

Critical Evaluation of “Urban Open Spaces in Development Plan”: A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

After independence, town planning experienced tremendous changes in its approach. Town and country planning laws were enacted by various states and accordingly preparing a development plan of town or cities became obligatory for municipal councils. Maharashtra state is said to be progressive in this regard and enactment of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1996, made it possible to prepare a development plan for all towns having municipal corporations, councils, etc. By and large, almost for whole of Maharashtra, development plans are prepared for each municipal town/city. Most of them are at revision state and some are due for revision after the expiry of their implementation period. Development plans are nothing but preparation of the land use plans/maps which are needed to guide urban centers for their orderly development. One of the essential ingredients of a development plan is recreational spaces in the form of open spaces, parks, play grounds, children's' parks, etc., which are commonly known as “urban open spaces.” Organizations like municipal councils that initiate a project like development plan should have an influence on implementation of such ingredients, but implementation of land use reservation has greatly been observed as unsatisfactory in terms of their implementation. The performances of such “urban open spaces” in terms of their implementation are critically analyzed to find out the factors contributing to their poor performance. This paper also emphasizes to suggest measures for their better implementation. “B” and “C” class municipal councils of Yavatmal district of state of Maharashtra (India) have been taken as a case study.

Keywords: Development plan, recreational spaces, Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, district implementation machinery, implementation

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1. INTRODUCTION

Open spaces (natural or manmade) contribute to the quality of life in many ways. Nowadays, the concept of “open spaces” in complex urban matrix is not limited only to the urban parks and preserves but also to non-park, non-natural places. Public spaces such as streets, school yards, outdoor sport complexes, public squares, etc., are important open spaces [1].

By creating a process for the identification and acquisition of public open spaces in advance of the impending development, the plan will serve as a model for growth that serves the

interests of neighborhood residents by providing excellent public access to outdoor spaces [2].

These areas are open to full spectrum of society and their sound planning and designing make them more attractive. Chiesura suggests taking in to account the variability in the open space types to fulfill the needs and expectations of all segments of the population [3].

The understanding of the characteristics of different types of open spaces in an urban area may guide local authorities in the long terms

planning process. Indian cities have grown manifold in the past several decades, and there is expectation that the pace of urbanization would accelerate in the future. Problems of water supply, sewage disposal, municipal wastes, power supply, open landscaped spaces, air pollution, and public transport have assumed stark proportions in many urban areas. These are linked in turn to several causal factors, some obvious or proximate, such as inadequate and improper land use planning, and others which lie at a deeper level. The latter include primarily issues of governance, the absence of necessary empowerment and democratic accountability of municipal bodies, their inadequate capacities for undertaking policy formulation, planning, regulation, enforcement, essential policy reform, and implementation of programs and infrastructure projects, besides insufficient financial and human resources, themselves linked on the one hand, to poor governance, compounded by political deadlocks [4].

The usage of open spaces, sports and recreation facilities is a key issue of a high proportion of residents' lives. But the main barriers to increased usage are the lack of local facilities and the quality and quantities of facilities [5].

As such development plans are one of the major planning instruments for framing and implementing the planning policies and

proposals, they are statutory in nature having force of law.

But the fact cannot be denied that there are serious shortcomings in the draft development plans, which have failed to address the demands of the residents of the cities and there is a case for greater participation by the people in the decision making process rather than a top down planning approach [6].

The present study aims to critically assess the performance of already prepared and sanctioned and to some extent (in terms of period) implemented development plans. The study is limited to urban open spaces as it is one of the important ingredients of development plans.

Every municipal council has to prepare its development plan which generally indicates the manner in which the use of land in the area of planning authority shall be regulated and also indicates the manner in which the development of land shall be carried out, viz.

- Proposal for locating the land for the purposes like residential, industrial, commercial, agriculture, recreational, etc.
- Proposal for designation of area for urban open spaces such as playgrounds, gardens, green belts, nature reserves, sanctuaries, dairies, etc. [16].

Coming into operation of such development plans, it shall be the duty of every planning authority to take such steps as may be

necessary to implement the provisions of the sanctioned plan in such a manner as to give maximum opportunities to individuals to enjoy life in the best possible manner [16].

Municipal councils being elected bodies have to perform a wide range of functions with limited resources. Such agencies are incapable in land acquisition and its development. These bodies are also not effective in bringing the desired co-ordination in land policy measures of various agencies involved in urban area [17].

