

ANNAUNIVERSITY: CHENNAI - 600 025

NON-AUTONOMOUS AFFILIATED COLLEGES

REGULATIONS 2021 / 2023

M. PLAN – FULL TIME PROGRAMMECHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
CURRICULA AND SYLLABI FOR I TO IV SEMESTER**SEMESTER – I**

S.No	Sub code	Name of the subject	Category	Periods per week			Total Contact Periods	Credits
				L	T	P/S		
1	MP 1001	Planning Theory and Techniques	PCC	3	0	0	3	3
2	MP 1002	Urban Sociology and Economic in Spatial Planning	PCC	2	1	0	3	3
3	MP 1003	Real Estate and Development	PCC	3	0	0	3	3
4	MP 1004	Housing Scenario in Urban and Rural Areas	PCC	2	1	0	3	3
5	MP 1005	GIS Modelling in Regional Urban Planning	EEC	1	0	4	5	3
6	MP 1011	Area Planning Studio-I	EEC	0	0	10	10	5
7		Audit Course I *	AC	2	0	0	2	0
Total				13	2	14	29	20

*Audit Course is Optional

SEMESTER – II

S. No	Sub code	Name of the subject	Category	Periods per week			Total Contact Periods	Credits
				L	T	P/S		
1	MP 2001	Urban City Planning	PCC	2	1	0	3	3
2	MP 2002	Regional Development and Planning Strategy	PCC	2	1	0	3	3
3	MP 2003	Energy, Climate Change and Urban Development	PCC	3	0	0	3	3
4	MP 2004	Research Methodologies for Built Environment	PCC	3	0	0	3	3
5		Professional Elective - I	PEC	3	0	0	3	3
6	MP 2011	Planning Studio II (Urban Planning)	EEC	0	0	10	10	5
7		Audit Course II*	AC	2	0	0	2	0
Total				15	2	10	27	20

*Audit Course is Optional

SEMESTER - III

S. No	Sub code	Name of the subject	Category	Periods per week			Total Contact Periods	Credits
				L	T	P/S		
1	MP 3001	Planning Legislation and Professional Practice	PCC	3	0	0	3	3
2	MP 3002	Traffic and Transportation Planning	PCC	2	1	0	3	3
3		Professional Elective II	PEC	3	0	0	3	3
4	MP 3011	Planning Studio III (Regional Planning)	EEC	0	0	10	10	5
5	MP 3111	Thesis – Phase I	EEC	0	0	10	10	5
6	MP 3211	4 Weeks Internship Programme**	EEC	x	x	x	x	2
Total				8	1	20	29	21

**Internship Training of 4 weeks full time during the vacation in an Organization, which is engaged in planning activities and approved by the department

SEMESTER – IV

S. No	Sub code	Name of the subject	Category	Periods per week			Total Contact Periods	Credits
				L	T	P/S		
1	MP 4111	Thesis – Phase II	EEC	0	0	22	22	11
3		Professional Elective III	PEC	3	0	0	3	3
Total				3	0	22	25	14

PROFESSIONAL ELECTIVE (PEC)

S. No	Sub code	Name of the subject	Category	Periods per week			Total Contact Periods	Credits
				L	T	P/S		
1	MP 5001	Urban Finance	PEC	3	0	0	3	3
2	MP 5002	Rural Development and Planning	PEC	3	0	0	3	3
3	MP 5003	Environmental Planning	PEC	3	0	0	3	3
4	MP 5004	Planning and Governance	PEC	3	0	0	3	3
5	MP 5005	Tourism Planning and development	PEC	3	0	0	3	3
Total Credits								9*

*Credits for 3 Professional Electives to be chosen.

MP 1001

PLANNING THEORY AND TECHNIQUES

L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the forces that shapes the cities in the different timelines.
- To introduce city planning theories in the post-industrial age.
- To understand the urban issues in modern city planning through revolutionary Architect's and urban planners' works.
- To know the various statistical and analytical tools to document the urban area.

UNIT- I**PLANNING AND HISTORY****9**

Ancient River Valley human settlements: Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and the Indus Valley Greece and Rome - City planning Layouts. Indian Walled city planning: Jaipur, Shahjahanabad. Temple town planning of Tamil Nadu: Thanjavur, Madurai, and Kanchipuram. Understanding the issues and solutions related to urban interventions today through secondary sources.

UNIT- II**THEORIES OF CITY PLANNING****8**

Theories of city growth: Concentric Zone Theory, Sector Theory, and Multiple Nuclei Theory Modernist urban planner city concepts include Ebenezer Howard's Garden City Concept and the Green Belt Concept. Conurbation: Patrick Geddes, Broadacre City, F.L. Wright, Radiant City, LeCorbusier.

UNIT- III**REVOLUTIONARY CITY THEORIES AND BOOKS****10**

Revolutionary city ideas and concepts: Works of Jane Jacob, Kevin Lynch and William Whyte. City as urban artifacts: Alodo Rossi, architecture of the city.

UNIT-IV**OPTIMIZATION AND ANALYTICAL METHODS****10**

Optimization and economic analysis methods: Project formulation and implementation, CPM, PERT, PBBS, Goal achievement matrix, Introduction to Cost-Benefit analysis. Trade off: game, simulation models, gravity analysis, and Lowry model - Threshold analysis and multivariate analysis - Techniques of delineation of planning areas and planning regions - Land use models.

UNIT-V**ANALYTICAL TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES****8**

Qualitative analysis and Quantitative analysis-cluster analysis, observations, interviews, and Delphi method-questionnaires-surveys-spatial analysis tool-Space syntax: non-Non spatial analysis- remote sensing techniques and gathering information: Population, Density, Land use, infrastructure, resources, economic sources, etc.

TOTAL PERIODS: 45**COURSE OUTCOMES:**

To understand the various forces that influenced the growth of the city over different timelines. Demonstrate and highlight the complex issues in city planning. Familiarize with analytical tools to gather the data for the decision-making process. To synthesis the pros and cons in city planning and development. Identify the appropriate methods to collect the data for analysis purposes.

