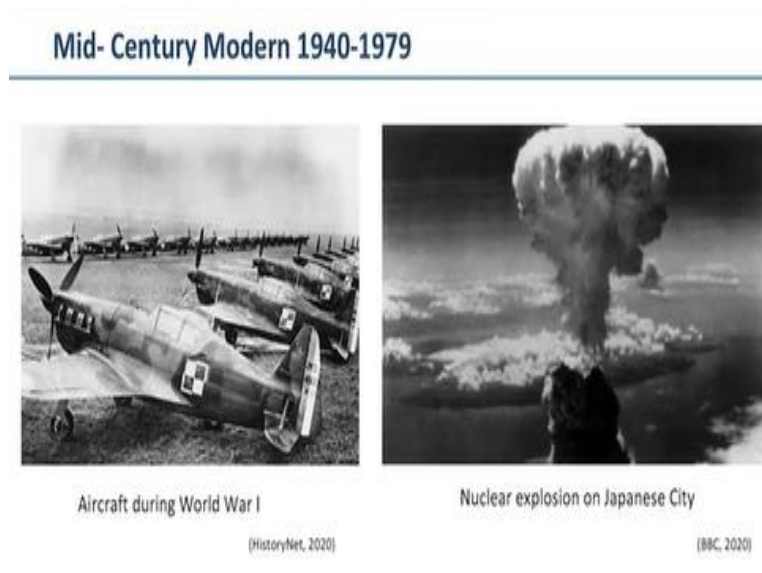


**Introduction to Urban Planning**  
**Prof. Harshit Sosan Lakra**  
**Department of Architecture and Planning**  
**Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee**

**Lecture - 21**  
**Contextualizing Cities (1940-1979)**

Welcome to the course introduction to urban planning. In this session today in our effort to contextualize our cities and to review their emplotments, and to see how we reached here, where we see such giant cities, we will walk through the period of modernization till 1979.

**(Refer Slide Time: 00:46)**



Starting with mid-century modern 1940 to 1979, this period starts with World War 2, 1939 to 1945 as you had seen all the cities rising to power, from different geographies, there were social tensions, and there were differences in ideology. Aircraft played a major role in the conflict. We see use of nuclear weapon in the war.

**(Refer Slide Time: 01:16)**

## Mid- Century Modern 1940-1979



Genocide- "The Death Marches"

(Snyder, 2011)



Auschwitz: How death camp became centre of Nazi Holocaust

(BBC, 2020)

Tens of millions of people died due to Genocide, including the Holocaust, starvation, massacres and disease. At this period, our struggle as a nation for freedom was at peak. We follow Professor Lugar's lectures and aligned with the Indian context in the session. Our coverage for today's session will include will look at the futuristic planning how we were looking after World War 2. Then we will look at how we were rebuilding because of the destruction which we had and also post independence or during that time, how did we really as a country started from scratch.

**(Refer Slide Time: 01:59)**

### COVERAGE

- 1 Futuristic Planning
- 2 Rebuilding (Destruction, Starting from scratch)
- 3 Planning Conservations in the period-Planning approach
- 4 New technology Car, Air Conditioning and Computers
- 5 Narratives of Failure
- 6 Starting of Neoliberal period

Further, we will look at the planning conversations in the period with respect to planning approaches, issues and planning and the relevant social context at that time. We will also look

at new technologies such as car, air conditioning and computers. And what kind of changes did they bring into the planning of cities and in cities as such. We will look at the narratives of the failures like we will look at the urban decline what was happening and this time, further will end at the neoliberal period.

**(Refer Slide Time: 02:37)**

Learning Outcomes	
1	Decipher the concept of Futuristic Planning
2	Review the Rebuilding (Destruction, Starting from scratch)
3	Discuss the planning conversations of the period-Planning approach
4	Review the New technology
5	Review the cases of Failure and success
6	Describe the Neoliberal period

So, accordingly, the learning outcomes expected from you would be that after completion of the session you should be able to decipher the concept of futuristic planning. You should be able to review the rebuilding, the destruction starting from the, how did we really start from scratch to the past and today's context. You should be able to discuss the planning conversations of the period, various planning approaches.

What were the issues with approaches we adopted along with the social context with which we were dealing with at that time? Further, you should be able to review what kind of implications the new technology and innovation had on our cities and on us. So, we look at how they did coming of cars, air conditioning and computers, changed our environment and then the way we lived in the cities.

Further, you should be able to review the cases of failure and success with a context and aligned factors. Lastly, we will touch upon the neoliberal period what we were starting, where we reached and how what was happening at that time. In the mid-century modern period from 1940

to 1979, planning was central to many interventions in cities. Decolonization was happening in this period; we note people's movements.

We see many ideas came and some being very strong ideas taking brutal form. We also see changes in the industrial cities. We also see how with the invention of car, aircraft, air conditioners and computer city characteristics were transforming. Plan is reacted and responded to the context, the responded to the pattern and the approaches and we see new planning theories coming in this time.

Following the war, we see that the cities were rebuilding and we are modernizing and transforming both physically and socially.

**(Refer Slide Time: 04:53)**



In the image, we see Tokyo which was built again and was built better. This period was complete destruction led through industrialization and competition which we were seeing. There was social divide, the present was dreadful and painful for the mass and the past which led them to this present was no longer fancied by the people. Therefore, people started to look at the future, futuristic became the new theme.

This theme was in the movies and writings and also in the planning of cities. There was lot of physical and social rebuilding; some of the destruction took place through planning intervention

itself in form of urban renewal programs. These urban renewal programs targeted the social cleansing, like removing the certain group of people from certain areas. The prominent idea in the period was to start again.

**(Refer Slide Time: 05:56)**



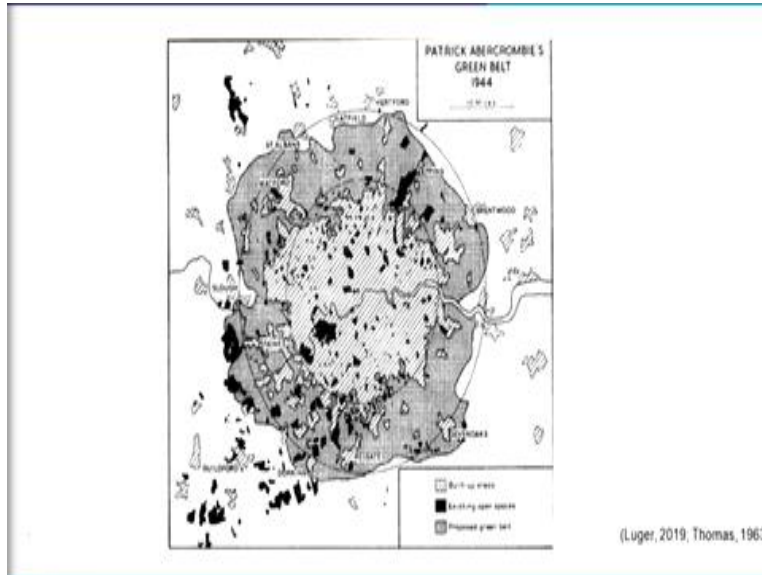
You see in the pictures, urban renewal projects and American cities. We also see Abercrombie plan of 1944, where he visualized how London should be as it rebuilds itself.

