

FOR 2041- THE 'SOCIAL' IN URBAN DESIGN THROUGH DELHI'S MASTER PLANS

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ABSTRACT

Planning precedes practice and the most observable manifestation of planning is in the urban areas of a country. In this context, a capital city provides exemplary case for research and when observed for a particular aspect of planning; becomes all the more critical, insightful and practical. The present study is such an attempt to see the evolving dimensions of social aspects in planning of the capital of India- Delhi. Delhi became the first city in the country to propagate the Master Planning method since 1962, through its first Master Plan. After this, the city has had two other Master Planning documents with perspectives for 2001 and 2021 respectively. It has now launched its fourth Master Plan for 2041. The present study attempts an examination of these documents to outline the undercurrents in Delhi's Urban Design for the social dimensions observed in these Plans.

KEYWORDS: *Delhi, Master Plans, City, Urban, Design, Planning, Social*

INTRODUCTION

The city's urban form exhibits itself as the physical manifestation of planning, generally relating to fixed elements in space (Dempsey, et al., 2010) [1]. These components can be varied in nature ranging from land use, density, transport, housing, buildings, and other elements which can be integrated into the concept (Dempsey, et al., 2010) [1]. Being the national capital, a city shares an additional purpose to have an urban design (Vale, 2006; Orttung, 2020) [2,3]. Besides, Delhi, was the first city in the country to follow a Master Planning process and was 'followed' for urban planning strategy by the cities of the country (Authority, 1962) [4]. The current document is a prospective for 2041 and will be the fourth such for the city (Authority, 2021) [5]. In this regard, Master Planning concept can be observed to have occupied the urban planning scenario since World War II, in the 1950s and 60s, when geographical planning was dominated by a blueprint preparation (Todes, Karam, & Malaza, 2010) [6]. In his famous article - 'The Master Plan: An Impermanent Constitution', Haar describes the components and significance of the approach in urban planning. In this article, he reiterates the view that development programmes of the 'New City' require a sound legislation and the Master Plan is an 'established element' in this and that its provisions are reinforced by prominence. Public works, Zoning, Subdivision and Streets are identified as the focus areas of the Plan (Haar, 1955) [7]

A master plan can have numerous connotations depending upon the purpose, but even then there exists a central meaning to the concept which relates to the fact that these documents are accepted as a method of dealing with land use problems and also that ‘the concept is constantly used’ (Haar, 1955) [7]. Practice and planning are taken synonymous (Solesbury, 2013) [8]. It can be seen as a Plan for an area’s development based on the needs and the resources available. Community participation in plan making is also advocated to be helpful in a number of ways (Jennings, 2004) [9]. It has also been defined as an intelligent prediction of the government authorities to development and in solving the public private issues (Haar, 1955) [7]. Described as ‘one of the best documents’, the uses of a Master Plan are envisaged into six categories as follows:

- a. “Source of Information-
- b. A Program for Correction
- c. An Estimate of the Future
- d. An Indicator of Goals
- e. A Technique for Coordination
- f. A device for Stimulating Public Interest and Responsibility” (Haar, 1955) [7].

With all these, the Master Plan is termed as ‘hortatory’ and to make a plan is taken similar to ‘plan’ (Haar 1955) [7]. They not only impact development but also have to make development happen. This can be done through four ways- ‘public works’, ‘zoning’, ‘subdivision controls’ and ‘protection of mapped streets’. To highlight its further importance, it is termed as an ‘intelligent prophesy’ with regards to reaction of local governments to development (Haar, 1955) [7]. Besides, a number of other functions have been allotted to master plans. They can act as a tool in law making, ordinance for regulating land use and guarding against the random processes. However, they also suffer from deficiencies particularly with regards to not only implementation but also in terms of adoption of other plans and ordinances such as zoning and subdivision plans which need not necessarily comply with them. The vagueness in preparing these Plans is also a problem (Haar, 1955) [7]. The context of social in planning is an entire system in itself and is also synonymous to a specific context of a project in social planning (Kahn, 1969) [10]. In the light of this literature, Master Plans of Delhi can be observed.

