Lecture
Literature survey

Dr. Pranita Shrestha
Tutor
MSESSD rural reconstruction
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Structure of the presentation

- Introduction

- Summary of Article 1

- Summary of Article 2
  Developed countries

- Summary of Article 3
  Developing country

- Reflections

Introduction

Planning theory
urban/rural

Planning practice
urban/rural

Planning is the **"public production of space"** (Yiftachel and Huxley, 2000)

> **Then,**
> **"urban theory"** is very much at the core of **"planning"**

> **However,**
> In the global South

> **Planning is "*development*"**

Introduction

| **Rational - Comprehensive Planning** | **Advocacy Planning** | **Communicative Practice** | **Insurgent Planning Practice** |

Centralized Government

Participatory and Decentralized Governance

- **Problem solving**
- **Regulatory**
- **Master planning**

- **Communicative planning**

Article 1

Spatial planning in rural areas

*Experience from the Norwegian Regional
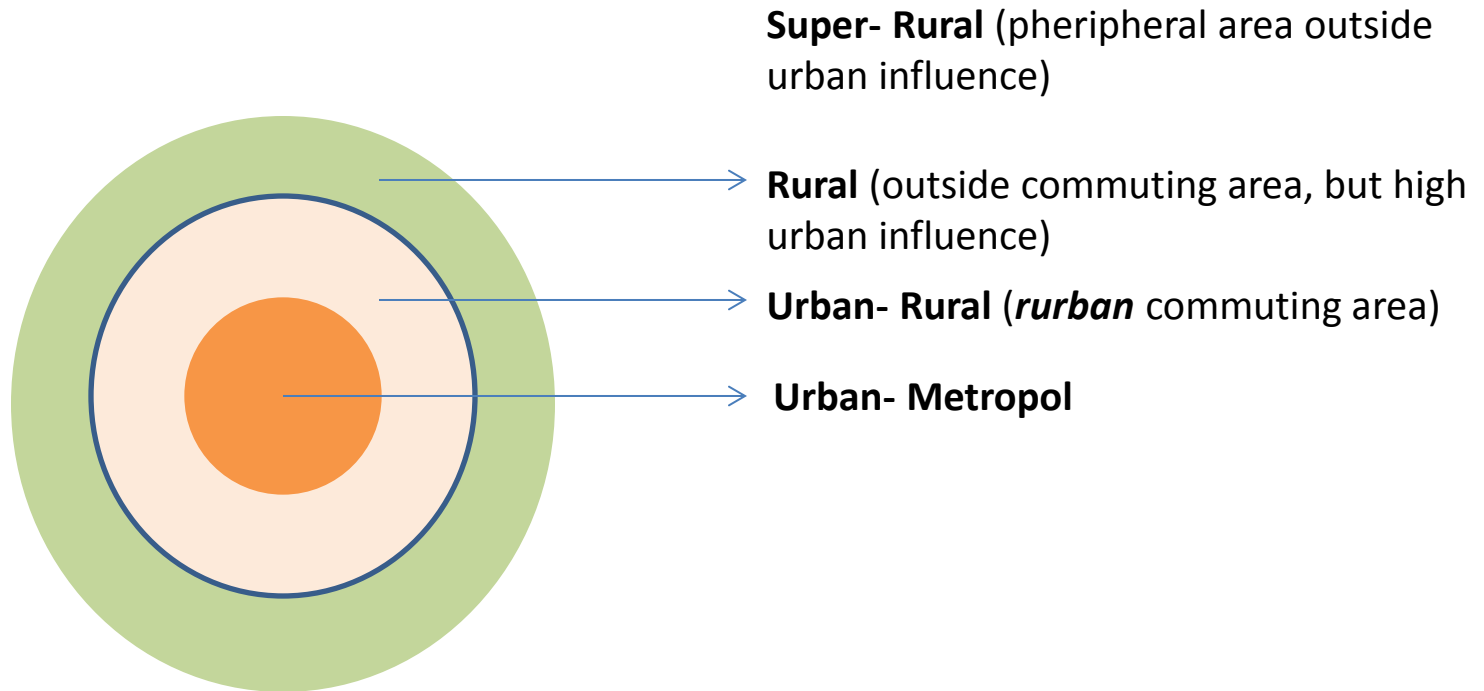Development Research Programme 1998-2004*

Context: Rural planning in Norway (*developed country*)

"In Norway rural areas are often characterised by **low population density**, **net out migration**, **low income, remote localisation**, **dependency on agriculture and fisheries**, **"traditional" lifestyle** etc."