**(Refer Slide Time: 06:12)**



Abercrombie suggestion included built polycentric rather than den centre and creating activity, clusters and nodes in different areas radiating outside.

**(Refer Slide Time: 06:25)**



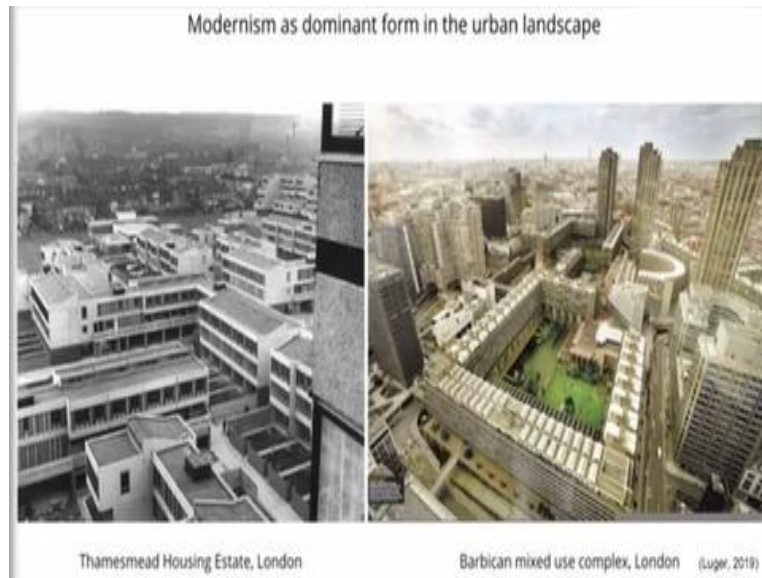
The concept of Greenbelt around London also evolved and outside the Greenbelt, the new modern towns would exist and would be connected with the central London. We also see Milton Keynes closer to London builds from 1940 onwards; it was built on the modernistic lines for the cars and had utilitarian areas.

**(Refer Slide Time: 06:50)**



It had grid pattern; it had so named further it was built on the lines of Le-Corbusier principles. Modernism was also applied to the planning of the inner city.

**(Refer Slide Time: 07:03)**



In the image we can see how the same ideas were applied to rebuild the inner city with fast and economical development, like looking for the low cost construction. Modernism was also applied to the planning,

**(Refer Slide Time: 07:21)**



In other countries like Singapore, modernist housing state, housing development and Soviet Union era housing and Moscow. We also see mass housing in Brazil, modernistic capital. In India, the concept was radicalized by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The problem with modern approach was that the development taken in period did not acknowledge the race and the class. And therefore, all interventions became very racialized.

Most of the new developments were areas of poverty and contained people of colour. These new developments became the places where high poverty and with minorities in places and these were called as urban blight. And these places became cite for urban renewal, another way to cleanse the city and the communities.

**(Refer Slide Time: 08:24)**

### Modernist Urban Redevelopment

Many of these redevelopments were modernist in nature and form, and many have not aged well, or replaced the vitality and vibrancy of the historical urban environments they replaced.

The housing that was built with Federal Assistance, aimed at modernizing the urban poor, was quickly associated with African-American communities and became known, derogatorily, as 'public housing', or 'projects'.

**Above:** The Fillmore, San Francisco, before clearance and redevelopment;

**Below:** Mid-century modernist public housing in the redeveloped Fillmore



(Luger, 2011)

Many of these urban renewals replaces the historic and vibrant places also. This is referred as the distractions replanning intervention by Professor Lugo Pruitt Igoe in St. Louis is an example of failure of modernistic projects.

**(Refer Slide Time: 08:42)**

### Modernist Urban Redevelopment

- Pruitt Igoe in St Louis is a notorious example of how these modernist projects failed to create a coherent community; Pruitt Igoe was torn down just years after it was completed.
- The question emerges: *were projects like Pruitt Igoe designed to succeed, or to fail?*



(Luger, 2011)

Where they fails to address the community aspect. These buildings were the example of poverty



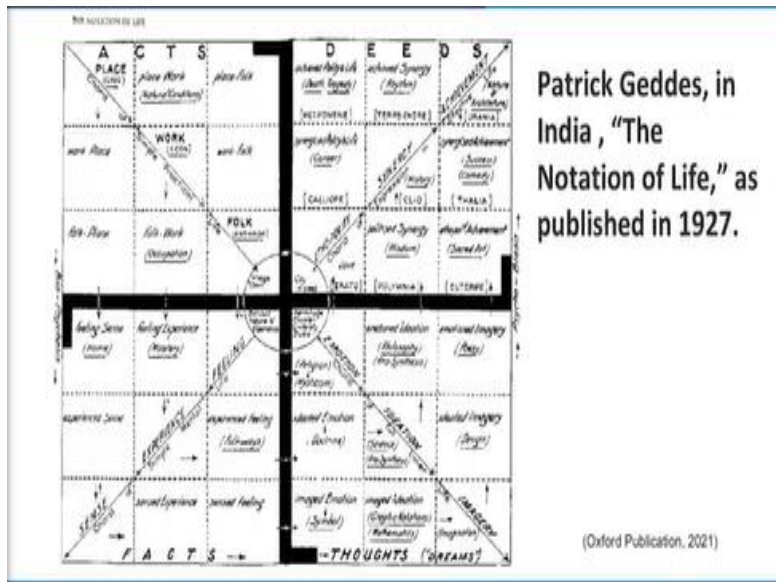
crime poor design, non-functional facilities which had to be pulled down later.  
**(Refer Slide Time: 08:55)**



(Past-India, 2021)

We see that in India, we created Bombay city improvement trust on December 9, 1898 in response to the Mumbai plague epidemic of 1896, which we will also see in our health series in our lecture. The city improvement trust, CIT undertook a host of measures to improve sanitary and living conditions in the city. The planned opening up of suburb was due to the trust work which the trust took up.

**(Refer Slide Time: 09:28)**



Patrick Geddes, in India, "The Notation of Life," as published in 1927.