OBJECTIVES- Following are the objectives of the study:

1. To observe the Master Plans of Delhi with regards to their content and highlight the focus of planning.
2. To examine the components of social planning in the Master Plan documents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS- The present examination focusses on observing the Plan documents with the perspective of observing how the context of social is there these documents. The content of Master Plans is noted first (Glaser & Strauss, 1967; Glaser, 2002) [11,12] for the Urban Design concept. The organization is not deliberate or purposeful and personal opinions have been highly restricted for a more objective analysis; thereby further restricting the limitations arising out of Lazarfeld’s rule of ‘Interchangeability of Indices’ (Lotz, 1974; Prigogine, 1977) [13,14]. The Master Plans are further independently examined with regards to

discussions on planning content in general and involving the concept of social planning in particular. The analysis is qualitative (Glaser and Strauss, 2006; Glaser & Laudel, 2013) [15,16]. The Plan documents are accessed from the Delhi Development Authority website www.dda.org.in.

Of date, Delhi has had four Master Plans; with the fourth one being currently open for public discussion. The 1962 Master Plan is defined as the 'First Comprehensive Plan' for the city (Authority, 1962) [4]. The content of these Plans can be observed broadly in the subsequent points. After the examination of dominant content of the Plan, detailed study of the social components of planning is attempted.

The Master Plan of 1962- It was preceded by the Interim General Plan prepared by the Town Planning Organisation in 1956. A civic survey was conducted before the preparation of Delhi's Master Plan on the guidelines of the Delhi Development Act of 1957. The basic planning aims in this to plan Delhi in the context of its region, decentralisation of employment and checking the encroachment of undesirable and conflicting land uses. Delhi is defined as a 'beautiful city' and its pleasing architecture should not confine to the monumental civic and cultural centres but should be observed in the design of all public and private buildings. (Authority, 1962) [4]. The 1962 Plan was formed on the basis of 'Work Studies' conducted for it. Divided into two volumes, these have been prepared by DDA (under the Delhi Development Act 1957), the Town Planning Organisation and Ford Foundation Team. Volume I begins with 'Preamble' and has sixteen chapters dealing with the following: Chapter One- Origin and Growth of Delhi, Chapter Two- Regional Aspects, Chapter Three- Population, Chapter Four- The Economy of Delhi, Chapter Five- Land use Survey and Analysis, Chapter Six- The Role of Government Employment, Chapter Seven- Business and Commerce, Chapter Eight- Industry and Manufacturing, Chapter Nine- Housing and Neighbourhood, Chapter Ten- Urban Renewal and Development, Chapter Eleven- Education, Health and Recreation, Chapter Twelve- Traffic and Transportation, Chapter Thirteen- Public Utilities and Services, Chapter Fourteen- Rural Delhi, Chapter Fifteen- Financial Implications of the Plan, Chapter Sixteen- Planning Administration (Authority, 1962) [4].

Second Master Plan, 2001- It is titled- The Master Plan for Delhi: Perspective 2001 (Authority, 1996). In 1978, the Planning Cell of the DDA created a separate Perspective Planning Wing for carrying out Plan execution. Works on Plan followed 1979 and undertaken in five phases. There was a focus on preliminary and secondary database studies, aerial survey of Union Territory of Delhi through Survey of India at a scale of 1: 10,000 to serve as a base for land use plan, field surveys, supplementary studies, forecasting, land use standards and land requirements. The issues concerning different sectors were discussed in a number of Working Groups on the following subjects: Water supply and drainage, power, education (higher), education (senior secondary), health, police, security and fire, post and telecommunication, solid waste management, distributive facilities, socio cultural facilities, milk supply, transportation, legal and institutional framework and development code. On the basis of surveys and studies, background papers on five important subjects were prepared in five seminars held during 1981-82 on- Regional Context, Employment, Infrastructure-Physical and Social, Shelter, Transportation. It was also suggested to develop a Perspective Plan with alternative methods which were focussed on regional spread, identifying city's focal functions, analysis of transport and a detailing of population holding capacity.

A Perspective Plan final draft was prepared. Perspective Plan approval Approach to the Plan is divided into two parts as Plan Objectives and Plan Framework. The Objectives of the Perspective Plan relate to urban poor and other groups and adequate infrastructure, housing and transport; economic development through physical development and channelizing growth of activities such as industries, commerce, distribution and services and Image of the city as capital. These objectives have been further extended into sub objectives and focus on Delhi to be planned with its regional aspect. A balanced development of the city is also proposed through decentralising employment and generating a sync with work and residence. New areas to be created and older ones are to be preserved. Encroachment, conflicting and not required land uses are to be monitored. Delhi is defined as a beautiful city and this should be reflective in all buildings of the city. Besides, ecological preservation, making the city's central area as 'Special Area', Multi modal mass transport and conservation of urban heritage are other proposals.