REFERENCES:

1. Morris, A.E.J. (1994). History of Urban Form before the Industrial Revolution (3rd ed.) Routledge.

2. Nelles, L. (2013) Le Corbusier and the Radiant City Concept: An Utopia of Ideal Urbanism Germany: GRIN Verlag.
3. Howard E Osborn FJ. Garden Cities of Tomorrow. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1965.
4. Jacobs, J. (1993). The death and life of great American cities Vintage Books.
5. Ramachandran R, „Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, Oxford University Press, Oxford. 1991.
6. Randall Crane and Rachel Weber, „The Oxford Handbook of Urban Planning, Oxford University Press, New York, 2012.
7. Sundaram K.V, Urban and Regional Planning in India, Vikas Pub. House, New Delhi. 1977.
8. Viviana Kaminski, „Urban Studies and Planning. World Technologies, New Delhi. 2012.

MP 1002 URBAN SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMIC IN SPATIAL PLANNING L T P C
2 1 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the relationship between Human and built environment.
- To Analysis how human needs and wants shaped the city forms.
- To coherent the unsustainable economic growth and effects in the environment.
- To identify the urban issues that influences the sustainable growth of the city.

UNIT-I HUMAN AS A CATALYST 7

Human and built environment – Interrelationships - Factors influencing the built environment - Culture, Tradition, Class, Religion, Region, Gender, Caste and race etc. Environment and human behavior: Inter personal distance - Role of Public realm in human life.

UNIT-II HUMAN AS A COMMUNITY AND SOCIETY 8

Lifestyle Globalization - Population growth-Density - Resources scarcity - Urban structure -Indian cities - Rural urban shift – Urbanization – Agglomeration - Formation of Slums and squatters - Impact on life and spatial planning.

UNIT-III ECONOMIC AS A NUCLEUS 10

Economic sources-Macro and micro economy-Types of goods, services, products, laws associated with manufacturing and production. Gross development product-FSC certificate - relationship between economic rent, land use and growth patterns.

UNIT-IV SUSTAINABLE ECONOMICS 10

Economic growth and development: Standard of living vs. Quality of life, Sustainable goals - Economy policies and implication on land. Sustainable livelihoods: vulnerabilities and social exclusion – agenda for the urban poor - livelihood strategies, resilience and transformability.

UNIT-V URBAN INTERVENTIONS 10

Urban expansion and growth-Socio-economic impact-urban interventions-Urban renewal-rejuvenation-land use regularities--contemporary urbanism-tactical urbanism-Public realm-Place making-Community participation. The above modules can be understood through relevant case studies in Indian context.

TOTAL PERIODS: 45

COURSE OUTCOMES:

To assess the growing, developing human settlements and incorporating them into planning for rural, urban, and regional human settlements. To gain knowledge with respect to economic, social and environmental design aspects. To take a comprehensive and holistic approach to sustainable. Evaluate the social and economic aspects of spatial planning. Acquire the knowledge in improving the quality of life by understanding the appropriate way of developing in area.

REFERENCES:

1. Xiangming Chen, „Introduction to Cities: How Places and Space shape Human Experience, Wiley Blackwell, UK 2012
2. Sundaram K.V. (Ed), „Geography & Planning“, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1985.
3. Wilson R.A. & D.A. Schulz, „Urban Sociology“, Prentice Hall Inc., New Jersey, 1978.
4. Saskia Sassen, „Cities in the World economy“, Pine Forge Publishers UK.
5. Philip McGann, „Modern Urban and Regional Economics“ Oxford University press London.2013.
6. Frank Tonkins, „Cities by Design: The Social Life of Urban Form“ Polity Publications, UK. 2013.
7. O “Sullivan, A. (2014) Urban Economics, 8th Edition (McGraw Hill/Irwin).

MP 1003**REAL ESTATE AND DEVELOPMENT****L T P C****3 0 0 3****OBJECTIVES:**

- To educate students with the workings of the real estate market and how they affect resource mobilization and city development processes.
- To understand legal framework involved in land use and management.
- To know the real estate development contribution in the physical, socio-economic aspect of the country.
- To acquire knowledge on real estate laws for developing an area.

UNIT-I**INTRODUCTION****8**

History of real estate development-Definitions-General principles of real estate development-Land as finite resources-Types of land use-physical growth pattern and its impact on land-Market and finance-Major factors influences land demand, need and supply.

UNIT-II**REAL ESTATE LAWS****9**

Land Development- charges- Taxation-Land use allocation-Zoning-Land use restriction-Real Estate regulatory bills-FDI, POI's, RERA act-2016-Real estate investment analysis and portfolio management –Public private partnership Schemes and subsidies-Land acquisition-Ownership-laws in the constitution.

UNIT-III**LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM****10**

Land records in rural areas-methods of publicizing land prices-Types of development-Land control-Usage-Asset management-Development guidelines laid by the Policies and guidelines.

UNIT-IV **REGULARISATION OF LAND USE** **10**
 Land use plan-Master plan-Development plan-Perspective plan-Annual Plan-Guidelines of Greenfield and brown field development. Generic form-building byelaws - Combined building development rules and regulations.

UNIT-V **CASE STUDIES** **8**
 Role of real estate: government scheme case studies for land development.

TOTAL PERIODS: 45

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Students know the importance about land and its importance in human life, aware of the real estate laws and risks involved in the infrastructure development. Familiarize with land records methods and its importance. Understand the appropriate land use in order to ensure the sustainable growth of that area. Real estate analysis: country development. Evaluating the impact of real estate on national development

MP 1004 **HOUSING SCENARIO IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS** **L T P C**
2 1 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- Researching the policies and initiatives related to urban and rural housing in developing nations like India.
- To present the fundamental ideas behind the creation of policies and the content of different housing policies and programmes.
- To familiarise students with Real World Issues and Assess the Policies' and Programmes' Success and Failure.

UNIT I **POLICIES IN URBAN AND RURAL** **8**
 Urban and Rural Housing Policies and its role in national development, objectives of policy in relation to settlement planning, basic components of housing policy and programmes formulation in urban and rural areas, housing policies in India and abroad, its impact and consequences on housing development.