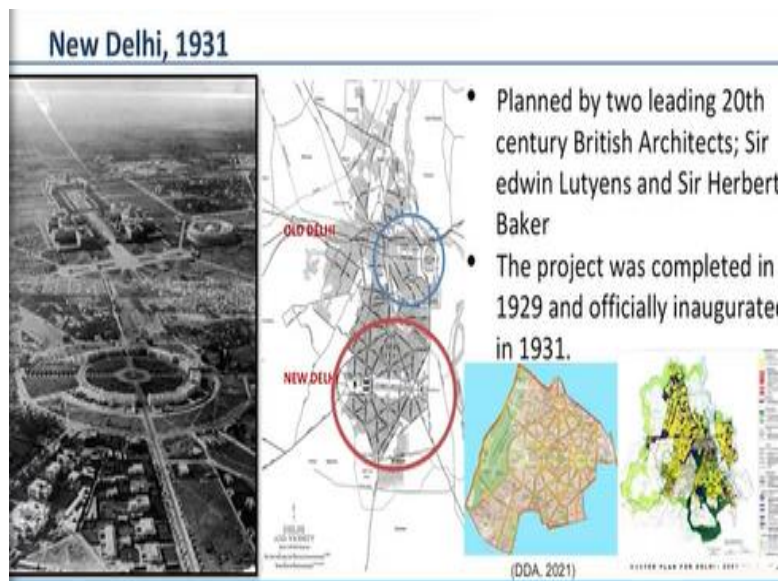
(Oxford Publication, 2021)

During the visit of Sir Patrick Geddes visit in India from 1914 to 24, he suggested the need for Town Planning legislation as well as preparation of comprehensive plan for cities. We see

formulation of the Bombay Town Planning Act in 1915, we see Uttar Pradesh Town Planning Act in 1919, and we see Madras Town Planning Act in 1920. So, we see further other acts coming up in different parts of the country.

We further see that New Delhi, the capital of Britain, India was the last addition to the formerly built cities of Delhi.

**(Refer Slide Time: 10:08)**



It was built after 1911-18 by the British as a symbol of their political power and dominance over the Indian subcontinent planned by two leading 20th century British architects, Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker. We had initiated strategy and futuristic planning in India even before independence through setting up of the, National Planning Committee by Indian National Congress in 1938.

**(Refer Slide Time: 10:34)**

## Planning in India

---

- Setting up of National Planning Committee by Indian National Congress in 1938 .
- The Bombay Plan & Gandhian Plan in 1944.
- Peoples Plan in 1945 (by post war reconstruction Committee of Indian Trade Union).
- Sarvodaya Plan in 1950 by Jaiprakash Narayan were steps in this direction.
- Planned economic development began in 1951 with the inception of First Five Year Plan.

The Bombay plan and the Gandhian plan in 1944. Peoples plan in 1945 by post war reconstruction committee of Indian trade union. We see Sarvodaya plan in 1950 by Jaiprakash Narayan were the steps in this direction of making strategic and futuristic planning. Our planned economic development began in 1951 with the inception of first five-year plan. We also see development of understanding of environmental hygiene.

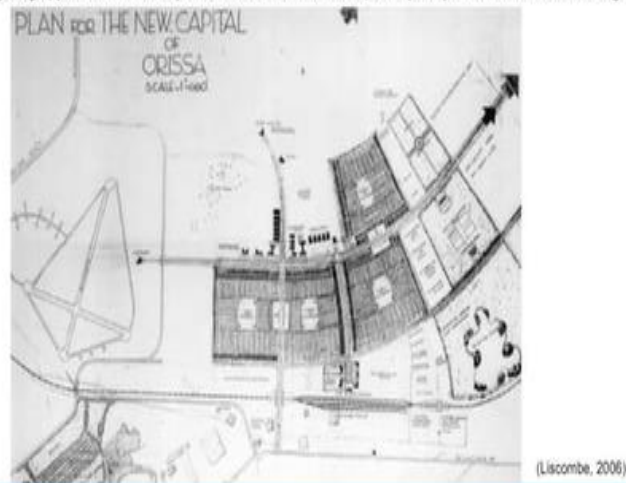
And post created for them through war committee in 1946. Post independent towns Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar and Gandhi Nagar are few of the towns developed after independence. They were planned keeping in mind the modern planning concepts which we have been seeing. The first major concern was to answer the problems that arise out of refugee rehabilitation after the partition in 1947.

This resulted in creation of plant towns, Faridabad, Nilokeri and Rajpura are few examples. In the beginning of all these new towns had high proportion of residential components. The other components like schools, hospitals were developed gradually later on a comprehensive master plan were prepared for these towns. Post independence, many cities were built along the lines of modernism.

**(Refer Slide Time: 12:18)**

## Modern Movement Town Planning (Bhubaneswar 1948)

Otto Koenigsberger, plan for the new capital of Orissa at Bhubaneswar, 1948 (with permission of Renate Koenigsberger).



As we see in modern movement town planning of Bhubaneswar 1948, the vision and the plan Bhubaneswar were created by Otto Koenigsberger, he was appointed as director of housing. He was in charge of new town development across India, including organization of Chandigarh commission. We also see post independence and partition we had pressure to house refugee. We see the creative phase of Faridabad as an industrial hub from 1949 to 2000 built on the cooperative pattern.

**(Refer Slide Time: 13:03)**

## Resettlement of Refugees: After 1947

- 1949-2000 – creative phase of Faridabad as an industrial hub
- Industrial units on the cooperative pattern.



Nehru inspects the site of the Faridabad township on the outskirts of the Delhi, c.1949


(Anjan Sen, 2015)

The partition in 1947 broad surge of refugees into Delhi, who were housed in temporary refugee camps. Even till 1949, not much could be done for permanent rehabilitation of these refugees. The immediate problem of shelter and food for such a large number was so

overwhelming that the official machinery was fighting a day to day battle of survival.

**(Refer Slide Time: 13:26)**

### Resettlement of Refugees: After 1947



Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay, The Women the prime driver in building of the City of Faridabad based entirely on cooperative principles. She proved that common people with hard work , zeal and a little technical help can build an entire city from scratch

(Probashi, 2021)

We see key women leader Kamala Devi back from the Purana killa refugee camp, Kamala Devi met Dr. Rajendra Prasad with the plan to house 30,000 refugees. Wherein the refugees could contribute their labour to build a township, complete with housing infrastructure and small industrial units on the cooperative pattern. Refugees were rehabilitated by Jawaharlal Nehru as part of the Pakistan refugee resettlement project.

**(Refer Slide Time: 13:58)**

### Resettlement of Refugees: After 1947



(Refugee History, 2021) (Mint, 2021)

Falling partition in 1947, also in an attempt to declawed Delhi. Many central government offices were consciously moves to Faridabad city. This township was built up by the displaced

persons themselves under the guidance of Sudhi Gosh and some other officers, what was previously just a wasteland was converted into a thriving colony. This was also big and unique human experiment to resettle people.

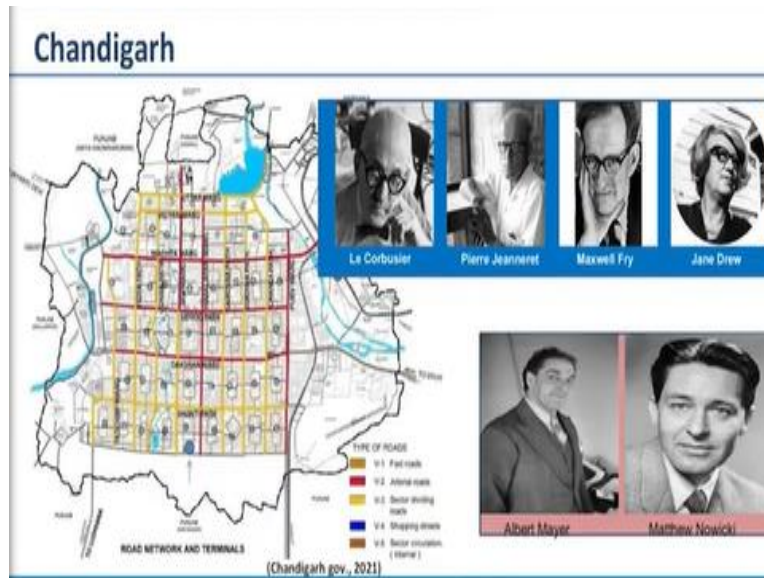
Industrial Revolution in Faridabad in 1949, the government of East Punjab visualizes making Faridabad a centre of industrial activity.