Article 1

Spatial planning in rural areas

Experience from the Norwegian Regional Development Research Programme 1998-2004

Super- Rural (pheripheral area outside urban influence)

Rural (outside commuting area, but high urban influence)

Urban- Rural (*rurban* commuting area)

Urban- Metropol

Figure 1: *Urban-Rural structure*

Article 1

Spatial planning in rural areas

Experience from the Norwegian Regional Development Research Programme 1998-2004

Rural development policy has mainly focused on *development of natural resources* (*agriculture, forestry, mining, tourism* etc.) and economic support (Amdam R. et al 1995)

An important task in rural capacity building is to increase the *social capital*.

Article 2
Chapter 17: American Planning By laws
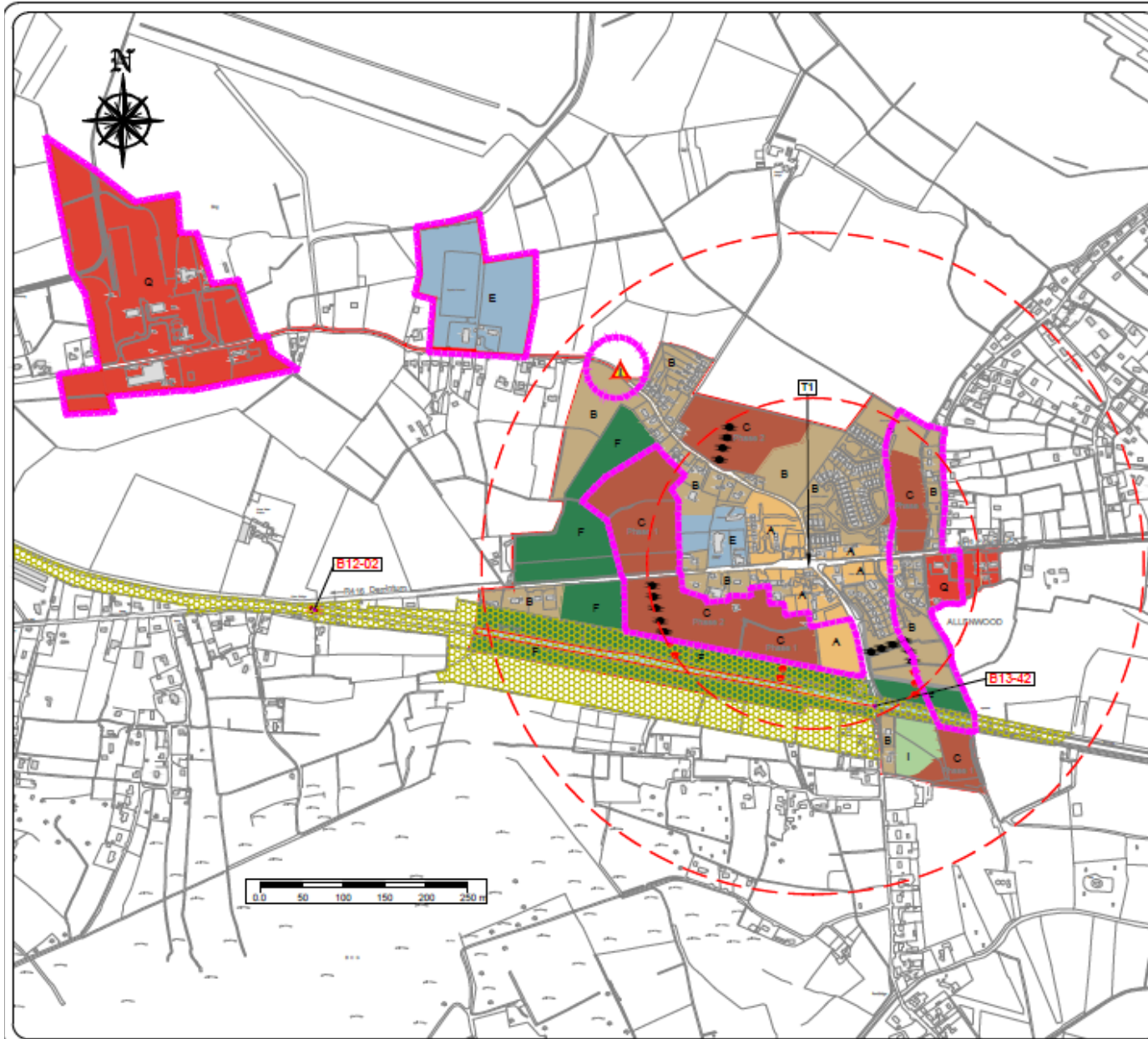### (Village planning and rural settlements)

