. Issues of social alienation, class formation, and identity transformation. Inclusive cities covering its definition, core elements, and relevance to equity in urban development. Sociology of gender, patterns and causes of urban crime, and the sociological impacts of globalization on urban life.	6
V	<b>Human Ecology, Urban Form, and Social Dynamics:</b> Interaction between human communities and their urban environments through the lens of human ecology and urban sociology. Chicago School's foundational theories, exploring urban form, social structure, and spatial organization. Themes include elitism and the influence of place, the emergence of urban enclaves and ghettos, perceptions of fear and disorder, and processes of gentrification. Integration and segregation patterns, and the roles of race and ethnicity in shaping urban experiences.	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>



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**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

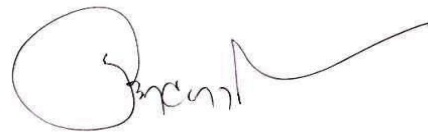
<b>C01</b>	Understand the basic principles of economics, analyse their application in urban contexts, and apply economic concepts to interpret urban functions and spatial development patterns.
<b>C02</b>	Understand the economic dimensions of various urban sectors, analyse sector-specific challenges using economic frameworks, and apply these insights to promote sustainable and efficient urban development.
<b>C03</b>	Understand the methods and metrics for quantifying urban economic characteristics, analyse spatial-economic patterns, and apply data-driven approaches to evaluate urban growth and its implications.
<b>C04</b>	Understand the social processes underpinning urbanization and inclusivity, analyse the dynamics of class, identity, and equity in urban contexts, and apply sociological perspectives to address issues in globalized and diverse cities.
<b>C05</b>	Understand theoretical perspectives on human ecology and urbanism, analyse socio-spatial processes and their impacts on different communities, and apply sociological concepts to interpret patterns of urban change and inequality.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER</b>	<b>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</b>
1.	O'Sullivan, A. – Urban Economics (9th ed.), Irwin/McGraw Hill	2019
2.	McDonald, J., & McMillen, D. (Eds.) – Urban Economics and Real Estate: Theory and Policy	2010
3.	De Groot, H. L. F. – Cities and the Urban Land Premium	2014
4.	Calhoun, C., & Rojek, C. (Eds.) – Sage Handbook of Sociology, Sage	2005
5.	Osborne, R., & Van Loon, B. – Introducing Sociology, Icon Books	2007



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**2MURP1: PLANNING LEGISLATION & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

**M. Plan-URP.: II Semester**

**Max. Marks: 100**

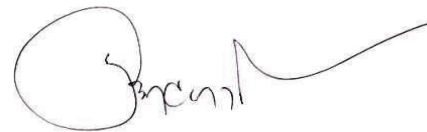
**2L**

**Exam Hours: 3**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Urban Development Laws in India:</b> A synoptic view of the Constitution of India, with particular emphasis on provisions relevant to urban governance. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts (CAAs) and their role in decentralizing powers to urban local bodies. Model legislations and national guidelines that form the backbone of urban development policy and practice in India.	6
II	<b>Spatial Planning Legislations:</b> Institutional evolution of spatial planning frameworks in India and the Town and Country Planning Acts, Municipal Acts, and Development Authority Acts. Functions of Housing and Industrial Boards and the role of model legislations and guidelines in guiding planning practice. Legal instruments to grasp the operational mechanisms of spatial planning at multiple governance levels.	6
III	<b>Land Laws and Property Administration:</b> Legal and institutional foundations of land governance. Concept of eminent domain, land assembly mechanisms for urban development, and land acquisition processes. Land records management, property registration systems, and regulations governing property development. Roles of property development institutions and emerging digital land governance initiatives.	6
IV	<b>Researching Urban Law:</b> Role of the judiciary in shaping urban governance through rights-based legislations, judicial activism, and judicial adventurism. Idea of rethinking justice in the context of equitable and inclusive urban development. Urban law as a key driver of good urban governance, Students to engage critically with case law and legal precedents.	6
V	<b>Emerging Trends and Reforms in Urban Legislation:</b> Contemporary shifts and innovations in urban governance frameworks. Legislative reforms, amendments in planning and municipal acts, policy measures promoting sustainable, climate-resilient, and inclusive cities. Role of digital governance and e-governance platforms in streamlining urban administration and enhancing transparency. International best practices to discuss how global legal approaches can inform Indian urban legislation.	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>



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**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