Third Master Plan, 2021- This was drawn with a Perspective for the Year 2021 and became operational in 2007. The Background Studies of this plan are very significant. Titled 'Sub Group Reports for Master Plan of Delhi 2021', these are combination of reports prepared by the various 'Sub-Groups' formed for the Master Plan preparation. Besides members of the DDA, the members of these groups were also experts from their respective fields. Twelve Sub-Groups were formed for these studies. They were titled- 'Sub-Group on Regional and Sub Regional Aspect, Sub-Group on Demographic Profile and Population Projection, Sub-Group on Shelter, Sub-Group on Conservation and Urban Renewal, Sub-Group on Traffic and Transportation, Sub-Group on Social Infrastructure, Sub-Group on Trade and Commerce, Sub-Group on Industrial Aspects, Sub-Group on Environment and Pollution, Sub-Group on Physical Infrastructure, Sub-Group on Mixed Landuse and Sub-Group on Development Control' (Authority, 1996) [17]. The Plan has aim to make Delhi a 'world class city and a global metropolis'(Authority, 1996) [17]. It also envisages Urban Action Planning with participatory planning (DDA 2007). Creation of four Policy Zones is also advocated: - i. NCT of Delhi, ii. Central National Capital Region - Central NCR, iii. Highway Corridor Zone, iv. Rest of NCR (DDA 2007) (Authority, 2007) [18]. Housing, informal settlements and provisions for weaker sections of the society have been given a lot of significance in this document.

Fourth Master Plan of Delhi- 2041- It envisages the Master Plan as the central focus of Delhi's planning while its implementation is forwarded as a 'collective responsibility' of various agencies engaged in Delhi's development. The new Master Plan attempts to build upon the prior Master Plans. It has two volumes as follows:

The First Volume highlights a Vision for 2041 through an 'Enabling Policy Framework'. The Second Volume highlights a 'Spatial Development Strategy and Action Plan' for the city (D.D. Authority, 2021). It is open for public discussion now (Authority,n.d.). There are two Volumes of the Plan document. Volume 1 has six sections comprising of provisions for-'Environment, Economy, Heritage, Culture and Public Spaces; Shelter & Social Infrastructure, Transport & Mobility, and Physical Infrastructure'(Authority, 2021).Volume 2 has three sections comprising of- Spatial Development Framework, Plan Monitoring and Evaluation; Development Code & Development Control Norms.

It begins with government initiatives in the form of urban programmes, including the 'Ease of Living Index' and highlights the position of Delhi in its regional framework (Authority, 2021)

[5]. Prepared with the help of 'baseline assessment', background studies, SWOT analysis and opinions of people; the current Plan next identifies the Key Focus Areas as- 'Environment, Water, Critical Resources, Mobility, Housing, Built Environment and Public Spaces, Heritage Assets, Vulnerability, Economic Potential, and Monitoring and Evaluation'(Authority, 2021). The vision for Delhi as 'Vision 2041', is to 'Foster a Sustainable, Live able and Vibrant Delhi' (Authority, 2021) [5]. There are goals which will be pursued over the Plan period. Combined, the vision and goals will be achieved through six objectives mentioned earlier pertaining to Environment, Economy, Heritage, Culture and Public Life; Shelter and Social Infrastructure; Mobility and, Physical Infrastructure (Authority, 2021) [5].

It also lays down key directions related to Holistic Spatial Development, Strategic Approach to Development, Mixed use for optimal space/land utilisation, Private Sector Participation in Development and KPI based plan monitoring (Authority, 2021) [5]. Newer aspects have been added in the form of concerns for environmental assets- green and blue, addressing climate change to mention specifically. Further, detailed provisions have been given for economy, environment, spaces, mobility and other concerns. It is a detailed document highlighting the specificities of each of the sectors as focussed in the objectives through its volumes (Authority, 2021) [5].