**(Refer Slide Time: 14:41)**



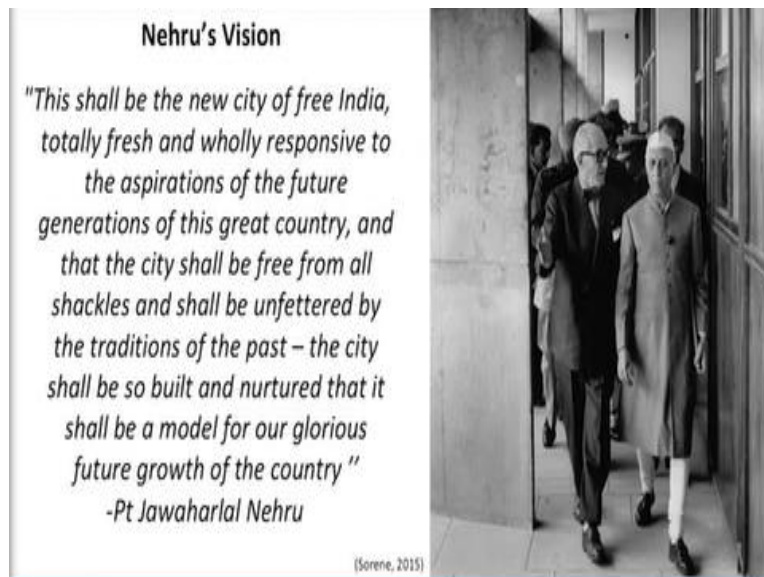
It was planned to have engineering workshops, precision tools, manufacturing units, oil Mills, ice plants, leather goods, and so on. So, that it will absorb large number of unskilled labourers. Consequently, new industrial town was founded in 1949 in 1950 three factories sites were allotted 15 acres of land to Bata Shoe manufacturers, 10 acres to Jankidoss and corporation which was dealing with bicycle manufacturers and 10 acres to upper India metal work engineering works. Further we see Le Corbusier produce the plan for Chandigarh in India.

**(Refer Slide Time: 15:23)**



Planning of Chandigarh was finalized by Le Corbusier in 1951. The city was built on the system of boulevards that had hired to Le Corbusier theory of the seven Vs. The Chandigarh city plan was determined by the relationships between the automobile and pedestrians point of region and destination as it was by the city's political purpose.

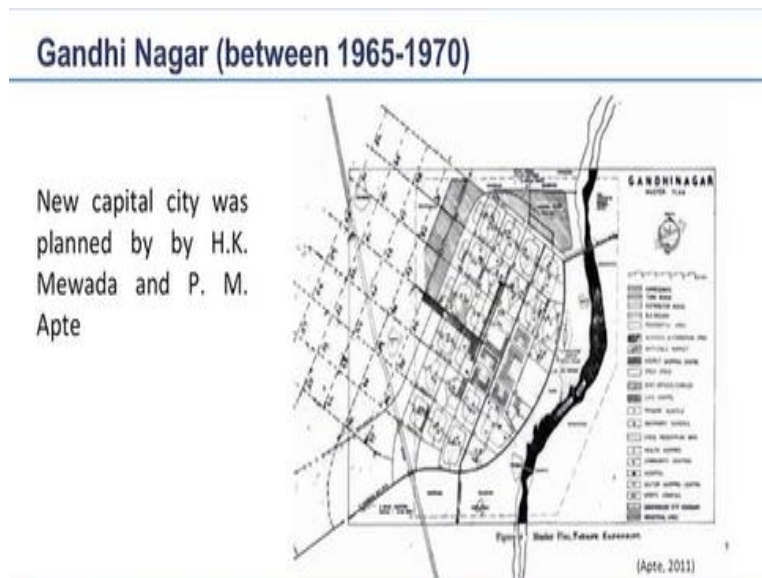
**(Refer Slide Time: 15:56)**



As for the vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chandigarh was, a new city of free India, totally fresh and wholly responsive to the aspirations of the future generations of this great country. And that the city shall be free from all shackles and shall be unfettered by the tradition of the past. The city shall be so built and nurtured that it shall be a model for a glorious future growth of the country.

So, we see how we were moving forward or looking towards the futuristic planning in our cities. Before they see as a nation in the second five year plan in 1956 to 61, we provided made provision for preparation of plans of large cities, organizing planning activities. We also saw provision for regional plan for industrial and River Valley projects.

**(Refer Slide Time: 16:53)**



Further we see, a new capital city of Gandhi Nagar was planned by H. K. Mewada and P. M. Apte on the similar principles. It was built in 1960 as the capital of Gujarat state in western India with a spacious modern character. Gandhi Nagar was one of the three capital cities built in post independent India. There was a determination to make Gandhi Nagar a purely Indian enterprise, partly because the state of Gujarat was the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi.

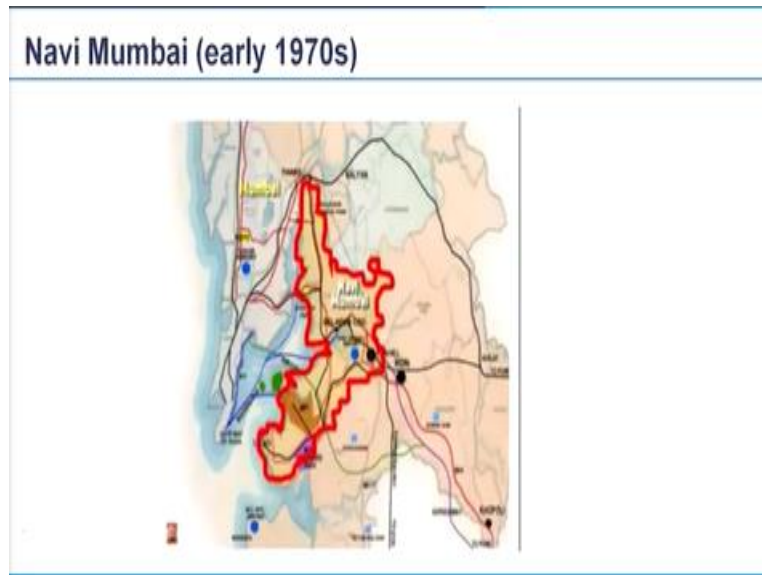
Further in early 1970s, we see planning of Navi Mumbai, a satellite city of Mumbai metropolis a planned development with sustainable infrastructure. Navi Mumbai project one of the world's largest Newtown project was taken up and conceived in early 1970's. The planning of Navi Mumbai began in 1971 and involves leading architects and urban planners like Charles Correa, as chief architect V. C. Suresh Patel, Praveena Mehada, and Arcadia as a chief planner.