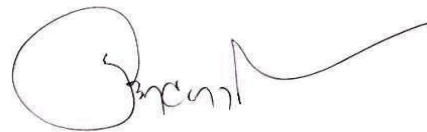
<b>C01</b>	Understand the constitutional provisions, statutes, and legislations that govern urban development, and apply model guidelines to practical planning scenarios.
<b>C02</b>	Understand institutional frameworks for spatial planning, analyse statutory provisions such as Town and Country Planning Acts and Municipal Acts, and apply them to spatial planning processes.
<b>C03</b>	Understand land laws and property administration systems, analyse mechanisms of land acquisition and governance, and apply these frameworks to responsible land-use planning.
<b>C04</b>	Understand the role of judiciary and rights-based legislations in urban governance, analyse legal interpretations and their implications, and apply judicial principles to planning practice.
<b>C05</b>	Understand emerging trends and reforms in urban legislation, analyse their impact on governance and planning, and apply innovative legal tools and global best practices to address contemporary urban challenges.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER</b>	<b>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</b>
1.	Basu, D. - Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis	2015
2.	Shah, U. C. - Planning Legislation, Suvidha Law House Pvt. Ltd.	2015
3.	Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India - URDPFI Guidelines	2014
4.	Layard, A. - Researching Urban Law, German Law Journal, 21(7), 1446-1463	2020
5.	Coggin, T., & Madhav, R. (Eds.) - Mapping Legalities: Urbanisation, Law and Informal Work (1st ed.), Routledge	2024



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**2MURP2: URBAN GOVERNANCE & FINANCE**

**M. Plan-URP.: II Semester**

**Max. Marks: 100**

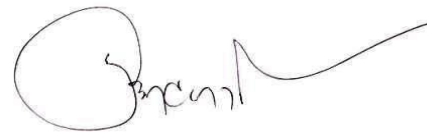
**2L**

**Exam Hours: 3**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Foundations of Urban Governance in India:</b> Constitutional provisions shaping urban governance in India, including the composition and functions of urban local governments. Role and responsibilities of statutory urban institutions and parastatals such as Metropolitan Planning Committees, Development Authorities, Improvement Trusts, and Special Economic Zones (SEZs).	6
II	<b>Tools and Methods for Evaluating Urban Governance:</b> Tools and frameworks to assess the performance of urban governance institutions in India. Topics include the Municipal Performance Index, service level benchmarking, citizens' charters, corporatization of municipal services, service delivery improvement plans, citizen participation mechanisms, e-municipal governance, report card systems, and performance auditing. Innovations and best practices in urban governance management.	6
III	<b>Reforms and Capacity Building in Urban Institutions:</b> Reform strategies, Recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, administrative and structural reforms in urban governance. It highlights partnerships between municipalities and community-based or non-governmental organizations and emphasizes the importance of capacity building for local governance functionaries.	6
IV	<b>Constitutional Provisions for Local Government Finance:</b> Constitutional foundations that empower and regulate the financial operations of local governments in India. Provisions in the Constitution that mandate fiscal devolution. The principles of fiscal federalism, distribution of financial powers and responsibilities between the Union, State, and Local Governments. Composition, powers, and functions of the Central Finance Commission and State Finance Commissions, sharing of revenues, grants-in-aid, and other fiscal transfers. Financial autonomy and accountability of local governments, improving resource mobilization, equitable and efficient delivery of urban services. Case references to illustrate how constitutional provisions translate into practical fiscal frameworks in different states.	6
V	<b>Fiscal Health and Financial Strategies for Urban Governance:</b> Fiscal health and financial management of urban governance institutions. Municipal finance assessment framework, appraisal of fiscal health, fiscal reforms, streamlining municipal tax administration, and innovations such as monetary and land exactions. Accessing money and capital markets, preparing and interpreting municipal	6



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	budgets, and the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) framework.	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

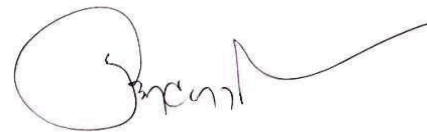
<b>CO1</b>	Understand the constitutional framework of urban governance, analyse institutional structures, and apply knowledge of governance mechanisms to urban management scenarios.
<b>CO2</b>	Understand performance assessment tools, analyse governance efficiency, and apply evaluation methods to improve service delivery.
<b>CO3</b>	Understand reform initiatives, analyse their institutional implications, and apply reform strategies to strengthen governance systems.
<b>CO4</b>	Understand constitutional financial provisions, analyse fiscal federalism structures, and apply financial devolution principles to local governance contexts.
<b>CO5</b>	Understand municipal finance systems, analyse fiscal performance, and apply financial management tools to enhance urban governance sustainability.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER</b>	<b>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</b>
1.	Rao, P. S. N., & Srivastava, G. C. – Municipal Finance in India: Role of Twelfth Finance Commission, Indian Institute of Public Administration	2005
2.	Fainstein, C. F., & Kessler, M. – Municipal Finances: A Handbook for Local Governments, The World Bank	2014
3.	Mohanty, P. K. – Financing Cities in India: Municipal Reforms, Fiscal Accountability and Urban Infrastructure, Sage Publications	2016
4.	Jha, G. – Fragile Urban Governance: Evolution, Decline, and Empowerment of Local Self-Government in India, Manohar Publishers & Distributors	2018
5.	Vaddiraju, A. K. – Urban Governance and Local Democracy in South India, Routledge India	2020