UNIT II **HOUSING POLICIES** **8**
 Housing policy and their focus in different developing and developed countries, their significance in provision of housing programmes for low-income groups, their formulation implementation and evaluation role of international and national funding agencies in housing programmes special housing programmes in different countries.

UNIT III **RURAL HOUSING** **10**
 India Socio-economic profile of rural India and rural housing conditions-types of traditional building materials and construction methods, house types, rural housing norms, standards and design, access to infrastructure, improvement in quality of life in rural areas, rural health and sanitation, environmental improvement in villages, concept of integrated rural housing development, rural housing schemes, impact of large development projects and community development in rural areas, special needs for housing for tribal.

UNIT IV **WORLDWIDE REVIEW** **10**
Review of urban and rural housing policies in various countries with particular focus on South East Asian countries

UNIT V **CASE STUDIES** **9**
Various urban and rural housing programmes including the current JNNURM, RAY, Bharat Nirman, PURA, etc

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. Government of India, National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
2. Glaesar, Bernhard, Housing, Sustainable Development and Rural Poor, 1995, Sage, New Delhi
3. Friedrichs, J, Affordable Housing and the Homeless, 1988, Walter de Gruyten & Co, Berlin
4. Rao, P.S.N., Urban Governance and Management, 2005, Kanishka Pub. and IIPA, New Delhi

COURSE OUTCOMES:

To make students understand the housing policies in urban and rural development. Identify the funding agencies in the urban and rural housing. Investigate and analyse the nature of housing problem in India. Examine the housing policy and programmes in India. Understand the shortfall in the schemes and policies laid by the government.

MP 1005 **GIS MODELLING IN REGIONAL URBAN PLANNING** **L T P C**
1 0 4 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To give the applicant practical experience with spatial data, attribute data entry, and GIS analysis through the creation of GIS models for urban and regional planning applications.
- Learn about the fundamentals and uses of remote sensing.
- To research where demographic data for GIS applications comes from.
- Advance concepts of appropriateness analysis for land use
- To research the purposes and capabilities of GIS models in regional and urban planning.

UNIT I **INTRODUCTION TO GIS** **15**
Geographical Information System (GIS) – Introduction, defining the objectives of GIS in problems related to the macro environment. Outline of commercial and open-source GIS software and introduction to basic components of GIS software. Outline of Spatial and non spatial data - understanding of Projection and Coordinate systems - creation of a map with an appropriate format for a specific purpose.

UNIT II **INPUTS OF SPATIAL AND ATTRIBUTE DATA** **15**
Passive and active Remote sensing - Image Processing – Spectral Signature Curve, GPS, Aerial Photograph, Satellite Imagery, LIDAR and Drones. Identification of required spatial data layers, Coding schemes, National Urban Information System. Digitisation of spatial data: Editing,. Geo-referencing of Satellite Imagery, Cadastral Map, Role of attribute data in defining geographic

features. Adding attribute data file. Topology - generation. Joining attribute data to its geographic features

UNIT III GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS WITH GIS 15

Generation of 3-D Model in GIS: Performing overlay functions, Manipulating attribute data, Preparation of existing land use, map, report generation and network analysis.

UNIT IV MACRO ENVIRONMENT MODELLING 15

Need for modelling the macro environment for different scales and purposes. Modelling – suitability / projects / situations / problems in the realm of landscape design, urban design, urban and environmental planning.

UNIT V IMAGE BASED TECHNIQUES 15

GIS based master plans; Resource satellite, and sensing capabilities; Aerial photography; Digital survey; Raster data processing and analysis; Resolutions; Geo-Rectification; Geometric distortion image enhancement, transformation, segmentation; Image interpretation and analysis, 3D terrain modeling.

TOTAL PERIODS: 75

COURSE OUTCOMES:

To know the ideas, strategies, and procedures an urban planner uses to approach cities spatially through the creation of urban land use models with GIS tools. To acquire knowledge of the databases used by various survey methods. Students gain knowledge of data tabulation and data interpretation. GIS mapping-based automated mapping and report production. To study analytical planning techniques related to mapping urban land use.

REFERENCES:

1. Arthur. H. Robinson et al., 'Elements of Cartography', John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1995.
2. Judith. A. Tyner, 'Principles of Map Design', the Guilford Press, New York, 2010.
3. Ramesh Elmasri and Shamkant. B. Navate, 'Fundamentals of Database Systems', Pearson Education Limited, USA, 2010.
4. Anji Reddy.M., 'Text book of Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Systems', B.S. Publications, Hyderabad, 2008.

**MP 1011 AREA PLANNING STUDIO-I L T P C
0 0 10 5**

OBJECTIVES:

The goal of the area planning studio is to help students become better at applying the ideas they learn in theoretical classes to real-world planning situations. Students would gain an understanding of the comprehensive, interconnected, and long-term nature of planning in a settlement through a field study.

This course ensures that the gained knowledge in the theory subjects which can be utilised in important tasks. Gaining an understanding of the elements that make up a community and learning how to navigate a city or small town. Students will be required to submit a development plan based on a field visit for a town or neighbourhood in both rural and urban regions for the second

part of the class. Since planning requires teamwork, it is intended that students in this studio will start to understand how to operate in collaborative settings.

TOTAL PERIODS: 150

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Improve analytical and data gathering abilities via field research and analysis in order to prepare plans. Apply abstract ideas to practical circumstances. Become more attuned to the dynamics of groups and teamwork. Students understand the grassroots issue of the area and present their ideas with innovative solutions. Students have clear solutions through the various presentation skills.

REFERENCES:

1. Dev, R. (2014). Local Area Planning in India. (n.p.): Create Space Independent Publishing Platform.
2. Chand, M., Puri, V. K. (1983). Regional Planning in India. India: Allied Publishers.
3. Rame Gowda, K. S. (1972). Urban and Regional Planning: Principles and Case Studies. India: Prasaranga, University of Mysore.
4. Kumar, A., Vidyarthi, S., & Prakash, P. (2020). City Planning in India, 1947–2017 (1st ed.). Routledge India.