The site that was finally chosen was across the harbour from the Bombay Island. There were two key aspects to be dealt with that creating living spaces and setting up mass transport



systems.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:16)



So, you can see how we were emphasizing on the mass transport system as well at this time. Further, we look at the other aspects which were at the back of this entire idea was deconcentration decentralization.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:33)



Further the concept was to design polycentric development model in contrast to the monocentric model. Furthermore, a balanced land distribution was planned and, importantly, 12 self-contained nodal townships were designed along the mass rapid transport corridors which would minimize travel time and distance between nodes and the neighbouring cities.

**(Refer Slide Time: 18:59)**



We also see development of financial hubs like Bandra Kurla complex in 1977. The MMRD was appointed as the spatial planning authority for the planning and development of this complex. It would cover 370 hector's of area which was once lying land on either side of Mithi river, (( ))(19:25)) and Mahim Creek, the area had poor surface drainage and was severely affected by pollution and the Mahim Creek.

Further we see as the environmental consciousness was gaining momentum, we see that we started working towards the environmental protection and we see the Environmental Protection Act came in 1986.

**(Refer Slide Time: 19:49)**

## Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

### Evolution

- EIA in India was started in 1976-7.
- To examine the river-valley projects from the environmental angle.
- The Government of India enacted the Environment (Protection) Act on 23rd May 1986.
- To achieve the objectives of the Act, one of the decisions taken was to make EIA statutory.

### THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS & WILDLIFE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

### The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

No. 29 OF 1986

[23rd May, 1986]

EIA was introduced first in 1976 to 77 when the planning commission as then the Department of science and technology to examine the river valley project from the environmental angle. This was subsequently extended to cover those projects which required the approval of the public investment board. These were administrative decisions; the Government of India enacted the Environmental Protection Act on 23rd may 1986.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi had articulately outlined the hopes and fears of the developing countries and response to then prevailing understanding of environmental priorities.

**(Refer Slide Time: 20:32)**

## Mrs. Indira Gandhi's : UNCHE held in Stockholm in 1972



Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, addressing the conference. Together with other leaders of the developing world, Gandhi singled out poverty as the main cause for environmental degradation and demanded greater responsibility and development aid from the industrialized countries

(UN, 2021)

She presented a sharply defined perception of environmental concerns and the relationship to


the imperatives of economic growth and development. Issues that were brought to stem largely from the industrial development were put into a more realistic framework so that the basic causes of environmental degradation in the poor and underdeveloped countries could be identified and tackled.

**(Refer Slide Time: 21:00)**

**Mrs. Indira Gandhi's : UNCHE held in Stockholm in 1972**

She had said:

*"The environmental problems of developing countries are not the side effects of excessive industrialization but reflect the inadequacy of development. The rich countries may look upon development as a cause of environmental destruction, but to us it is one of the primary means of improving the environment, for living or providing food, water, sanitation and shelter, of making the desert green and the mountains habitable."*



Mrs. Indira Gandhi at United Nations Conference on Human Environment

(UN, 2021)

Mrs. Gandhi's speaking before a gathering of distinguished Indian Scientist on third January 1981, had proclaimed development with conservation means that growth priorities do not sacrifice the need of tomorrow. Development with conservation means that growth priorities do not sacrifice the needs of tomorrow for immediate compulsions. Poverty and economic backwardness are themselves the biggest constraints to growth. Further we see we find urban agencies coming in.

**(Refer Slide Time: 21:36)**

## Agencies involved in Urban Development

---

Creation of agencies for Urban interventions such as

- Urban Development Authority, 1985
- Municipal Corporation / Municipality
- Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO), 1962
- State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation
- Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO ), 1977

We see the creation of agency of urban interventions such as Urban Development Authority in 1985. We see municipal Corporation and municipalities coming later on. We see in this time Town and Country Planning Organization came up in 1962, state industrial development Investment Corporation. Further we see Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited HUDCO, which came up in 1977.

Creation of the separate Ministry of urban development in 1985 in the Government of India. For the first time in the history of Indian democracy marked the new era of special attention of urbanization and related issue at the national level. This was a result of global emphasis on local factors such as rapid phase of urbanization during 1971 and 81, and emerging public attention covering various schemes and initiatives.

Such as rural urban relationship committee in 1963, Urban land sealing and Regulation Act of 1977, creation of HUDCO in 1977 various governments of India programs.

**(Refer Slide Time: 22:45)**

## Town and country planning organisation (TCPO),

4

1962

- TCPO was set up in 1962 with the merger of the erstwhile Town Planning Organization (TPO) and Central Regional and Urban Planning Organization (CRUPO).
- TPO was set up in 1955 by Jawahar Lal Nehru to formulate the First Master Plan for Delhi. The TPO completed the assigned task of formulation of Master Plan for Delhi in September 1962 and as such the main function of TPO was over.
- Simultaneously, in 1957, Government of India set up another organization called Central Regional and Urban Planning Organization (CRUPO) to evolve a plan for Delhi Region and to advise on the development of steel towns, river valley projects and other matters related with urban and regional planning.
- CRUPO started functioning activity from September 1959 in an advisory capacity to the Central Ministries of the Government of India, Planning Commission, State Governments, Local Bodies, and Public Undertakings. The organization also initiated studies on various aspects of urban and regional planning and development.

Another milestone for turning point in 1985 was setting up of a national commission on urbanization and see you to have overall assessment of urban issues and potential strategies and creation of National Housing Bank to accelerate supply of housing. We further see UDP five guidelines were prepared in 1996 in consonance with the provision of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Town and Country Planning Act came in 1947 refer this see the model town and Regional Planning and Development law came in 1962.

**(Refer Slide Time: 23:26)**

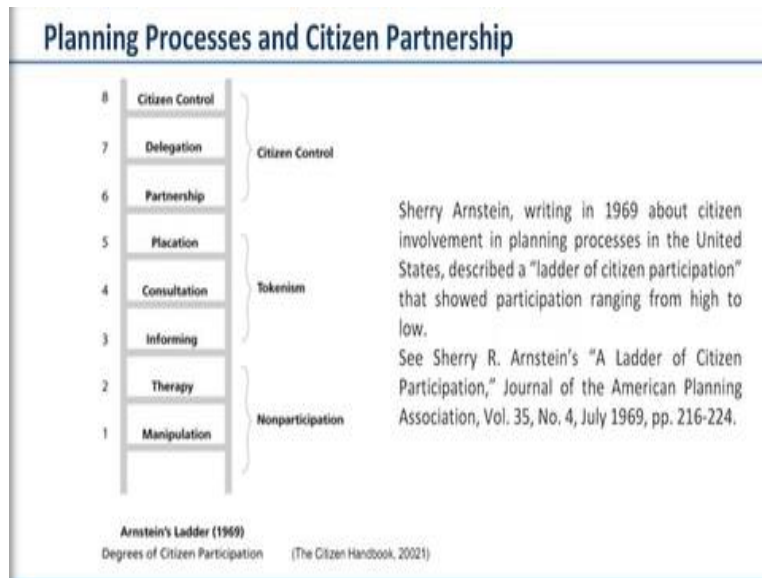


Planning Conversations

Now looking at the planning conversations of the time. This was also the time of change and

planning theories from the applied theory which resulted in the built form to the situationist international SI, which is also called SI, their reaction to the top down approach of planning. The key people were Jane Jacobs, Kevin Lynch, Harvey Milk, Sherry Arnstein or Dolores Hayden.