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**2MURP3: REGIONAL PLANNING & ANALYSIS**

**M. Plan-URP.: II Semester**

**Max. Marks: 100**

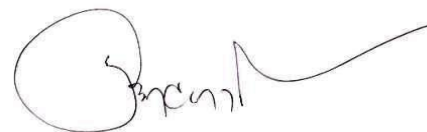
**2L**

**Exam Hours: 3**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Foundations of Regional Planning:</b> Concept, characteristics, and delineation of regions, covering types such as formal, functional, nodal, and planning regions. Examining “problem regions,” regional disparities, and diversities, along with methods to measure them. The rationale for regional planning is discussed, linking theory to practice.	6
II	<b>Theories and Analytical Frameworks for Regional Development:</b> Combining theory with application, balanced and unbalanced growth theories, the regional multiplier effect, input-output models, cumulative causation, and growth pole theory. Analytical tools such as shift-share analysis, measures of concentration and diversification, Shannon’s entropy, and the Hirschman–Herfindahl index for evaluating economic and spatial structures.	6
III	<b>Identifying and Addressing Regional Development Challenges:</b> Methods to identify regional growth centres, measure disparities and interdependencies, and assess sectoral development gaps. Socio-economic inequalities, infrastructure shortfalls, and environmental constraints, along with case studies of best practices for addressing these challenges through inclusive planning.	6
IV	<b>Planning for Regional Infrastructure and Resource Management:</b> Planning strategies for intra- and inter-regional connectivity, equitable distribution of land and water resources, and sectoral development of social, physical, and economic infrastructure. Environmental sustainability and disaster resilience into regional planning proposals.	6
V	<b>Institutional Mechanisms and Governance for Regional Planning:</b> Governance structures for regional planning, including current institutional arrangements, challenges, and opportunities for reform. Effective plan execution, stakeholder coordination, and examples of best-practice governance models to improve regional development outcomes.	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>



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**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

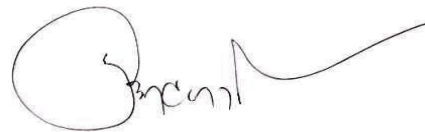
<b>C01</b>	Understand the concept and types of regions, analyse regional diversity and disparities, and apply methods for delineating and classifying regions.
<b>C02</b>	Understand key regional development theories, analyse spatial and economic linkages, and apply analytical tools such as shift-share, concentration measures, and entropy indices.
<b>C03</b>	Understand regional growth patterns, analyse interdependencies and development gaps, and apply strategies for identifying growth centres and reducing disparities.
<b>C04</b>	Understand the requirements for physical, social, and economic infrastructure, analyse resource availability and distribution, and apply integrated planning for sustainable regional development.
<b>C05</b>	Understand governance frameworks for regional planning, analyse institutional and policy challenges, and apply best practices in plan preparation and implementation.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER</b>	<b>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</b>
1.	Hilhorst, J. G. M. – Regional Planning, Rotterdam University Press	1971
2.	National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) – The Role of Intermediate Towns in Regional Development: A Case Study, NIUA	2004
3.	Wang, X., & Hofe, R. – Research Methods in Urban and Regional Planning, Springer	2007
4.	Misra, R. P. – Regional Planning: Concepts, Techniques, Policies, and Case Studies, Concept Publishing Company	2010
5.	De Blij, H. J., & Others – Geography: Realms, Regions, and Concepts, Hoboken	2014



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**2MURP4: PLANNING STUDIO-II (REGIONAL PLANNING)**

**M. Plan-URP.: II Semester**

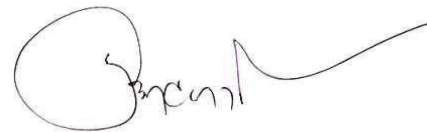
**Max. Marks: 100**

**6S**

<b>UNIT</b>	<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>CONTACT HOURS</b>
I	<b>Understanding the Region:</b> Concept and delineation of a region as a spatial and functional unit. Region's economy, demographic patterns, geography, physiography, infrastructure, settlement distribution, and connectivity networks. Understanding regional characteristics in an integrated manner to identify development potentials and constraints, forming the foundation for spatial planning interventions.	12
II	<b>Regional Developmental Challenges:</b> Disparities and diversity within regions. Measure regional disparity and diversity, assess interdependence between sub-regions, and identify cross-sectoral development issues. Critically evaluate regional bottlenecks and challenges across economic, social, and infrastructural dimensions.	12
III	<b>Regional Growth Trajectories and Spatial Reference:</b> Drivers of regional growth and their spatial implications. Sectors propelling or likely to propel regional development and the spatial manifestation of economic growth. Key skills include locating growth centers, mapping emerging settlement patterns, and understanding their role in shaping regional development strategies.	18
IV	<b>Planning for Regional Infrastructure and Services:</b> Planning infrastructure and services at regional scales. Proposals for intra- and inter-regional connectivity, sectoral land and water allocation, and social, physical, and economic infrastructure. Emphasis is on integrated planning across sectors to support balanced regional development and resilience to environmental and socio-economic challenges.	24
V	<b>Institutional Mechanisms and Implementation of Regional Plans:</b> Governance and institutional frameworks necessary for implementing regional plans. Current regional governance structures, challenges in coordination, and imperatives for effective execution. Best practices in regional plan preparation and implementation to enable practical application of planning recommendations.	24
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>