MP 2001	URBAN CITY PLANNING	L T P C
		2 1 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- Understand the evolution of planning theories and concepts.
- Gain knowledge of the actual process of creating plans at different levels.
- Aware of development rules, regulation and implementation of planning.
- Understand the importance of urban renewal in today's context and analyze the various urban renewal programs in India.
- The students will gain knowledge of City planning in India through case studies.

UNIT I	INTRODUCTION	7
An over view of urban city planning. Contemporary theories and concepts related to urban city planning. India's planning process both the pre- and post-Independence period.		

UNIT II	PLANNING DEVELOPMENT	10
The process of making plans delineating the planning area and assessing developmental issues. Implementation of Phasing and plan duration - Objectives and goals of urban planning - Planning for land use and development proposals – Zone designation – Mobilizing resources - Implementation mechanism – Observing and evaluating, involving the public.		

UNIT III	EXECUTION OF PLAN AND REGULATIONS	9
Planning Acts – Authorities approval process – Development plans & regulations – Types of Land use zones – Activities of appellant & Permissible – Unauthorized developments.		

UNIT IV	URBAN RENEWAL AND REHABILITATION	9
Urban regeneration, renewal, rehabilitation, revitalization, reconstruction, redevelopment and conservation - Techniques and Management of urban renewal areas - Transfer of Development Rights.		

UNIT IV CASE STUDIES 10
Case Studies provide a critical appraisal of city and metropolitan planning in India

TOTAL PERIODS: 45

LEARNING OUTCOME:

The student will gain skills in analyzing development issues, phasing, goal setting, land use, zoning, mobilization, implementation, evaluation, public engagement, and knowledge of planning acts in urban city planning.

REFERENCES:

1. Jonnathan Barnett - Introduction to Urban Design, Harper & Row, Publishers, 1982.
2. Randall Crane and Rachel Weber, 'The Oxford Handbook of Urban Planning', Oxford University Press, New York, 2012.
3. Melville Campbell Branch, 'Comprehensive Planning for the 21st Century: General Theory and Principles', Westport, Conn. Praeger, 1998.
4. Kevin Lynch - Image of the City, Joint centre of Urban Studies, 1992.
5. Kaiser Edward J., 'Urban Land use planning', University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1995.
6. Lichfield N., (Ed), 'Evaluation in Planning: Facing the Challenge of Complexity', Kluwer academic Publications, Dordrecht. 1998.
7. John L, Taylor and David G. Williams, 'Urban Planning Practice in Developing Countries', Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1982.
8. Jane Jacobs, "Death & Life of Great American Cities", Random House, 2002.

MP 2002 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING STRATEGY L T P C
2 1 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- Understand the concept, need, types of regional planning and analytical tools.
- Gain knowledge of theories and models.
- To develop the skills in applying various methods and techniques in present context.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO REGIONAL PLANNING 8
Introduction and evolution of regional planning development – Concept, need & its types - Regionalization - Elements of sustainable regional development.

UNIT II REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERN 9
Regional disparities - Resources in regional development - Multi-level planning - District planning - Rural development schemes - Special area development schemes.

UNIT III GROWTH MODELS 9
Growth pole and growth center-Core periphery concept – Central place theory- Agricultural Model: Industrial models - Resource allocation models.

UNIT IV REGIONAL ANALYSING TECHNIQUES 9
Analysis: Input Output, Shift and Share – Theory: Industrial Location, Concentration and Dispersal - Understanding the development in the present context.

UNIT V **CASE STUDIES** **10**
Regional planning: National (India) & International case studies.

TOTAL PERIODS: 45

LEARNING OUTCOME:

The students will become familiar with the concepts, development pattern, growth models and techniques with the help of national and international level case studies and understanding the need for planning at various levels.

REFERENCES:

1. David Mosse, 'Development Process: Concepts and Methods for Working with Complexity', Loutledge, London, 1998
2. Hamilton, F. (Ed), 'Industrialization in Developing and Peripheral Regions', Croom Helm, London, 1997.
3. Padmanabhan Nair, "Urban Public Services – A Development Perspective", ICFAI Books, the ICFAI University press, Hyderabad, 2010
4. John Glasson, Tim Marshall, 'Regional Planning- Natural and Built Environment' Routledge, 2007.
5. Roy Prodip and Patil BR (Eds), 'Manual for Block Level Planning Mc Millan Company India Limited, 1977.
6. Isward Walter, 'Methods of Regional Analysis – An Introduction to Regional Science, MIT Press, Cambridge, 1960.
7. Allen G. Noble, (Eds), 'Regional Development and Planning for the 21st Century: New Priorities and New Philosophies', Aldershot, USA, 1988.
8. Ramachandraiah (et al), "High Tech Urban Spaces – Asian and European Perspectives", IDPAD, Manohar Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2008.
9. Chand Mahesh and U.K. Puri, 'Regional Planning in India', All India Publishers, New Delhi, 1983.
10. Dadao. Lu, Jie Fan, 'Regional Development Research in China: A Roadmap To 2050' Springer, 2010.

MP 2003 ENERGY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand climate change impact and available earth resources.
- To analyze energy generation, consumption and future needs.
- To know various urban planning techniques and energy management.
- To understand climatic change effect in urban areas.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION 11
Land and resources – conservation of water / coastal resources and ecological footprint reduction - priority of resources - Energy utilization and clustered developments – Comprehending the implications of climate change: International Greenhouse Gas Inventory - UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

UNIT II ENERGY PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION 10

Urban energy consumption, demand, supply and Issues - Alternate and renewable energy sources. Evaluation of population growth effects on settlements. Extend of energy and resource consumption in buildings.

UNIT III ENERGY MANAGEMENT, MITIGATION & CLIMATE ADAPTATION 9

Energy efficiency approaches of development methods: compact form, transit oriented etc., - Climate change mitigation and adaptation mechanisms - traditional and contemporary approaches of management in energy, water and manpower.

UNIT IV STUDY OF CLIMATOLOGY & CLIMATE CHANGE IN URBAN AREA 9

Thermal pollution effects and climatology in urban area – Urban climate, direct radiation, heat sink effects and management techniques - application of Energy code in city planning relating to climate change. Climate change Impact on urban planning.