**(Refer Slide Time: 23:55)**



Sherry Arnstein writing in 1969 about citizen involvement and planning process in United States described a ladder of citizen participation. That showed participation ranging from high to low. The ladder is a guide to seeing who has power when important decisions are being made. Jane Jacobs was an American Canadian and journalist, author, theorists and activists were influenced urban studies sociology and economics.

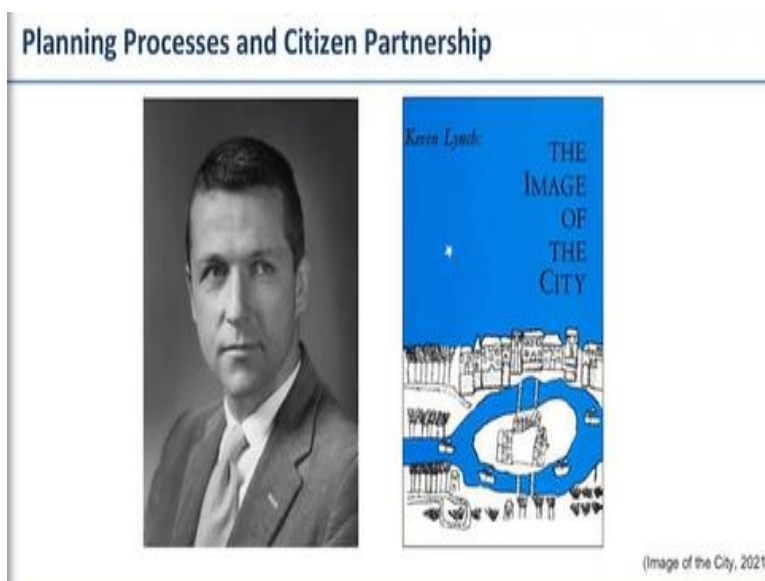
**(Refer Slide Time: 24:29)**



Her book *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, published in 1961, argued that urban renewal and slum clearance did not respect the need of the city dwellers. Jacobs organized grassroots efforts to protect neighbourhoods from urban renewal and slum clearance in particular plans by Robert Moses to overhaul her own Greenwich Village neighbourhood. She was instrumental in the eventual cancellation of the lower Manhattan Expressway.

Before further see Kevin Lynch, who was an American urban planner and author, he brought new way to visualize.

**(Refer Slide Time: 25:13)**

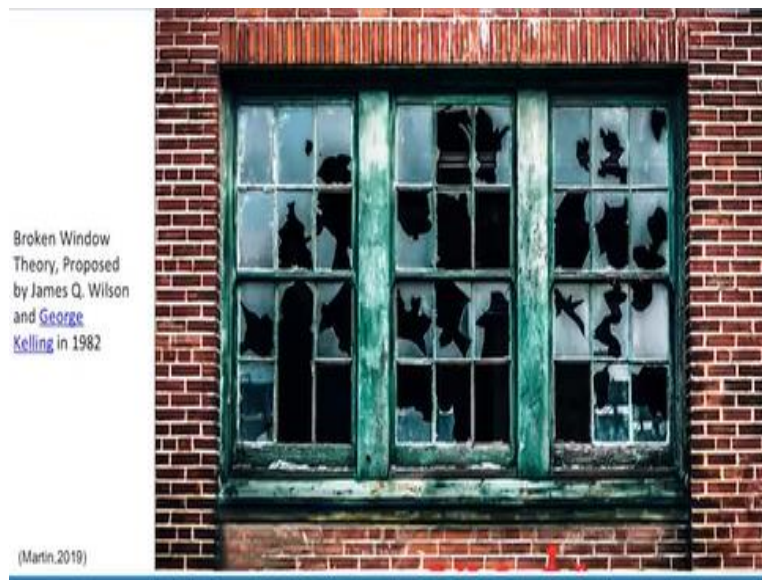


And experienced cities based on perception of urban environment and was an early proponent



of mental mapping. So, far you have been seeing all the planning we have been doing it has been very rigid grid, iron pattern and all with the dimension. But this was a different way, which Kevin Lynch brought to perceive and experience the cities. With the urban decline, we see the concept of broken window also gained momentum, though it was challenged later. We also see aligning with this the concept of Jane Jacobs's eyes on the streets.

**(Refer Slide Time: 25:50)**



We also see the concept of the Broken Windows theory, first studied by Phillip Jim Bravo, and introduced by George Kelling and James Wilson. This theory holds that the visible indicators of disorder such as vandalism, loitering and broken windows in white criminal activity and should be prosecuted as a result. This form of policing has been tested in several real world settings.

Although initial research proved to be promising, this theory has been met with several criticisms, especially many scholars pointing to the fact that there is no clear causal relationship between lack of order and crime. Rather, crime going down when orders go up is merely a coincidental correlation. Additionally, this theory has opened the doors for racial and class bias especially in form of stop and frisk.

**(Refer Slide Time: 26:57)**



Another important idea we see of the time is situationist international SI. The idea was the world we live in, is governed by unexamined and unrecognized cultural forces, which can only be undone through engineering radically different situations from which to reflect. This was the key concept behind the situationist international. A group of left wing artists and activists whose practices were designed to unsettle.

And disrupt the system of consumerist, homogeneity and late 20th century in the Western society. Activities like walking the city aimlessly were re-imagined as the statement against a society that demanded production and maps were cut up and reassembled to facilitate wandering. Perhaps unusually, for a small group of political artists, these ideas corresponded to real and widespread political and social action.

Most notably inspiring the 1968 protest and writing in Paris and with situationist graphics and slogans featured prominently. Architecture and human geography were key influences on the movement, and the art that came out of it. With maps in particular, offering an opportunity to subvert the way people think about the spaces they move through. By positioning maps as a socially agreed.


And therefore, rarely unbiased representation of environment, the situationist practice of cutting them up, ignoring or purposefully misleading them; robbed them of the power to govern the

way we negotiate the city. On the other hand, we see use of computers in planning.

**(Refer Slide Time: 29:00)**

### Automatic Traffic Systems

- Alfred Weber, Walter Isard, Thomas Kuhn (German and American economists and planners).
- Engineering, Economic, and Statistical-based approach to find patterns; birthplace of automated traffic systems; would later evolve into the 'smart city' - data-driven city management and urban modelling.
- Use of computer in planning begins.