Context: Village planning and rural settlements in America (*developed country*)

Land Use zoning in rural area:

- Village Centre
- Existing Residential / Infill
- New Residential
- Community and Educational
- Open Space and Amenity
- Agricultural
- Enterprise and Employment
- Utilities / Services

Article 2

Kildare County Council
Planning & Economic
Development Department
Aras Chill Dara
Naas , Co Kildare

County Development Plan
2011- 2017

Legend :

- A: Village Centre
- B: Existing Residential / Infill
- C: New Residential
- E: Community and Educational
- F: Open Space and Amenity
- Q: Enterprise and Employment
- I: Agriculture
- 2011 Village Plan Boundary
- River / Streams / Canals
- New Roads Objective
- Cycle-track Objective
- Distance From Village Centre (at 400m intervals)
- pNHA Proposed Natural Heritage Area
- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) KD036-020
- Flood Event

Development proposals for lands within the Village Plan and outlined thus are to be the subject of site-specific Flood Risk Assessment appropriate to the type and scale of the development being proposed.

Allenwood Village Plan

Scale:	N.T.S.	Map Ref:	17.2
Date:	2-May-2011	Drawing No:	200/09/435
Ordnance Survey Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence No.: 2004/2009CCMA (Kildare County Council)		Drawn By:	GMG