OBSERVATIONS-

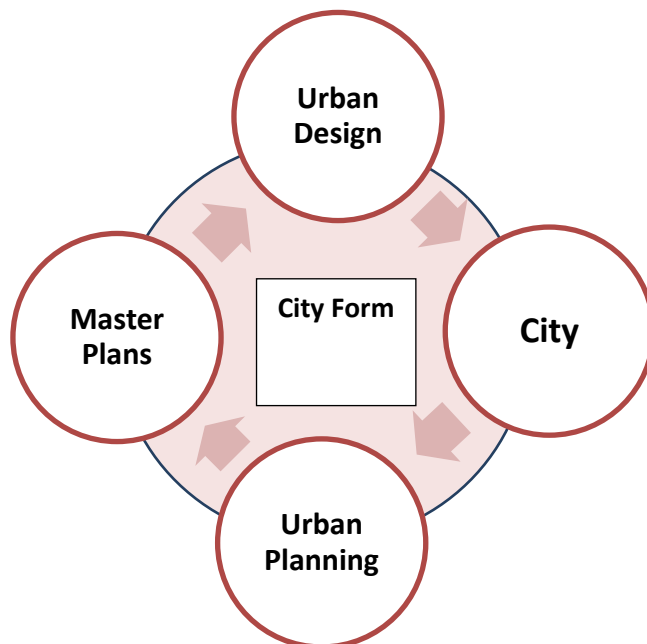
Urban Design and the Social Context of Planning- The element of Urban Design lends itself as the initial aspect of any urban study. Urban Design is forwarded as the most impactful aspect of the urban space and the development of its nature over a period of time provides a 'character' to the city (Lang, 2005) [19]. These projects can be either in the form of Master Plans or small street level plans (Group, n.d.). The built environment is a manifestation of human requirements (Lang, 2005); involving both design and orchestration of the sum total of urban areas (Group, n.d.). Besides dealing with the somatic, urban design and designing process are not free from the dominance of political and social concerns while catering to the specific clientele. Since it deals with total urban space, all spaces come under purview (Lang, 2005) [19]. Urban design can be fact based, definition based, illustrating and even inspiring (Group, n.d.).

It can be seen as ranging from philosophies to movements which have been followed in different parts of the world and are quoted often to indicate urban design aspects. Burnham's 'White City', Ebenezer Howard and the 'Garden Cities', Unwin and Parker's extension of Garden City Plan (Fairfield 2018) [20], The City Beautiful Movement in USA are some examples of the follow up of urban design approach with urban planning in its background. This lends them the role of providing places for the public, linking, enhancing, developing the landscape and doing investment which can be possible enough to bring changes (Group, n.d.) [21]. Many studies separate urban design from urban planning but on the whole the aim is enrichment of urban life (Lang 2005; Rapoport 1977) [19,20].

Urban form at times is also taken as separate entity from urban structure which includes streets, blocks, buildings and various other kinds of spaces; scale and spatial are more related to urban form in this context (Zivkovic 2019; Washington,n.d.) [23,24]. Planning involves organization of existing city space as per the different requirements and is observable in the 'eikonic' aspects of the built up of the city and are observed in symbols, signs and other similar dimensions

(Rapoport,1977) [22]. The ‘total design’ of the city is an outcome and sum total of all features and processes involved for the city (Lang, 2005) [19].

Figure1. Conceptualising Urban Design-



Source- Author, 2021

In its criticism, Urban Design concept is forwarded as ‘partisan and ‘polemic’ (Carmona, 2013) [25]. Despite, criticisms for its methods or even theoretical underpinnings, it can be emphatically said that Urban Design cannot be overlooked for being just a concept. Social planning is conceptually related to planning works related to improvements in society’s quality of life (Hardina, 2017) [26] and solving social problems (Kansas, 2022) [27]. Social planning also requires community participation and this can lead to an effective policy, community ownership, can create community relationships while also helping in overcoming the negative externalities associated with this kind of planning (Kansas, 2022) [27]. While planning is associated with policy formulation and its realization takes place through rationalization, it is much more than economic planning (Sharma, n.d.) [28]. Components of social planning can be observed in its various approaches which can range from sectoral, area development approach to integrated (Sharma, n.d.). [28].