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**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

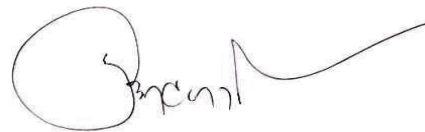
<b>C01</b>	Understand the regional context and components, analyse regional patterns and structures, and apply this knowledge to frame spatial planning studies.
<b>C02</b>	Understand regional disparities and development issues, analyse interdependence and sectoral challenges, and apply findings to prioritize planning interventions.
<b>C03</b>	Understand regional growth drivers, analyse spatial patterns and emerging settlements, and apply insights to regional growth planning.
<b>C04</b>	Understand regional infrastructure needs, analyse cross-sectoral requirements, and apply planning strategies for integrated regional development.
<b>C05</b>	Understand institutional frameworks, analyse governance challenges, and apply mechanisms for effective plan execution.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER</b>	<b>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</b>
1.	Hilhorst, J. G. M. – Regional Planning, Rotterdam: University Press	1971
2.	Birch, E. L. (Ed.) – Urban and Regional Planning Reader, Oxon: Routledge	2009
3.	Glasson, J., & Marshall, T. – An Introduction to Regional Planning, Routledge	2007
4.	Misra, R. P. – Regional Planning: Concepts, Techniques, Policies and Case Studies, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company	2010
5.	De Blij, H. J., et al. – Geography: Realms, Regions and Concepts, Hoboken: Wiley	2014



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**2MURP5: FUNDAMENTALS OF GIS & REMOTE SENSING**

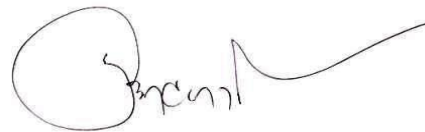
**M. Plan-URP.: 1<sup>st</sup> Semester**  
**1L, 2S**

**Max. Marks: 100**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Remote Sensing Fundamentals for Urban and Regional Planning:</b> Fundamental concepts of remote sensing, covering its definition, principles, and applications in urban and regional planning. Electromagnetic spectrum, energy budget, and the basics of satellite image acquisition. Key topics include satellite platforms and sensors, spectral bands, types of resolution (spatial, spectral, temporal, and radiometric), and the differences between panchromatic and multispectral imagery. The emphasis will be on understanding how these technical aspects influence data interpretation for urban contexts.	6
II	<b>Satellite Image Preprocessing and Classification Techniques:</b> Preprocessing and enhancement of satellite imagery to ensure accuracy and usability in spatial analysis. Image georeferencing, merging and mosaicking techniques, radiometric and atmospheric corrections, and various image enhancement methods. Hands-on exposure to software such as ERDAS Imagine for supervised and unsupervised classification, enabling them to classify land cover and land use effectively. Emphasis will be placed on translating processed imagery into meaningful urban planning data.	9
III	<b>Geospatial Analysis Tools for Urban and Environmental Applications:</b> Advanced geospatial analysis techniques for urban and environmental monitoring. Key tools measuring the Urban Heat Island Effect (UHIE), calculating indices like NDVI and NDBI, conducting digital change detection, and performing hydrological analysis for flood and drainage planning. Real-world case studies will demonstrate how these tools inform policy-making, environmental management, and sustainable urban design.	12
IV	<b>Geospatial Artificial Intelligence (GeoAI) in planning:</b> Emerging field of GeoAI, combining GIS, remote sensing, and machine learning for automated spatial analysis. Basics of machine learning paradigms, including classification, regression, clustering, modelling, and object detection, and how these can be integrated with GIS. Practical applications such as automated land use mapping, informal settlement detection, disaster impact assessment, and predictive modelling for urban growth. Cutting-edge approaches like deep learning for high-resolution satellite imagery and cloud-based platforms such as Google Earth Engine.	9



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V	<b>Spatial Data Management and Emerging Geospatial Technologies:</b> Fundamentals of spatial databases and their role in storing, managing, and retrieving geospatial data efficiently. Database management systems (DBMS) such as PostGIS and spatial SQL, along with enterprise geodatabases for large-scale urban planning projects. Metadata standards (ISO, OGC) to ensure interoperability and data sharing across platforms. Cloud-based GIS services, integration of IoT sensors for real-time spatial data collection, and their applications in smart cities. Use of spatial data infrastructure (SDI), 3D urban modelling, digital twins, and spatial decision support systems (SDSS), highlighting the integration of DBMS with modern geospatial innovations.	9
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