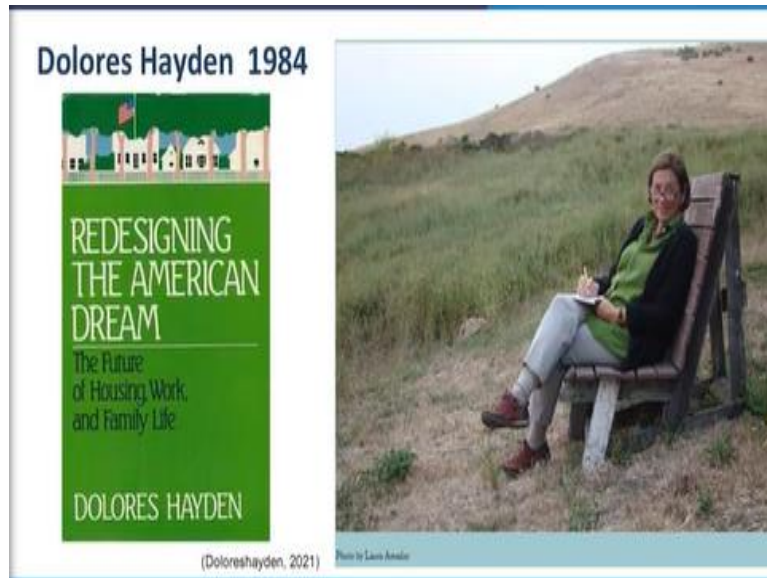
Positivism / Systems Theory (1950s - 1960s)  
(Internet, 2021)

Use of engineering economic and statistics. We see use of automatic traffic systems, data driven city management and urban modelling, which we further extended or we see now in the Smart City concept. In this period, we see that we started approaching the problem is the positivism and we started applying systems theory. This was the period 1950 to 1960. We also see beginning of urban design.

And its first program starting at Howard University, Berkley School of Planning was also very influential in the period to be identified that process was separate from the plan itself. It also emphasizes that the Berkley school also emphasized the understanding that the end target the outcome of the planning process was always moving as opposed to the rigid ideas of then planners and architects such as Moses, Le Corbusier, and F L Wright.

Also, the school highlighted the pluralistic planning, understanding that everyone's requirement is different and that is the process which has to be followed. We see that America at that time was building millions of dream houses in neighbourhood that sustained Victorian stereotype of home as a place of women and the city as the place of men.

**(Refer Slide Time: 30:38)**



Urban historian and architect Dolores Hayden tallies the personal and social cost of an American architecture of gender. For the two earner family, the single parent family and the single people, many societies have struggled with the architectural and urban consequences of women's paid employment. Before the see Harvey Milk the counterculture of 1960 was an anti-establishment cultural phenomenon.

That developed throughout much of the Western world between mid 1960 and mid 1970. Milk served almost 11 months in the office during wage she sponsored a bill banning discrimination in public accommodation.

**(Refer Slide Time: 31:26)**



Harvey Milk in the parade for San Francisco's 1978 Gay Freedom Day just before going his "you must come out" speech against the Briggs Initiative  
1978, San Francisco Chronicle via Getty Images

Housing and employment on the basis of sexual orientation, despite his short career in politics, became an icon in San Francisco and (31:37) in the gay community. Further we see another concept coming in, by Henry Lefebvre right to city. The right to city is an idea and slogan first proposed by Henry Lefebvre in his 1968 book *Right to the City* (31:55). As explained by David Harvey, the right to city is far more than the individual's liberty to access urban resources.

It is a right to change ourselves by changing the city. It is, moreover a common rather than an individual right since this transformation inevitably depends upon the exercise of a collective power to reshape the process of urbanization. The freedom to make and remake our cities and ourselves is I want to argue one of the most.

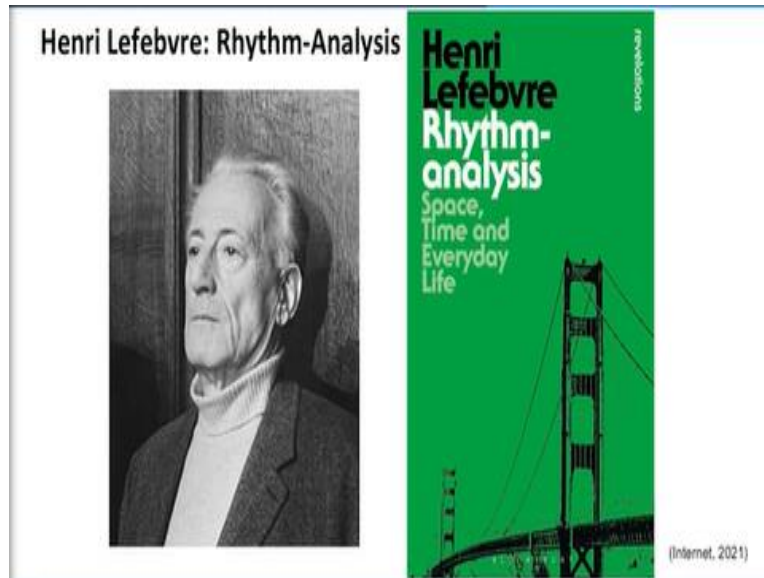
**(Refer Slide Time: 32:37)**

- "The right to the city is far more than the individual liberty to access urban resources: it is a right to change ourselves by changing the city.
- It is, moreover, a common rather than an individual right since this transformation inevitably depends upon the exercise of a collective power to reshape the processes of urbanization.
- The freedom to make and remake our cities and ourselves is, I want to argue, one of the most precious yet most neglected of our human rights".

David Harvey

The freedom to make and remake our cities and ourselves was argued as one of the most precious yet most neglected to the human rights. Further, Henry Lefebvre made an attempt to define a new science with practical consequences that would enable to gain a new form of knowledge.

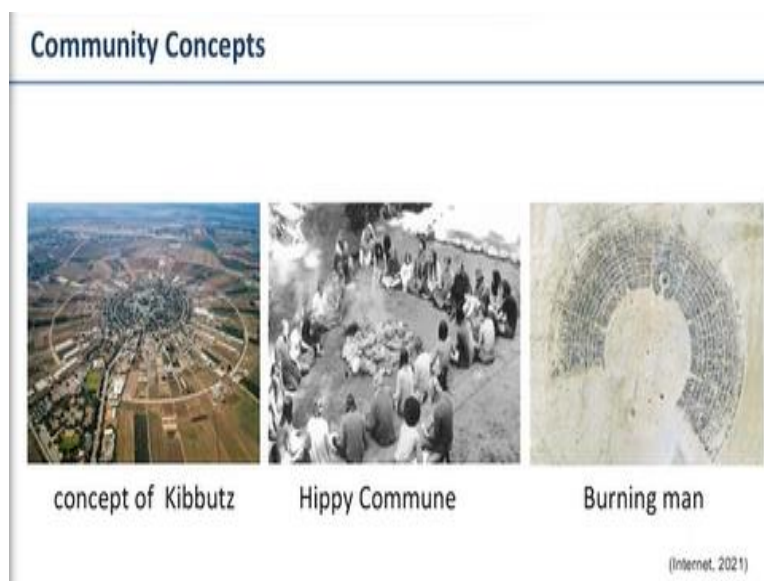
**(Refer Slide Time: 33:00)**



Which he titled 'The Rhythm analysis'. It is a theory which emphasizes a comprehensive deception of various aspects that shape the everyday experience of a man in modern city. As well as conceptual method of multimodal and metamorphic listening. The rhythm analysis in walls, cyclic, cosmic and linear mechanical rhythms which are based on the spatial temporal principles and the expenditure of energy within the subject.