Observations on the Social Dimensions in Delhi’s Urban Planning- The Master Plan of Delhi documents of 1962, 2001, 2021 and 2041 form the base of study and are observed for their focus of planning. A Word Cloud Analysis is attempted. The word size in the diagram is an indicator of the frequency of the word in the document. The focus of the Master Plans since the inception of planning can be observed to be focussed around ‘Delhi’ and ‘Area/s’ as can be observed in Figure 2. and appear to be the main concern. This is a clear indicator of physical aspects of planning which relate to land, land use, land use premises and distribution of activities in space. The focus of planning can be observed to be revolving around these aspects in 1962, 2001 and

TABLE 1. MASTER PLANS OF DELHI- DOMINANT WORDS

1962 Word (Frequency)	2001 Word (Frequency)	2021 Word (Frequency)	2041 Word (Frequency)
Road (433)	Area (591)	Delhi (473)	Area (893)
Area (414)	Development (477)	Water (452)	Delhi (710)
Areas (283)	Areas (448)	Area (440)	Land (591)
Delhi (272)	Upto (411)	Areas (413)	Public (545)
Land (236)	Parking (384)	Development (388)	Water (537)
Proposed (216)	Delhi (378)	II (358)	Areas (524)
Acres (183)	Modified (376)	Plan (296)	Waste (522)
Plan (169)	Facilities (344)	Land (231)	Development (507)
Residential (162)	Dated (337)	Parking (222)	Facilities (462)
Development (161)	Land (333)	Facilities (220)	Plan (430)

Source- Author, (MAX QDA Software) 2021

The evolving aspects of planning can be observed in this analysis in Table 1. Thus, it can be fairly concluded that the Plans focus more upon the aspect of physical planning and the ‘social’ is observable in consonance with physical planning. Different dimensions of the social context are observed with regards to aspects which run parallel to physical dimensions. There are similarities with sectoral planning in which health and education are observed as the focus. The main social aspects of planning as observed in these documents have been summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2. ASPECTS OF SOCIAL PLANNING OBSERVED IN MASTER PLAN DOCUMENTS

Master Plan	Social Components of Planning
1962	Cultural Unity, Schools, Dispensaries, Low Income Group Housing, Community Facilities & Services, Population Density, Social Cohesion, Healthy Social Living, Unifying Common Interests, Healthy Environment within Walking Distance, Places of Historical Interest, Natural Beauty Spots, Green Linkages, Existing Parks, Environmental Hygiene, Reconstruction, Open Spaces, Conservation, Rehabilitation, Redevelopment, Socio- economic Surveys, District Parks, Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Shopping, Cinemas, Restaurants, Residential Density Allocations, Existing Orchards, Demolition of Dilapidated Structures, Improving Slums, Strengthen Rural Economy, Urban Villages, Mass Transit, Local Parks & Playgrounds, Picnic Spots, Regional Parks, University & College Education, Research Institutions, Hospitals, Police Stations, Health Centres, Fire Stations, Post & Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchanges, Community Halls Public Utilities & Services (Water, Power, Sewerage, Wireless & Radio Transmitting Stations, Cremation & Burial Grounds, Dumping Grounds & Sanitary Fills), Public Health, Safety, General Moral & Social Welfare, Group Housing, Community Structure with Self Contained Planning Divisions, Cultural Centres.