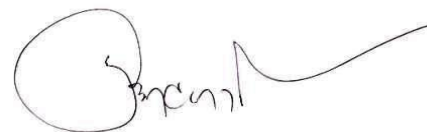
<b>C01</b>	Understand core principles of remote sensing, analyse image characteristics, and apply basic image interpretation skills.
<b>C02</b>	Understand image processing techniques, analyse spatial patterns, and apply classification methods for urban planning.
<b>C03</b>	Understand environmental indicators, analyse spatial-temporal patterns, and apply geospatial tools for urban diagnostics.
<b>C04</b>	Understand GeoAI concepts, analyse spatial problems using ML methods, and apply AI-based workflows to geospatial datasets.
<b>C05</b>	Understand GIS and remote sensing concepts, analyse spatial and satellite data, and apply geospatial and DBMS tools to address urban and regional planning challenges.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

S. No.	NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER	YEAR OF PUBLICATION
1.	Lo, C. P. – Concepts and Techniques of Geographic Information Systems, Prentice-Hall of India Private Ltd.	2006
2.	Ormsby, T. – Getting to Know ArcGIS Desktop, ESRI Press	2010
3.	Price, M. – Mastering ArcGIS, McGraw-Hill	2015
4.	Lillesand, T., & Kiefer, R. – Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation, Wiley	2015
5.	Saha, K., & Frøyen, Y. K. – Learning GIS Using Open-Source Software: An Applied Guide for Geospatial Analysis, Routledge India	2021



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**2MURP6: ELECTIVE- I**

**1. RURAL AREA PLANNING & DEVELOPEMENT**

**M. Plan-URP.: II Semester**

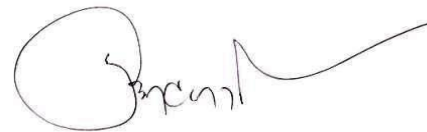
**Max. Marks: 100**

**1L, 2S**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Foundations of Rural Livelihoods and Settlement Systems:</b> Understanding rural livelihoods and socio-economic characteristics of rural settlements; livelihood sources such as land, water, forest resources, agriculture, and allied sectors; role of rural skills and non-farm activities in sustaining livelihoods; rural-urban linkages and migration trends; factors influencing rural settlement patterns; classification and characteristics of different settlement types.	9
II	<b>Contemporary Challenges in Rural Development:</b> Critical issues affecting rural development including agricultural crisis, rural poverty, unemployment, and socio-economic inequality; challenges in rural education, healthcare, drinking water supply, and sanitation; importance of economic infrastructure; capacity building initiatives; impacts of peri-urbanisation on rural areas; factors influencing project implementation in rural contexts.	9
III	<b>Sustainable Natural Resource and Environmental Management:</b> Principles and practices of irrigation and watershed management; soil conservation techniques; wetland management and floodplain zoning; strategies for sustainable drinking and domestic water management; rainwater harvesting systems; integrated energy management; utilisation of renewable energy resources; forest resource management and conservation case studies.	9
IV	<b>Rural Policy Frameworks and Institutional Governance:</b> Overview of rural development policies before and after independence; role of Five-Year Plans in shaping rural development strategies; policies for natural resource management and livelihood enhancement; institutional structure of rural governance; Panchayati Raj system and decentralised planning; rural finance mechanisms; role of e-governance in improving service delivery.	9
V	<b>Participatory Approaches to Village Spatial Planning:</b> Assessing baseline conditions of rural settlements; identification of development issues and opportunities; participatory planning methods involving stakeholders; tools and techniques for rural data collection and spatial assessment; formulation of panchayat/village-level spatial development plans integrating	9



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	socio-economic and environmental considerations.	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

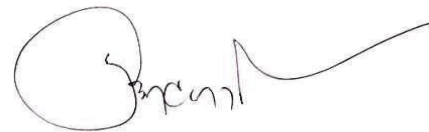
<b>C01</b>	Understand the socio-economic foundations of rural livelihoods, analyse settlement patterns and their determinants, and apply knowledge to identify strengths and vulnerabilities of rural communities.
<b>C02</b>	Understand major developmental challenges, analyse interrelated socio-economic and infrastructural issues, and apply planning approaches to address rural development needs.
<b>C03</b>	Understand sustainable natural resource management strategies, analyse environmental and resource-based challenges, and apply conservation practices in rural planning contexts.
<b>C04</b>	Understand the policy and governance framework for rural development, analyse the role of institutions in decision-making, and apply policy knowledge in planning processes.
<b>C05</b>	Understand the process of rural spatial planning, analyse village-level challenges through data-driven approaches, and apply participatory and technical methods to prepare development plans.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER</b>	<b>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</b>
1.	Singh, S. P. – Planning and Management for Rural Development, Mittal Publications	2003
2.	Fraser, G. T. – India's Rural Transformation and Development, In K. Singh (Ed.), Rural Development: Principles, Policies, and Management (pp. 122–150), D.K. Printworld Ltd.	2013
3.	Narayanaswamy, N. – Participatory Rural Appraisal: Principles, Methods and Application, Sage Publications	2009
4.	Gupta, R. K. – Rural Development in India, Atlantic Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.	2017
5.	RADPFI – RADPFI Guidelines	2021