The listening experience is then placed into the broader context of biologic, social and environmental condition.

**(Refer Slide Time: 33:42)**



Further, we also see some new ideas coming in or different ideas coming in, we see that

Kibbutz, Hippy commune had its own settlements we also see a different kind of settlement coming in Burning man, we also see different kind of concept coming in Rantinapura. Further, we see another school of thought coming and Jonestown French guano. Although not all of these really ended well.

But these were the concepts which people brought out in different ways. Now moving forward before the see that air conditioning again, change the cities. Now the cities were formulated in the warmer places too. We start seeing urban decline.

**(Refer Slide Time: 34:27)**

#### Changes in the Cities: Urban Decline

- Less immigration to cities.
- Where white would buy house in suburb and the center part wa occupied less by the white community .
- With the advent of highways, it improved the mobility but divided th neighborhood.
- Interstate Highways created more traffic and led to large carbo emission.
- Highway gave way to suburb living.
- Levittown's grew popular in 1957 with state also providing subsidies.
- For non -white the suburb were not accessible as they were nc provided loan.

We also see less immigration to cities and cities taking the shape of donut, where whites would buy houses in the suburb and the centre part was occupied less by the white community. With the advent of highways, it improved the mobility but divided the neighbourhood, interstate highways created more traffic and lead to large carbon emission, highway gave way to suburb living.

And the Levittown's grew popular in 1957, with the state also providing subsidies. So, we see increase in kind of Levittown's which were there with the government support also. However, this was not open for all it was only for the white people.

**(Refer Slide Time: 35:13)**

## Changes in the Cities

- With highway people left the cities and also the business left the cities.
- In 1940-1950, mass suburbanization and suburb were planned around the cars.
- Business moved to outskirts to the mall which were completely air conditioned and surrounded by cars.
- Loss of manufacturing jobs .
- Decline in industrial cities in 1960.
- Detroit which had 20 lacs population in 1950 reduced to 70 thousand in 2010.

With the highway people left the cities and also the business left the cities we are seeing the kind of decline which is happening. We see that in 1940-1950 we see massive urbanization and the suburbs were planned around the cars. We see business also moved to the outskirts to the mall, which were completely air conditioned and surrounded by cars. We further see loss of manufacturing jobs.

There was decline in the industrial cities in 1960 one of the very well known example is Detroit which had 20 lacs population in 1950, which reduced to 70,000 in 2010. We also see the concept of Airport City, in Atlanta we also see Sun City in sunbelt Atlanta, which is considered as world's busiest city in the time. In 1968, we see riots because of the structural racism declining in the urban economy feeling alienation.

We also see the assassination of Martin Luther and John Kennedy in this time, so there was right and then the urban decline was happening, there was a social unrest.

**(Refer Slide Time: 36:29)**



## Changes in the Cities

- Car industry was trying hard to destroy the public transport system.
- In 1979, urban decline- that urbanization which was rapid dis-investment started.
- Urban renewal was segregating the community, creating social tensions and political tension .
- Lefebvre "right to city" movement.
- The beginning of Neoliberalism.
- Neoliberalism which is a policy model of a social studies and economics that transfer control of economic factors to private sector from the public sector.

We further see that car industry was trying hard to destroy the public transport system. In 1979 we see urban decline, the urbanization which was rapid we see disinvestment started. Urban renewal was segregating the community, creating social tension and political tension, we see Lefebvre right to city movement here. From here we see the beginning of Neoliberalism which is a policy model of social studies and economics.

That transfer control of economic factors to private sectors from the public sector. So, you saw how our cities grew and then they started declining and then we are coming on the verge of Neoliberalism. So, we will stop here today.

**(Refer Slide Time: 37:20)**

## Summary

- 1 Deciphered the concept of Futuristic Planning.
- 2 Reviewed the Rebuilding (Destruction, Starting from scratch) to the past and today's context.
- 3 Discussed the planning conservations of the period-Planning approach, issues in planning and along with their social context.
- 4 Reviewed the New technology Car, Air Conditioning and Computers and their impact on City Characteristics.
- 5 Reviewed the cases of Failure and success with their context and aligned factors.
- 6 Described the Neoliberal period.

Summarizing what we saw today, we deciphered the concept of futuristic planning, we looked at the rebuilding of how after the World War and after the independence. Reviewed rebuilding at the global level as well as at the Indian context. Before the discussion, the planning conversation of the period, planning approach, issues in planning along with their social context.

We further reviewed the new technology car, air conditioning and computers and their impact of the city characteristics. We also reviewed the cases of failure and success with the context and aligned factors and then we have stopped at the birth of neoliberal period.

**(Refer Slide Time: 38:03)**

References
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cifuentes, A. &amp; Lufkin, Sophie &amp; Riera Pérez, Maria &amp; Rey, Emmanuel. (2015). Sustainability assessment of an urban neighborhood revitalization project in Bogotá, by transposition of a European indicator system to the Colombian context. 79-92. 10.2495/SC150081.</li><li>• Sharma, Utpal, Lecture 2017, TP Scheme Workshop .</li><li>• Master Plan Delhi – 2021, Delhi Development Authority, <a href="https://dda.org.in/">https://dda.org.in/</a></li><li>• Chandigarh Plan by Le-corbusier, Government of chandigarh, <a href="http://chandigarh.gov.in/">http://chandigarh.gov.in/</a></li></ul>

These are the references and further suggested reading.

**(Refer Slide Time: 38:06)**

## Suggested Reading and Watch

(to contemplate different layers of Contextualizing Cities during 1940-79)

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IX1QJRqPD8>
- <https://www.theartstory.org/movement/situationist-international/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RKEskuSbTKo>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x8w1gZVpSMo>



Our coverage was limited with the scope to make you aware of the topic. There are enormous readings and movies available to explore. Few are suggested here, this is not an extensive list, and you may feel free to suggest more from your experience.

**(Refer Slide Time: 38:21)**

 Please feel free to ask Questions.  
Let us know about any Concerns you have . 

 Do share your Opinions, Experiences and Suggestions.

Looking forward to Interacting and Co-learning with you while exploring Cities and Urban Planning. 



Please feel free to ask questions. Let us know about your concerns. You have to share your opinion, experiences and suggestions looking forward to interacting and co learning with you while exploring cities and urban planning. That is all for today. Thank you.