UNIT V RESOURCE MANAGEMENT 6

Consequences of resource depletion: air, water, land, human health, and overall quality of life. Resource regions: Issues and potentials. Traditional and contemporary methods of resource management -Climate change impact on resource management.

TOTAL PERIODS: 45

LEARNING OUTCOME:

The students will become familiar with the various facets of energy production, consumption, and future energy needs and various strategies used in energy management through urban planning methods.

REFERENCES:

1. S.K Dash Climate change: an Indian perspective, New Delhi 2007 Cambridge University Press
2. Jenks, Mike; Burgess, Rod Compact cities: Sustainable urban forms for developing countries 2000 Spon Press, London
3. Bicknell, Jane Adapting cities to climate change: understanding and addressing the development Change 2009 Earthscan, London.
4. Andres Duany, Jeff Speck and the Smart Growth Manual 2009 McGraw-Hill Mike Lydon.
5. David Owen Green Metropolis: Why Living Smaller, Living Closer, and Driving Less are the Keys to Sustainability 2009.

**MP 2004 RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES FOR BUILT ENVIRONMENT LT P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES

- To give introduction to the importance of critical inquiry as a way of gaining knowledge and adding to it through research.
- To give exposure to the various forms of research and research methodologies/ processes.
- To understand research in the specific domain of built environment research.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION 9

Introduction to research issues, concepts and process of orientation. Research types: historical, qualitative / quantitative, co-relational, experimental and simulation - Logical / irrational argumentation, case studies - Illustrating research samples within the domain of the built environment.

UNIT II RESEARCH PROCESS 9

Elements of Research process: finding a topic, writing an introduction, stating a purpose of study, identifying key research questions and hypotheses, reviewing literature, using theory, defining, delimiting and stating the significance of the study, advanced methods and procedures for data collection and analysis. Illustration using research samples including research in the domain of built environment.

UNIT III RESEARCHING AND DATA COLLECTION 9

Finding and evaluating sources: misuse, reliability and ethics. Methods of data collection - Primary sources: observation and recording, interviews structured and unstructured, questionnaire, open ended and close ended questions and the advantages, sampling. Collecting data from secondary sources: Library and archives - Internet: New information and role.

UNIT IV RESEARCH WRITING 9

Research writing in general and its components. Developing the outline – referencing - methodology – result and discussion, summary of the article, abstract - writing the bibliography, presentation, etc.

UNIT V CASE STUDIES 9

Case studies of competent research, from project inception to completion with a focus on research in the domain of built environment. Review of research publications.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

COURSE OUTCOMES

Skills to identify, analyze, and interpret architectural issues using research inquiry methods. To study various research methods and the art of research writing. Use appropriate sampling techniques for data analysis and result interpretation.

REFERENCES

1. Linda Groat and David Wang, 'Architectural Research Methods', 2nd edition, John Wiley and Sons Inc, Hoboken, New Jersey, US, 2013.
2. Wayne C Booth, Joseph M Williams Gregory G. Colomb, 'The Craft of Research', 3rd Edition, Chicago Guides to Writing, Editing and Publishing, 2008.
3. Iain Borden and Katerina Ruedi, 'The Dissertation: An Architecture Student's Handbook', Edition 2, Architectural Press, 2005
4. Ranjith Kumar, 'Research Methodology- A Step by Step guide for Beginners', 4th Edition, Sage Publications, 2014.
5. John W Creswell, 'Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches', Sage Publications, 2013.
6. JA Smith, P Flowers, M Larkin, 'Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis: Theory, Method and Research (English), I Edition, Sage Publications, 2009.
7. Creswell, John W. Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods,

- approaches Sage publications, 2013.
8. Halbert, “Resisting Intellectual Property”, Taylor & Francis Ltd, 2007.

MP 2011**PLANNING STUDIO II****L T P C
0 0 10 15****OBJECTIVES:**

- Students have to prepare a development plan conceived within approved perspective plan for a medium size plan with a planning period of 5 to 10 years.

The students are directed towards learning how to review and create plans for medium-sized towns, including development plans, master plans, and structure plans. These plans will encompass various components, including physical characteristics, natural resources, demographic data, economic foundations, employment, housing, transportation, social services, infrastructure, financial aspects, and institutional setups.

An urban settlement meeting the selection criteria will be chosen, and data on the specified components will be gathered from both primary and secondary sources for subsequent analysis.

A stakeholder consultative meeting is also conducted at the field level, and the case study is intended to be presented through reports, maps, and charts.

TOTAL PERIODS: 150**LEARNING OUTCOME:**

Students will acquire the knowledge and skills required to prepare a development plan for an urban area.

SEMESTER III**MP 3001****PLANNING LEGISLATION AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE****L T P C
3 0 0 3****OBJECTIVES:**

- Make students aware and understand the relevance of constitution and legislation in relation to spatial planning.
- Facilitates students to experience implications of the existing legislations relating to planning and its importance and shortcomings.
- Expose students to problems and prospects of urban and regional planning in terms of professional practice.

**UNIT I THE CONCEPT AND THE RELEVANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION
AND PLANNING LEGISLATION****8**

The national goals of the Constitution and its relevance to Planning – Transformation of Rights to property from a fundamental right to legal right -Concept of the Planning Law - Historical evolution of Planning Law in India and in the United Kingdom and their inter-relationship – Planning Legislation as a positive tool in preparation and implementation of urban and regional plans.

UNIT II TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING LEGISLATIONS AND LAWS GOVERNING LOCAL BODIES 10

Town and Country Planning Acts and their Review - Urban Local Bodies Laws, Legislations for Panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal corporations, Interface between the Planning and Local Bodies Acts - Local bodies Finance, Revenue, Expenditure and Resource Mobilization - The Constitution (73rd and 74th Amendment) Act, 1992 and their implications on planning and development.

UNIT III LAWS INCIDENTAL TO PLANNING AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS 10

Urban Development Authorities Acts, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, Housing Acts including Slum Housing, Acts related to the Environment, Rent Control Acts, Law relating Water Supply and Sewerage, Electricity, Registration, Parks, Play Fields and Open Spaces, Places of Public Resorts.