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**2MURP6: ELECTIVE- I**

**2. METROPOLITAN PLANNING & MANAGEMENT**

**M. Plan-URP.: II Semester**

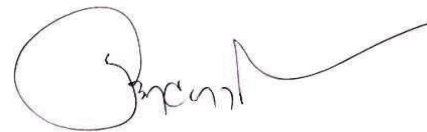
**Max. Marks: 100**

**2L, 1S**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Foundations of Metropolitan Planning:</b> Definition, scope, and characteristics of metropolitan regions, emphasizing their spatial, social, and economic complexities. Patterns of metropolitan growth globally and in India, theories of urbanization and metropolitan development. Legal and institutional frameworks governing metropolitan governance in India, and differentiates metropolitan planning from city-level and regional planning approaches.	6
II	<b>Metropolitan Infrastructure Systems:</b> Planning and management of essential infrastructure in metropolitan areas. Transport and mobility systems (public transit, road networks, and non-motorized transport), water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, energy management, and environmental sustainability. Affordable housing, slum rehabilitation, and technology-driven solutions, including smart city initiatives, highlighting the importance of integrated infrastructure planning.	9
III	<b>Metropolitan Services and Social Planning:</b> Social services and community-oriented planning within metropolitan regions. Health, education, livelihoods, and informal sector planning, with a focus on equity, inclusivity, and social resilience. Participatory planning methods, stakeholder engagement, and strategies to integrate social development priorities into metropolitan plans.	9
IV	<b>Governance, Finance, and Policy Frameworks:</b> Governance and financial mechanisms for metropolitan management. Models of metropolitan governance in India and abroad, the roles of urban local bodies, state and central governments, and Metropolitan Planning Committees (MPCs). Financing mechanisms such as public-private partnerships, municipal bonds, and innovative funding approaches. Policy frameworks guiding sustainable, inclusive, and resilient metropolitan growth.	9
V	<b>Challenges, Case Studies, and Future Directions:</b> Contemporary challenges in metropolitan planning, including climate resilience, disaster management, informal economies, regional disparities, and urban-rural linkages. Real-world case studies from Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, and emerging metropolitan regions, focusing on lessons learned, innovative practices, and emerging trends. Critical evaluation of metropolitan policies and strategies for future growth	12



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	and sustainability.	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

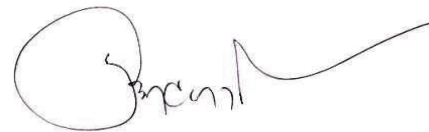
<b>C01</b>	Understand metropolitan concepts and growth patterns, analyse institutional and theoretical frameworks, and apply planning concepts to metropolitan contexts.
<b>C02</b>	Understand key infrastructure systems, analyse service efficiency and sustainability, and apply planning strategies to improve metropolitan infrastructure delivery.
<b>C03</b>	Understand social planning components, analyse service gaps and equity issues, and apply participatory approaches for inclusive metropolitan development.
<b>C04</b>	Understand governance structures and finance mechanisms, analyse institutional roles and policy frameworks, and apply strategies for effective metropolitan administration.
<b>C05</b>	Understand metropolitan challenges and emerging trends, analyse best practices from case studies, and apply innovative solutions for sustainable urban management.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER</b>	<b>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</b>
1.	Hall, P. – Cities of Tomorrow: An Intellectual History of Urban Planning and Design in the Twentieth Century, Wiley-Blackwell	2002
2.	Sclar, E., Lönnroth, M., & Wolmar, C. – Urban Access for the 21st Century: Finance and Governance Models for Transport Infrastructure, Routledge	2016
3.	UN-Habitat – The New Urban Agenda, United Nations Publications	2016
4.	Jain, A. K. – Metropolitan Planning and Management in Developing Countries, Concept Publishing Company	2017
5.	Satish, M. K., & Mehrotra, R. – Urban and Metropolitan Planning in India: Policies, Practices, and Challenges, Sage Publications	2021