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the written statement
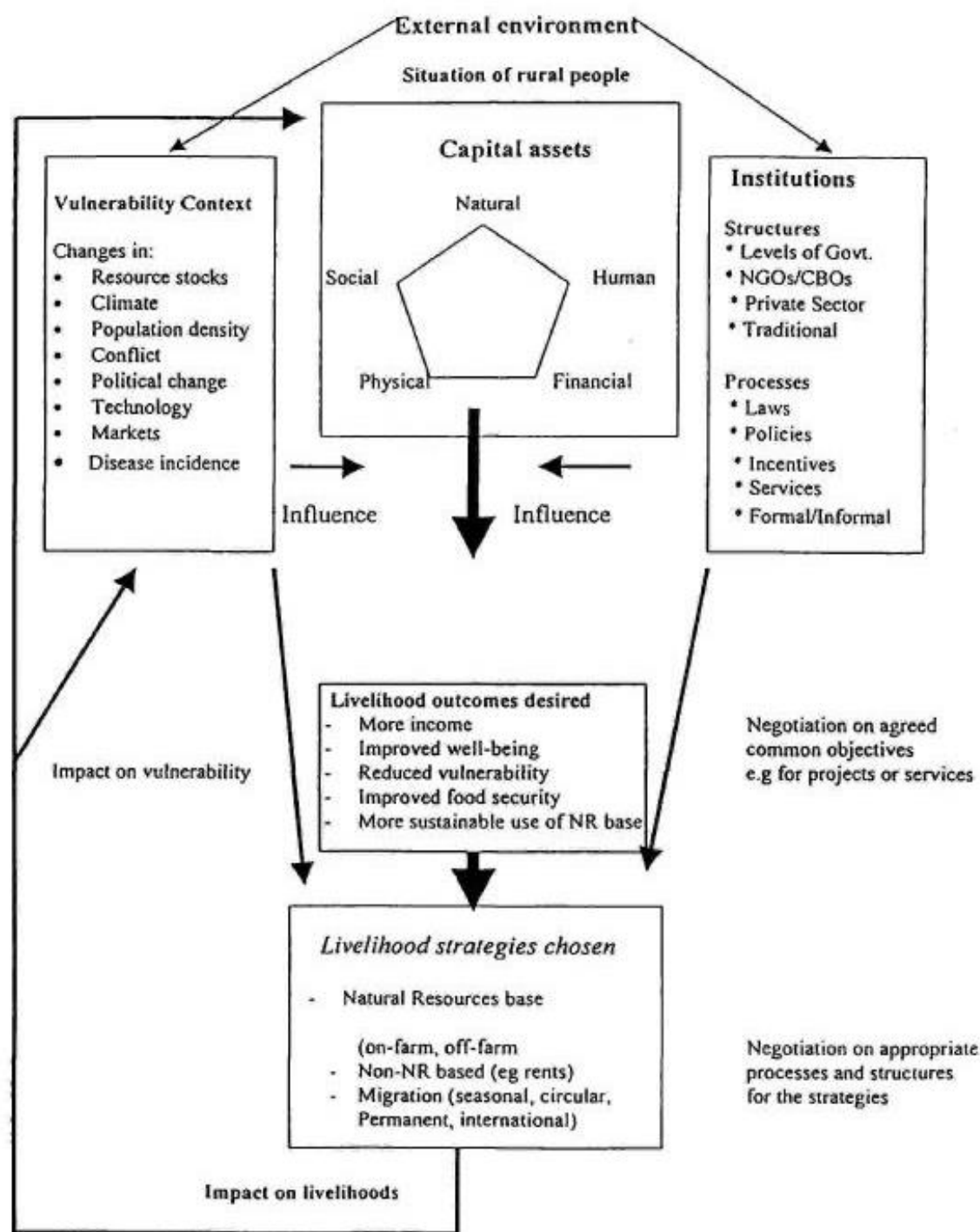
Article 3
Rural District Planning in Zimbabwe:
A Case Study

Context: Rural planning in Zimbabwe (*developing country*)

A holistic view of rural development:

- Land and environment
- Land-use and agriculture
- Economic non-farming
- Infrastructure
- Settlement
- **Poverty alleviation and drought mitigation**
- **Institutional support to rural planning**

Article 3

Reflections

Planning Stakeholders

Government

People/Population

Private sector

Government

People/Population

INGOs/NGOs

Private sector

Reflections

Planning Issues

Spatial planning

Poverty

Development

Rational - Comprehensive Planning/
        Synoptic Planning

Top – down centralized planning structure

Instrumental Rationality

Planners (mostly public planners) are the 'expert'

Guiding policies

Master Planning, Land use and Zoning Plans

- -

No question of challenging the "status quo"

Advocacy Planning

SITAR

Bottom – up, Participatory Planning

Political Rationality

Activists, Civil society Planners (NGOs)

Maintains the "status quo"

Participatory and Decentralized Planning

Bounded Communicative Rationality

Activists, Civil society Planners (NGOs)