UNIT IV DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS AND BUILDING RULES AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT 9

Development Regulations – Zoning Laws, Layout and Building Rules in Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Town and Village Panchayats – Legal Mechanism for enforcement, their coordination and the Way Forward – Case Studies – Regulations for Ribbon Development, Arbitration, Accommodation Reservation, Transfer of Development Rights, Land Pooling.

UNIT V PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE, CODE OF CONDUCT & INSTITUTIONS 8

Multiple tasks of Planners in the Planning and Development Process of cities and regions in public and private sectors –Expression of interests, Terms of Reference for different practice and charges - career options and prospects –Professional ethics and code of conduct – Role of Professional Institutions at the National and international level in the promotion of the Profession.

TOTAL PERIODS: 45

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Knowledge acquired in various Acts/Laws relating to spatial planning will enable the students to apply them in professional practice as well as apply in their day to day life. Orientation towards the significance of planning rules and regulations would help students to deal urban and regional planning issues within framework of human rights and environmental protection.

REFERENCES:

1. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Government of Tamil Nadu, The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, Chennai.
2. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
3. Department of Municipal Administration and Water Supply, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai 'The Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919',
4. Department of Municipal Administration and Water Supply, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai, Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920',
5. Department of Rural Development, Government of Tamil Nadu, 'Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1994'.
6. The Government of India, The Constitution (73rd and 74th Amendment) Act, 1992
7. The Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, 'Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act, 1987.

studies – Traffic and travel characteristics – Methods of survey and analysis – Field studies – Traffic management – Transport system management.

UNIT IV TRANSPORT PLANNING 8

Outlining the 4-stage transportation planning process and its interrelation with master planning process –Need and benefits of land use and transport integration- Different mass transit modes – Capacities – Limitations – Planning aspects – Para transit modes – Private transport modes – Inter-modal integration – Unified transportation authority.

UNIT V SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY 8

Need for sustainable development and transport – Non-motorized transport – Transit Oriented Development – Innovative transport developments and its implication on urban development and mobility.

TOTAL PERIODS: 45

LEARNING OUTCOME:

To understand urban transportation planning process, its relationship to transportation facilities development, and evaluation for urban transportation planning, and possible means of achieving project and societal objectives.

REFERENCES:

1. Dimitriou H.T, 'Urban Transport Planning, A Development Approach', Routledge, London, 1992.
2. Hutchinson, B.G., 'Principles of Urban Transport Systems Planning', McGraw – Hill Book Co., New York, 1980.
3. Johanna Zmud, Martin Lee-Gosselin, 'Transport Survey Methods: Best Practice for Decision Making', Emerald Group Publishing, 2013.
4. John W. Dicky, 'Metropolitan Transportation Planning', McGraw – Hill Book Co., New York, 1980.
5. Kadiyali L. R, 'Traffic Engineering and Transportation Planning', Khanna Publications. New Delhi, 1966.
6. Michael J.Bruton, 'An Introduction to Transportation Planning', Hutchinson, London, 1985.
7. Michael D. Meyer, Eric J. Miller, 'Urban Transportation Planning: A Decision-Oriented Approach', McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2001.
8. Vaidya B.C 'Geography of Transport Development In India', Concept Publishing Company, 2003.
9. Vukan R. Vuchic, 'Urban Transit Systems and Technology', John Wiley & Sons, 2007.
10. Chakraborty and Das, 'Principles of Transportation Engineering', PHI Learning, India, 2009.

MP 3011

PLANNING STUDIO III

LT P C

0 0 10 5

OBJECTIVES:

- To prepare block development plan / District Plan / Regional Plan for a Block / District / group of Districts.

Elaborating the principles and techniques acquired to explore various planning themes and projects. Applying these methods to develop development plans at regional, district, block, central

village, and village levels, including community action and participation plans. Assessing regional planning content, methodologies, and practices on local, national, and international levels. The studies and analyses will cover surveys, local sustainable development, settlement distribution patterns, environmental preservation, institutional frameworks, and implementation. Conducting stakeholder meetings to evaluate community needs is a crucial input for developing the plans, as well as identifying projects, programs, and funding sources.

TOTAL PERIODS: 150

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Students will receive training and skill development to create development plans at the block, district, and regional levels, with an overall understanding of the objectives and scope of the plans for various spatial entities.

MP 3111

THESIS – PHASE I

**L T P C
0 0 10 5**

OBJECTIVES:

- Identification of appropriate literature for a given topic of research/study, draw inferences and literature study and using it in the undertaken study.

Thesis preparation is divided into two phases: Phase I take place during the third semester, and Phase II occurs in the fourth semester. Study should be related to urban and regional development process. The study area would include

- Planning for region, urban development and renewal
- Planning for infrastructure development
- Urban governance, management and finance
- Environmental and sustainable development
- Housing, heritage conservation and tourism
- Planning implications of Smart cities, Green cities, Digital Cities, Eco-Cities.
- e-Governance and urban local governments and e-Participation of communities in city infrastructure planning and development
- Any other emerging areas in the field of urban and regional planning.

In Phase I, students gather and review literature related to their thesis topic, enriching their understanding of the subject. The inferences from the literature review will help the students in developing suitable methodologies for Phase II of their thesis and evaluate solutions to address the issues identified in their research phase - I. As part of the course, students will also produce a structured formal report on their thesis topic phase – II.

TOTAL PERIODS: 150

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

An effective plan/methodology for Phase II of the Thesis, involving identification of issues, objective and the development of viable proposals related to the thesis topic.

MP 3211**INTERNSHIP-TRAINING****L T P C****X X X 2****OBJECTIVES:**

- Assisting students in gaining practical experience in the planning profession
- To facilitate formal and informal interactions between students and planning professionals, thereby improving the students' employability.

Students will participate in a 4-week Internship program with an organization specializing in Urban & Regional Planning. The aim of the internship is to gain students with the knowledge and skills needed to make them employable in Planning Organizations. It is also intended to familiarize them with the practical challenges and complexities of planning. Additionally, students can leverage the Internship program to enhance the quality of their thesis work.