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**2MURP7: ELECTIVE- II**

**1. UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBLE BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

**M. Plan-URP.: II Semester**

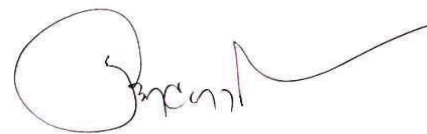
**Max. Marks: 100**

**1L, 1S**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<p><b>Concept, Principles, and Evolution of Universal Design:</b> Universal Design (UD) and its significance in creating inclusive environments across planning, architecture, transport, and landscape disciplines. Historical evolution of UD and its role in addressing accessibility needs in contemporary urban contexts. Seven International Principles of Universal Design: Equitable Use, Flexibility in Use, Simple and Intuitive Use, Perceptible Information, Tolerance for Error, Low Physical Effort, and Size and Space for Approach and Use. Five Indian Principles that emphasize Equitability, Usability, Cultural sensitivity, Economic feasibility, and Aesthetic integration. Awareness and advocacy initiatives at both national and international levels, supported by case studies from countries such as the USA, EU, Japan, and Australia, to establish a foundational understanding of inclusive design..</p>	6
II	<p><b>Understanding Disability, Diversity, and Anthropometry:</b> Diversity of human conditions that inform Universal Design practices. Types of disabilities, including physical, sensory, cognitive, neurodiverse, and age-related limitations, as well as conditions arising from extreme body proportions and temporary impairments. Anthropometric and ergonomic considerations to ensure visibility, mobility, reach, and ease of use for people with different abilities. Special emphasis on inclusive user groups such as the elderly, children, and caregivers, and how design interventions can enhance accessibility for these populations.</p>	6
III	<p><b>Universal Design: Guidelines &amp; Legal Provisions:</b> Legal and policy frameworks. At the international level, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD, 2008), the WHO Global Disability Action Plan, ISO accessibility standards, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Standards, the European Accessibility Act (EAA), the UK Equality Act, and Japan's Heart Building Law, among others. At the national level, the evolution of disability rights in India through the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016, and the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, 2006. Key guidelines such as the CPWD Guidelines for Barrier-Free Built Environments, the National Building Code of India (with amendments on accessibility), the Harmonised Guidelines and Standards for Universal Accessibility in India</p>	6



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	(2021), and the Standard Emergency Evacuation Guidelines for Persons with Disabilities. Legal, institutional, and technical foundation for inclusive planning and design.	
IV	<b>Universal Design in Urban and Regional Planning:</b> Accessibility at multiple scales, including streets, footpaths, crossings, curb ramps, cycle tracks, bus stops, parking, open spaces, public toilets, street furniture, lighting, and signage. Integration of accessibility in planning tools such as master plans, development plans, mobility plans, and zoning codes, with attention to transit-oriented development, affordable housing, and smart cities. Construction materials, techniques, and technologies that enable accessible environments, alongside international case studies from Barcelona, London, Singapore, Curitiba, New York, and Seoul that demonstrate best practices in inclusive urban design. Universal Design principles into the core of urban policy and spatial development strategies.	6
V	<b>Policies, Initiatives, and Implementation Strategies:</b> Government initiatives, schemes, and programmes aimed at creating accessible built environments, with reference to India's Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan), Smart Cities Mission, AMRUT, HRIDAY, and Swachh Bharat Mission. International linkages, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 11 on Inclusive Cities), the New Urban Agenda, and the Global Compact on Inclusive Cities. Accessibility in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience, and emergency response strategies. Role of governance structures, stakeholders, NGOs, and Disabled Persons' Organizations in implementing accessibility initiatives. Tools and methods for monitoring, auditing, and evaluating accessibility in urban plans, along with future directions such as smart assistive technologies, digital accessibility, ICT-enabled wayfinding systems, and inclusive mobility solutions.	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>

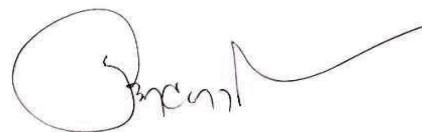
**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

<b>C01</b>	Understand the evolution and principles of Universal Design, analyse their role across design fields, and apply them to planning contexts.
<b>C02</b>	Understand disability diversity and anthropometric needs, analyse user requirements, and apply inclusive solutions for varied groups.



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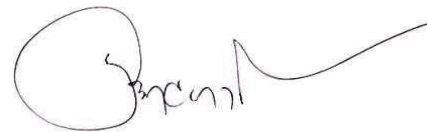
<b>C03</b>	Understand accessibility laws and standards, analyse their implications for planning, and apply them in building and urban environments.
<b>C04</b>	Understand UD at urban and regional scales, analyse design and planning challenges, and apply best practices to enhance inclusivity.
<b>C05</b>	Understand policies and initiatives, analyse governance and implementation strategies, and apply tools to integrate accessibility into urban development.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER</b>	<b>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</b>
1.	Helen P., Jenny D., Tanja W., David S., Leonardo S., Andrew L., Christopher P. <i>Universal Design 2016: Learning from the Past, Designing for the Future</i> , IOS Press Ebooks.	2016
2.	Indian Building Congress <i>Guidelines for Design of Universally Accessible Built Environment</i> , Indian Building Congress, New Delhi.	2012
3.	Government of India <i>Harmonized Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier-Free Built Environment for persons with Disability and Elderly Persons</i> , Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi.	2016
4.	Hamraie A. <i>Building Access: Universal Design and the Politics of Disability</i> , University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minnesota.	2017
5.	<i>Accessibility for the Disabled: A Design Manual for a Barrier Free Environment</i> , UNCPRD	2008