It is really not expected to reserve a few pieces of land for development of parks, play grounds, open spaces and gardens in a development plan, but the location and their development on a scientific footing is equally important. However, it is observed that neither such reserve lands are acquired nor they are developed for the purpose for which they are being reserved in the development plan.

The authors observed that failure of a plan can arise out of externalities like non-availability of finance, organizational incapacities, an attitude of neglect or apathy, etc., as also because of the inbuilt features and defects in the plan itself like incomplete analysis, wrong forecasting of future needs, over ambitious planning norms, etc.

It is necessary in a case study to examine both internal as well as external factors responsible for inadequate implementation. However, the

present case study would be limited to the examination of external factors alone. It is with this view that the present case study has been undertaken to critically evaluate the “urban open spaces” reserved in a development plan for its implementation performance.

This paper is based on “B” and “C” class municipal councils of Yavatmal district of the state of Maharashtra, India, covering municipal towns Umarkhed, Digras, Darwha, Ghantanji, Wani, Pandharkaoda, Pusad, Ner (Nawabpur) and Yavatmal. The status of “A” class municipal council has also been considered here being only one municipal council in the district of class A. Study area is shown in Figure 1.

2. METHODOLOGY

The following methodology has been adopted for critical analysis of the development plan proposals, in respect of urban open spaces.

- Draft development plan of all municipal councils are critically studied.
- Budgets and income expenditure statement of last 10 years of each municipal council were critically analyzed.
- Provisions in the relevant act were critically analyzed.
- Implementation status of “urban open spaces” in development plans was also critically analyzed for all municipal councils.

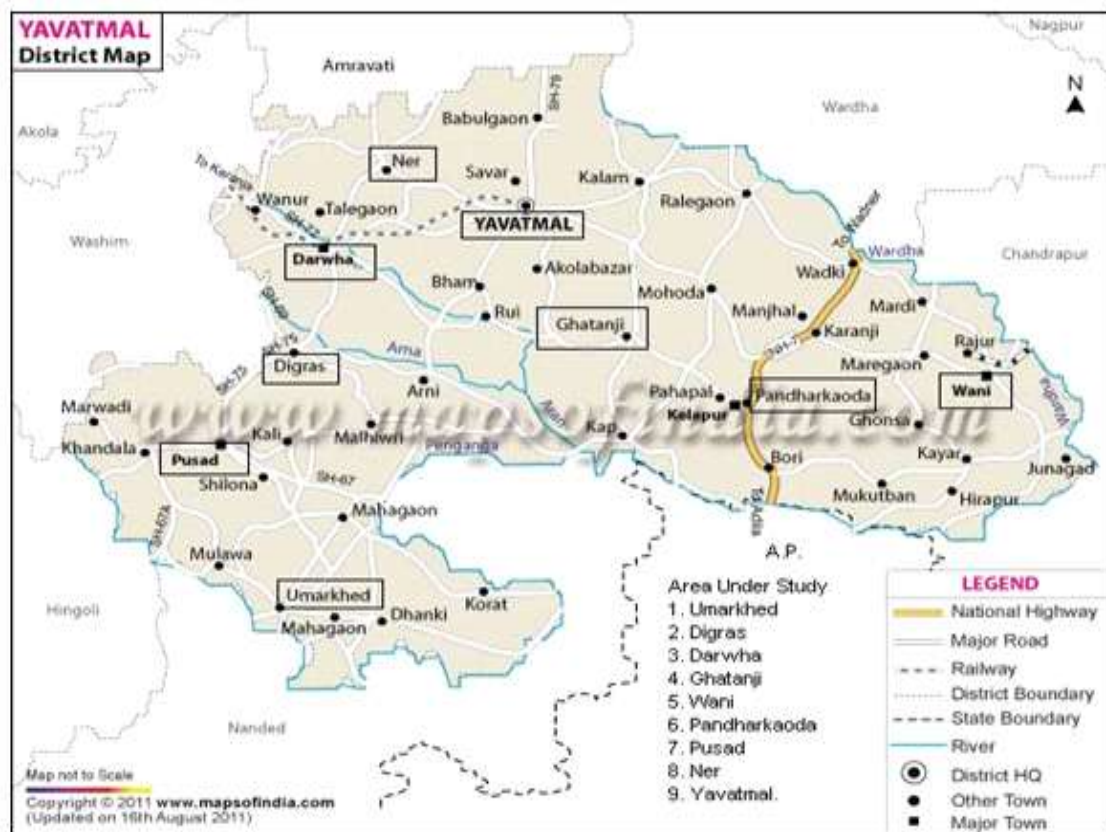


Fig. 1: (Yavatmal District MAP showing various Municipal Councils)