Students are required to finish their Internship Training before the start of the third semester and formally enroll in it during that semester. They must submit their Internship Training Report before the commencement of the third semester. Evaluation of students will be conducted based on the submitted report through a Viva-Voce Examination, which is part of the End Semester Examinations for the third semester.

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Enhancing student's theoretical understanding of planning principles and concepts, thus better preparing them for employment within the planning profession.

SEMESTER IV**MP 4111****THESIS PHASE - II****L T P C****0 0 22 11****OBJECTIVES:**

- Ability to gain knowledge in social and economical, legal and political, environmental and physical, governance and management aspects of planning
- Ability to gain knowledge in concepts, and theories, methods and techniques and social realities
- To improve communication skills.
- Ability to formulate a framework for study.
- To study and analysis, the problem and suggest a suitable solution.
- To understand various practices and standards followed in planning

Students shall be required to undertake thesis work in the areas of relevance and concern in the urban and regional development process.

The following would be the general areas of study:

MP 5002

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand and appreciate the importance of rural development in the national perspective and development, to expose the validity of the various programs and problems faced in rural India,
- To understand Rural Development for regional and national development and Quality of human life.

UNIT I**DISTRICT PLANNING****9**

Decentralized District Planning; Role of Planning Commission and Finance Commissions, and ICT in District Planning. District planning, Data management and District level Visioning, Institutional and other support for District Planning Committee, Bridging gap through district planning, resource mapping and determination of funding sources, consolidation of urban and rural plans. Multi-Sector and multi-level integrated approach to planning (vertical and horizontal spatial integration) Rural-Urban spatial relationship.

UNIT II**DEVELOPMENTAL PLANS****8**

District Development Plans – Guidelines for District Planning: Content and context and methodologies, Village Development Plans – an integrated approach, rural norms and standards (spatial). Capacity Building for Decentralized Planning; Democratizing Information: using media for district development.

UNIT III**RURAL DEVELOPMENT - I****10**

Introduction: Meaning and Scope and overview of rural development: Historical perspective – Rural Development Programmes in India. Problem / perception and identification; Rural Area Planning – Programmes / Policies / Schemes for rural development, their coverage and outcomes; Rural Infrastructure Development: Bharat Nirman – A business plan for rural infrastructure, Rural Building centers, PMGSY, IAY, Rajiv Gandhi Technology Mission, Central Rural Sanitation Programme, PURA.

Rural Employment Schemes: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Sampoorna Grameen Yojana, National Food for work programme, Swarna Jayanty Gram Swarozgar yojana, National Social Assistance Programme. Programmes: Command Area Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Backward Area Development Programme, North Eastern Development Programme. Technology Missions: Water, Sanitation, etc.

UNIT IV**RURAL DEVELOPMENT - II****9**

Changing Profile of the Rural areas of India: Consumption pattern changes, land utilization changes, cropping pattern changes, holding size change, living standard changes, changes in asset ownership – its implication in the planning process; Rural Settlement Analysis: Types, activity, environment and economic interface in rural habitat, technology in rural settlement; Land Utilization: Types of land utilization and its relevance to planning; Land conversions and its regulation / facilitation in peri-urban areas; Land utilization analysis; Common property and its

use, tenancy and ownership, holding size and its relevance, irrigated and non-irrigated and land values; Sources of information for land information.

UNIT V TECHNOLOGY IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT 9

ICT in rural development, rural Information system, weather forecasting, disaster minimization, market information etc., E-Panchayats, energy efficient technologies and alternative technologies; Inclusive Development: Special Component Plan - Tribal Sub Plan and Weaker Sector Plan allocation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; North Eastern Plan.

TOTAL HOURS: 45 PERIODS

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Understand the district level planning and various government schemes for the rural development. Analyze the land utilization in the rural area and the settlement. Understand tribal and weaker sector area and give improvements to them.

REFERENCES:

1. Desai, Vasant (1988), Rural Development – Programmes and Strategies, Volume II, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
2. Guidelines for the Formulation of District Plans, Planning Commission, New Delhi
3. Government of India (1984), Report of the Working Group on District Planning, Volumes I & II, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
4. Katar Singh, 'Rural Development, principles, polices and Management', Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1986.
5. N.Lalitha, 'Rural Development in India: Emerging Issues and Trends- Dominant Publishers', Delhi, 2004.
6. Maheswari.S, 'Rural Development in India. A Public policy approach', Sage's publication, New Delhi, 1985.
7. Policies and Initiatives, New Century Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
8. Ram K. Parma, 'Policy Approach to Rural Development'; Print well, Jaipur, 1996.
9. Venkata Reddy K. 'Rural Development in India. Himalaya Publishing House', New Delhi, 2000.
10. Misra, S.N. (1984), Rural Development Planning – Design and Method, Satvahan Publications, New Delhi.

MP 5003

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To investigate environmental concerns such encroachments and open spaces.
- To increase one understands of environmentally sound planning.
- To assess the environment and the current policy framework.
- To learn about various environmental standard ideas and measurements.

UNIT I ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND CONSEQUENCE 9

Introduction to environmental planning: aims, objectives and implementation. Introduction: environmental policies of state and national level. Components of environment – Classification of

environmental resources - purpose and objectives in environmental protection, planning and management – Consequence of development over urban and rural settlements – Environmental concerns at local, regional and global levels.

UNIT II	ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS	8
Environment planning theories and their applications, Environmental zones (Hill, coastal, arid, characteristics, resources, settlements pattern, problems and potentials, regulating mechanisms for development). Institutional and legal support in management of environment – Environmental policies, and protocols - Global environmental initiatives - Environmental Indicators - Concepts and measures in environmental standards		
UNIT III	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	7
Overview of environmental impact assessment practice in India - Types, conceptual approach and phases of EIA – Impact identification methodologies – Prediction and assessment of social, cultural and economic environments		
UNIT IV	ANALYSIS AND DECISIONS MAKING	10
Generation and evaluation of alternatives – Decision methods- Multi criteria decision analysis – Mitigation and environmental management plan, Environmental protection international and national agencies and legislation, Environmental policies for various geographical regions. Involving the public in decision-making process and using appropriate technologies/applications.		
UNIT V	ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACH IN PLANNING	11
Urban and rural housing - Environmental concepts – Sustainability and environmental carrying capacity – Environmental strategies in land use, transportation, infrastructure planning and management - Legislative requirements, public awareness and community participation – Environmental management options. Economic measures of sustainable development and environmental performance evaluation.		
		TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Expertise required designing, managing and preserving a balanced, sustainable, and productive environment. Acquire expertise in creating environmentally conscious urban planning strategies. Become informed about international environmental projects. Create plans for the construction of ecologically friendly infrastructure. Familiar with the environmental management plans mitigation strategies.