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**2MURP7: ELECTIVE- II**  
**2. INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM**

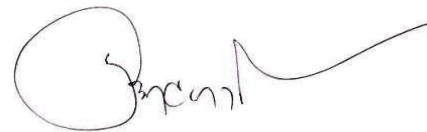
**M.PLAN-URP.: II Semester**  
**1L, 1S**

**Max. Marks: 100**

UNIT	CONTENTS	CONTACT HOURS
I	<b>Indigenous Knowledge in Urban and Regional Planning:</b> Concept of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) , philosophical underpinnings in the context of settlement planning and urbanism. Interconnectedness of humans, nature, and the cosmos through principles such as harmony, balance, and sustainability. The role of spirituality and cultural philosophy, as reflected in Vedic, Buddhist, Islamic, and other traditions, in shaping urban landscapes. Ethical and ecological dimensions of traditional planning, linking them with contemporary discourses on sustainable development and resilient urban growth.	6
II	<b>Cultural Expressions, Art, and Spatial Narratives:</b> Contribution of cultural traditions, artistic practices, and symbolic landscapes in defining urban identity. Evolution of temple towns, pilgrimage circuits, and sacred geographies, and their imprint on the morphology of settlements. Influence of traditional and folk art forms such as Warli, Madhubani, Rangoli, and frescoes on the aesthetic and spatial character of cities. Performing arts and storytelling traditions (e.g., Kathakali, Yakshagana), community-oriented practices that animate public spaces and foster collective memory, cultural continuity, and place-making.	6
III	<b>Landscapes of Knowledge and Traditional Wisdom:</b> Cultural landscaping as an integrative practice that combines ecology, ritual, and symbolism. Sacred geographies, ritual pathways, pilgrimage towns, and Vastu Shastra as tools of cultural landscape design. Traditional approaches to water management, sacred groves, community planting practices, and climate-responsive architecture as enduring strategies of resilience. Spiritual and cultural worldviews embedded in traditional knowledge to guide sustainable urban systems and strengthen ecological balance in the face of rapid urbanization.	6
IV	<b>Governance, Institutions, and Policy Applications of IKS:</b> Integration of Indigenous Knowledge Systems into governance and planning frameworks. Traditional land tenure and community-based revenue systems their implications for equitable urban development. Urban resilience through knowledge-driven and community-led approaches, traditional governance models align with contemporary urban management. Integrating IKS into	6



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	present-day policy frameworks to contribute to climate adaptation, sustainable infrastructure, and culturally sensitive urban design.	
V	<b>Contemporary Urban Relevance:</b> lessons from Indian cities and vernacular settlements such as Jaisalmer and Bishnoi villages. Examines their climate-sensitive planning, resource-efficient systems, and community-based practices as models for modern urban sustainability. The revival of traditional knowledge within contemporary planning discourses, with a focus on bridging indigenous wisdom and modern urbanism. strategies to integrate cultural heritage, ecological practices, and traditional wisdom into future urban planning for sustainable and resilient city development.	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

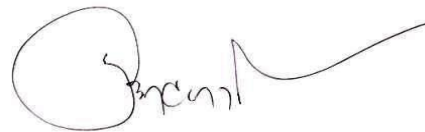
<b>C01</b>	Understand the foundations of Indian Knowledge Systems, analyse their ecological and spiritual relevance, and apply them in sustainable urban planning.
<b>C02</b>	Understand the role of culture and arts in shaping space, analyse their impact on urban identity, and apply them in place-making strategies.
<b>C03</b>	Understand traditional ecological wisdom, analyse its role in resilience, and apply it to sustainable landscape and settlement design.
<b>C04</b>	Understand indigenous governance and land systems, analyse their planning implications, and apply them in equitable and resilient urban development.
<b>C05</b>	Understand lessons from vernacular settlements, analyse their relevance to modern urban challenges, and apply them in creating sustainable cities.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

S. No.	NAME OF AUTHORS / BOOKS/ PUBLISHER	YEAR OF PUBLICATION
1.	Acharya, P. K. <i>Indian architecture according to Manasara-Silpasastra Manasara Series.</i> Munshiram Manoharlal.	1931
2.	Dagens, B. <i>Mayamata: An Indian treatise on housing architecture and iconography, Vol I &amp; II.</i> Sitaram Bhartia Institute of Science and Research.	1995
3.	Pandey, S. <i>Mayamata: An Indian treatise on housing architecture and iconography.</i> Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan.	2007



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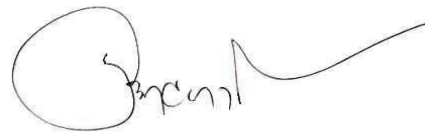
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4.	Olivelle, P. <i>King, governance, and law in ancient India: Kautilya's Arthashastra: A new annotated translation.</i> Oxford University Press.	2013
5.	Apte, P. <i>Samarangana Sutradhara.</i> IGNC.	2023



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