2001	Safe, Convenient & Lively Surroundings, Socio- Economic Environment Improvement & Transformation, Employment & Residential Areas Relationship, Holding Capacity of Urban Areas to be checked, Low Cost Housing, Education, Health, Recreation & Other Facilities, Socio- Economic Compatibility, Housing, Community Module, Resettlement Colonies, Unauthorised Colonies, Urban Villages, Urban Design of Walled City, Upgrading of Physical and Social Infrastructure, Conservation & Restoration of Historical Buildings, Revitalisation of Residential Area, Creation of Walled City Extension, Community Centres as Utility Buildings, Public Utilities, Social Infrastructure Creation, Socio- Cultural Facilities, Enhancement of Environment, Creation of Sports Activity Provisions, Conservation Aspects, Community Life, Safety & Convenience, Pollution, Air Safety , Accessibility, Pedestrian Movement, Hierarchy in Urban Development, Rural Areas, Land Use Plan, Special Area Plan, Landscaping, Regional Parks, District Parks, Play Ground, Stadium & Sports Complex, Other Social & Cultural Provisions, Monitoring Framework
2021	Quality of Life, Housing, Unauthorised Colonies, Synergy between Transport and Work, Conservation of Heritage, Health Infrastructure, Education Facilities, Sport Facilities, Shelter, Housing for Urban Poor, Slum Upgradation, Standards for Planning of Space for Social Services, Night Shelter, Hostel, Guest House, Informal Sector Provisions, Green Areas, Recreational Areas, Multipurpose Grounds, Amusement Park, Conservation of Built Heritage, Conservation Strategy, Heritage Parks, Archaeological Park, Special Conservation Plans, Disaster Management, Development Controls, Management Action Groups, Local Level Participatory Planning Group, Social Housing Group
2041	Social Infrastructure, Social Media, Citizen Health, Healthy Environment, Persons with Disabilities, Public Spaces, Safety, Regeneration, Liveability, Adaptation to Climate Change, Cultural Development, Tourism, Active Public Life, Social Infrastructure in Dense Areas, Walkable, Mix Use Neighbourhoods, Mix Land Use, Pollution Control, Cleaner Environment, Active Life Style, Reducing Disease Burden, Environmental Awareness, Connect with Nature, Space Availability for Leisure, Physical and Social Activity, Interactive Zones, River People Connect, Earmarked Locations, Archaeological Parks, Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMP's), Historical Gardens, EIA, protecting trees, Special Greening Projects, Recharging Aquifers, All-abilities Parks, Greening of Public Areas, Encouraging Greening, Vertical Farming, Z- Farming, Cultural Hubs, Transit Hotspots, Market Places, Recreation Hubs, City Level Circuits, Nightlife Circuits, Public Art, Public Spaces, Public Life on Streets, Public Plazas, Privately Owned Public Spaces, Shelter, Unauthorised Colonies, Shared Mobility, Local Solid Waste Management, Minimum Waste Localities, Essentials, Disaster Preparedness & Resilience

Source- Author, 2022

This analysis can be extended further to observe the Plan documents in detail and find which aspects of 'social' have found mention and in what form. This is done in detail as follows:

- **The First Master Plan- 1962-** The document was an outcome of post independence concerns that the city of Delhi was facing. It represents a detailed Plan for the city with regards to planning of land and land use provisions were also provided. Besides, the aspect of social is represented in many forms as shown in Table 2. Here, the main concerns have been related to the settling of the huge influx of refugee population that came into the city post partition, improvement of existing slums and dilapidated housing. It also highlights simultaneously to preserve the green spaces and buildings of historical significance. Another focus which is repeatedly observed in the Plan relates to the development, preservation and expansion of parks and existing orchards. With this are also added the public utilities related to education and other services (Authority, 1962) [4].
- **The Second Master Plan-** The city is highlighted as a symbol for the country. To improve economic capabilities and share the benefits of modernization, the city is suggested to have a meaningful transformation of its natural and built environment. A systematic and continuous observation of unplanned growth and settlements is highlighted. An appropriate balance is suggested between the physical and social infrastructure of the city which is a new development as compared to the last Plan. Conservation of Urban Heritage and mass transit development are suggested. It is also acknowledged that the city was facing an immense pressure of in-migration and for this a balanced regional development is mentioned. Therefore, a redistribution of activities in space is forwarded along with an expansion of existing urban areas and with an increase in the population holding capacity. A Socio-Economic Compatibility through such neighbourhoods is suggested. Various kinds of housing dealing with shortage, squatters, individual housing, group housing, cooperatives, partially built plotted housing and replacement houses are suggested to be considered with regards to affordability, land utilisation flexibility and equity. Specific planning measures are mentioned for housing in unauthorised colonies, urban villages, Lutyens Delhi and in the Development Housing Areas. The main focus is observed for housing provisions of various kinds with an improvement of Social Infrastructure. A variety of health facilities in the forms of hospitals, education facilities, postal services, safety in the form of policing and fire are suggested. Socio-Cultural facilities to be promoted are observed as Community Room, Community Hall, Library, Recreation Club, Music, dance and drama centres, Meditation and Spiritual Centres, and Socio Cultural Centres creation. An enhancement in the quality of life through social and physical environment enhancement is highlighted. Enhancement of sports infrastructure, introduction to various kinds of pollution and management and the creation of a urban hierarchy in the form of Housing Area, Housing Cluster, Neighbourhood Facilities are specifically mentioned. Detailed provisions for social facilities are also given. It also mentions a Monitoring Framework for identifying physical and socio economic change in the city (Authority, 1996) [17].
- **The Third Master Plan-** This Plan forwards a purpose oriented transformation of socio-economic environment. A better quality of life and housing for the weaker sections and sustainable development with public- private and community partnership are amongst the Visions of this Plan. The regional development focus dominates the Plan along with