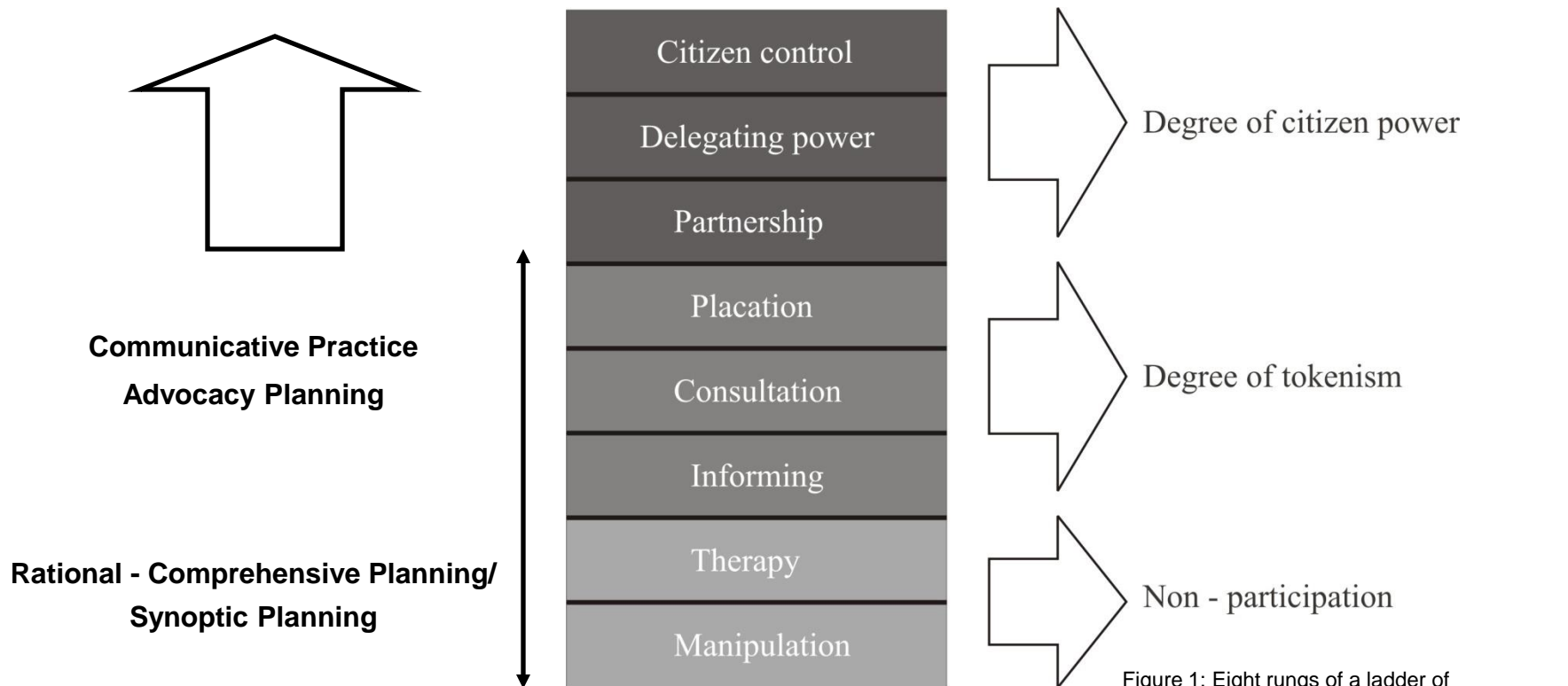- -

Maintains the "status quo"

Communicative Practice
Advocacy Planning

Rational - Comprehensive Planning/
Synoptic Planning

Citizen control
Delegating power
Partnership

} Degree of citizen power

Placation
Consultation
Informing

} Degree of tokenism

Therapy
Manipulation

} Non - participation

Figure 1: Eight rungs of a ladder of
citizen participation (Source: Arnstein, 1969)

KNOWLEDGE TO ACTION	POLITICAL IDEOLOGY	
	Conservative	Radical
In societal guidance	Policy analysis **Synoptic Planning**	Social Reform **Advocacy Planning**
In social transformation	Social learning **Advocacy Planning** **Communicative Practice**	Social mobilization

Figure 2: The politics of planning theory:
a tentative classification (Source: Friedmann, 1987)

Insurgent Planning Practice

…a radical planning for the 21st century (Sandercock, 1999)

Counter hegemonic; transgressive and imaginative (Miraftab, 2009)

Critical communicative and political rationality

Excluded individuals and community

Social transformation through social mobilization

Challenges the status quo