REFERENCES:

1. Asesh Kumar Maitra, „Urban Environment in Crisis“, New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers, New Delhi. 1998.
2. Avijit Gupta and Mukul G. Asher, “Environment and the Developing World“, John Wiley & Sons, New York, USA. 1997.
3. Charles H. Eccleston, „Environmental Impact Assessment: A Guide to Best Professional Practices“ CRC Press, 2011
4. Charles H. Eccleston, NEPA and Environmental Planning: Tools, Techniques, and Approaches for Practitioners, CRC Press, 2010

MP 5004

PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand various institutions and organizations and the governance mechanisms involved in development planning, administration and management.
- To analysis the significance of stakeholders for the good planning and governance.

UNIT I INSTITUTION AND ORGANISATION 8

Institutions in planning: types of institutions, structure and functions, role and relevance (legal, political, social, cultural and economic) Differences between institutions and organisations, formal and Informal institutions, their interface, conflicts, reach and their effectiveness in planning process.

UNIT II STRUCTURE OF GOVERNANCE 9

Governance: definition, concepts and components, government and governance, salient provisions of the Constitution of India, public governance in India: its structure and system. Urban governance systems: evolution and processes, overview of urban and rural governance structure in India, decentralization of powers, role of central, state and local institutions in the governance process,

UNIT III PLANNING COMMISSION 10

The Planning Commission, National Development Council, and their role in framing development policies, role of state in planning processes: facilitative, regulatory and other powers. Institutional framework for urban and rural development planning, TCPO and various national level committees and commissions on urbanization, state level institutions like metropolitan/urban development authorities, regional planning and district level organizations.

UNIT IV FUNDING AGENCIES 10

Professional bodies and their role in policy formulations and evaluation processes, Higher education institutions and their role in man power training and research. - Role in development planning - international funding agencies like World Bank, IMF and WHO etc.

UNIT V COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION 8

Participatory governance, people's participation, role of people's participation in the planning process, other stakeholders like NGO's, civil society, private sector, scientific network, international institutions etc. process of inclusion and exclusion in governance, access to government by various stakeholders. Best Practices – national and international on participatory governance and development planning.

TOTAL HOURS: 45 PERIODS**COURSE OUTCOMES:**

Comprehend different organizations and institutions as well as the governance processes related to development management, administration, and planning. Aware of how important stakeholders are to sound planning and governance. Sensitize the community participation for effective governance and management. Understand the Professional associations and their function in the creation and assessment of policies. Students gain knowledge about the operation system of governance and its functions.

REFERENCE:

1. PaiPanadiker V A, Governmental Systems and Development
2. ViswambarNath, Administration and Development Planning in India
3. Tyagi R Public Administration, Principles and Practices
4. Mario Pinto, Metropolitan City Governance in India
5. Jain R ,B Public Administration in India, 21st Century Governance for Good Governance
6. Manoj Sharma, Local Government Rural and Urban
7. S N Mishra, Sweta Mishra, ChaitaliPai, Decentralized Planning and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

MP 5005 TOURISM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the significance of tourism in the economic growth of the country.
- To Analysis the issues associated with the tourism planning and development.
- To plan the tourism development with minimizing the environmental impact.
- To acquire knowledge on role of stakeholders participation in the tourism development.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION ABOUT TOURISM 8

Various Definitions-Classification of tourism-tourism as economic generator- Influence tourism make in Social-cultural aspects-. The role tourism does in the developed and developing nations. Discuss through relevant secondary sources.

UNIT II ENVIRONMENT CONCERN IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT 9

Bio capacity - Carrying capacity - Dimensions of sustainable development - Sustainable tourism-recent trends-Eco tourism-heritage tourism- Pilgrimage tourism etc., Understanding the issues in these trends in India and analysis on various parameters in order to make policies changes/recommendations for sustainable growth of the Tourism areas.

UNIT III ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS 10

Impacts on Ecosystem, Global warming and Climate change. Disruption in natural cycle - Endangered species act-Unsustainable transportations – issues - Impact on physical, social, economic, cultural, Political aspects.

UNIT IV STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION 9

Tourism Policy-Planning - government acts and policies-role of nongovernmental in tourism-Community participation-local government initiatives-Monitoring plans and management report-Tourism marketing-Techniques and strategies.

UNIT V CASE STUDIES 9

To understand the tourism planning and development through the literature case studies in the context of India. Students should submit a report/Documentation & Sheets.

TOTAL HOURS: 45 PERIODS

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Categorize the types of tourism and also understand the influence of social, economic, cultural, environment in the planning and development of tourism. Students analyze the impact of tourism on the environment. Understand the holistic approach to ensure the sustainable tourism. Understand the stakeholder's participation in the planning and implementation of Tourism development. Equip to plan and provide the better solutions for tourism planning.

REFERENCES:

1. Charles R. Goeldner , J. R. Brent Ritchie, Tourism: Principles, Practices, Philosophies, 2009, John Wiley & Sons.
2. A. SatishBabu, Tourism Development in India, 2008, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi 3. Christopher M Law, Urban Tourism: The Visitor Economy and the Growth of Large Cities, 2009, Continuum.
3. K.K. Sharma, Planning for Tourism, 2003, Sarup & Sons, New Delhi
4. Planning Commission Working Group Report on Tourism (2012-2017), 2012, Planning Commission, Government of India.
5. Ministry of Tourism Strategic Action Plan for Tourism in India, 2011, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.