measures for Delhi Urban Area, Urban Extension, Special Areas and Villages and city's population finding pertinent mention. Distribution of housing types is discussed in quite detail as social provisions. This includes Slum Rehabilitation, New Housing for Urban Poor, up gradation of houses, Group Housing, Employer Housing and others. Space standards for social facilities are mentioned. Besides, the provisions of earlier Plans, wholesale trade, the formal and informal market sector find a specific mention. Planning norms and standards for recreational areas and parks, parking standards also find a detailed mention. Besides, there is a specific chapter on Social Infrastructure in the Plan which is a newer addition. It deals with similar earlier provisions such as health, health infrastructure, education, sports, post and telegraph services, security (police), planning norms and standards of construction of health facilities. For the first time, there is a mention of disaster management and post disaster preparedness for the city along with the setting up of a Disaster Management Centre for the city. The detailing of development controls for Distributive Services and Socio-Cultural Facilities find a detailed mention. The formation of Management Action Groups is advocated for addressing Social Infrastructure monitoring related to Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, access to safe drinking water and low cost sanitation, solid waste removal, police and fire services distribution, old age homes, hostels for working women and adult education centers (Authority, 2021) [5].

- **The Fourth Master Plan-** The current Plan as mentioned above is divided into volumes. Volume 1 has a specific section devoted to Shelter and Social Infrastructure which targets at its improvement as an objective of the Plan. The formation of this Plan has been initiated through social media as well. Its Key Focus areas mention citizen health as a concern and improving mobility especially for persons with disabilities, elderly and children. It emphasizes on accessible and safe public spaces, preservation of assets and adaptive reuse with an enhancement of public life. The Key Features for attaining the objectives of heritage, culture and public life relate to identification of areas with cultural significance, preserving and regenerating cultural zones and active for public spaces with safety. Through Shelter and Social Infrastructure regeneration, affordable housing near to mass transit, provision of stay close to education or work centers, and simplifying norms for this infrastructure. It also tends to mention controlling various kinds of pollution in the city and citizen's participation in this is highlighted. The document is the first in the category to mention public access to natural environment without harming it, mentions temporary activities such as yoga, nature classes, camping, biodiversity; and limits public accessibility to ecologically sensitive and other significant areas. Preservation of Eco-cultural assets with protecting of trees of the city, measures for reduction of impacts of development, mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), creation of new green-blue assets, an increased active use of spaces, active recreation, sports, increased involvement of RWAs in enhancing the green-blue features of the city, creation of park clusters, promotion of urban farming and building of community gardens. Health and education also find mention in the economy of the city. Other areas of focus related to social design are heritage, development of cultural hubs, and public spaces are focused to be created and turned to active spaces. A hierarchy of social infrastructure is also mentioned. Besides, there are other provisions related to Social Infrastructure related to utilities as in earlier Plans (Authority, 2021) [5].

OBSERVATIONS- It can be observed from the above analysis that with the exception of the First Master Plan, all other Master Plan documents were prepared in independent circumstances. They also had ample scope to incorporate multiple dimensions of the aspect of social planning and its components. Urban planning cannot only deal with the physical resources and activities but people are its integral part. While the First Plan did have limitations, owing to existing circumstances, the subsequent Plans had a broader scope of detailing urban concerns. Although they have incorporated these dimensions, they appear to be running parallel to physical dimensions of planning.

Studies like the current one are not readily observed as basically it is urban planning which is more commonly discussed rather than the documentation on which they are based. The study observes that the social aspect of urban planning can be detailed further as land use and allocation of space as per development norms finds more strength in the Plan documents. Delhi, being the capital city of the country, requires such examinations in detail and in multiple forms. Also, Delhi gave a prototype of urban planning to the country as capital cities set an example for a country. In all such regards, individual and comparative analysis hold importance to observe the actual basis of planning to determine its success.

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