- Interviews and personal discussions with the chief officers, town planning officers, presidents and councilors of municipal councils from each council area were conducted.
- Attitude and opinion surveys were carried out to know the hurdles in implementation.
- Citizens' reactions towards plan implementation have been ascertained through interviews and questionnaires by selecting citizens on random sample basis.
- Suggestions and recommendations were framed on the basis of primary and secondary surveys conducted.

3. DATA COLLECTION

Table I shows the number of sites and their total area in hectares reserved under development plans for “urban open spaces” of all municipal towns of Yavatmal district [7–15].

All the sites reserved under urban open spaces are critically examined for their implementation status.

Table I: Number of Sites and Area Reserved.

SNo	Name of Town and Class	Date of Sanction	No of sites reserved for								Total No. of Sites Reserved	Total Area Reserved in ha.	Total Area of Proposed Development Plan in ha.	% of Reserved Area to Development Plan Area
			Open Space		Garden		Play Ground		Others					
			Site	Area	Site	Area	Site	Area	Site	Area				
1	Umarkhed (C)	27.1.1999	--	--	04	3.86	07	6.91	01	0.09	12	10.86	175.09	6.2
2	Digras (C)	20.5.1987	06	9.84	05	6.64	05	6.61	01	0.45	17	23.54	619.56	3.8
3	Darwha (C)	13.7.2005	--	--	05	5.49	07	7.84	01	0.22	13	13.55	215.347	6.29
4	Ghatanji (C)	14.5.2002	--	--	07	13.77	06	7.03	01	0.9	14	21.70	316.62	6.85
5	Wani (B)	03/7/1991	02	0.37	10	8.29	08	14.78	02	11.72	22	35.16	605.05	5.81
6	Pandharkaoda (C)	2/12/1997	01	0.32	05	6.13	05	6.96	03	2.47	14	15.88	322.73	4.92
7	Pusad (B)	26.5.1998	01	1.08	06	5.74	17	20.32	03	2.37	27	29.51	606.09	4.86
8	Ner (C) (Nawabpur)	20.7.1991	01	0.237	01	0.311	03	5.357	02	0.597	07	6.502	428.935	1.41
9	Yavatmal (A)	8.7.1998	02	3.46	08	35.19	14	25.35	05	3.15	29	56.15	101.33	5.52
Total											156	212.95	4303.75	4.95

Table II: Implementation Status Showing Number of Sites Implemented under Urban Open Spaces in Development Plan.

Name of Town	Open Space		Garden		Play Ground		Others		Total No. of Sites	Total area (ha.)
	Site	Area	Site	Area	Site	Area	Site	Area		
Umarkhed	Nil		1 *	1.64	01	0.92	1 *	0.09	03	2.65
Digras	Nil		1 *	2.06	Nil		1 *	0.45	02	2.51
Darwha	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		00	00
Ghatanji	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		00	00
Wani	1 *	0.23	1 *	1.58	Nil		1 **	0.19	03	2.00
Pandharkaoda	1 *	0.32	Nil		1 *	0.32	1 *	1.18	03	1.82
Pusad	1 **	1.08	1 *	0.50	Nil		1 *	0.60	03	2.18
Ner	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		00	00
Yavatmal	1 **	0.73	Nil		1 **	1.09	Nil		02	1.82
Total									16	12.98

*Government land **Municipal land

The number of sites and area in hectares implemented under urban open spaces in various development plans during its implementation period have been shown in Table II.

4. OBSERVATIONS

Even after the lapse of more than 10 years, being the period of implementation of the development plan, study reveals that municipal councils failed to acquire and develop the sites reserved for urban open spaces. From Tables I and II, it is observed

that overall 6% implementation occurred in terms of area acquired and developed. In terms of number of sites reserved, the overall implementation is only 10%. The study reveals that implemented sites belong to either the government land or municipal land. Except at Umarkhed, private lands have neither been acquired nor any proposal has been moved by the municipal councils for acquisition as required under Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. Most of the reservations lapsed as per section 127 of the said Act. Figure 2 shows the average implementation of urban open spaces.

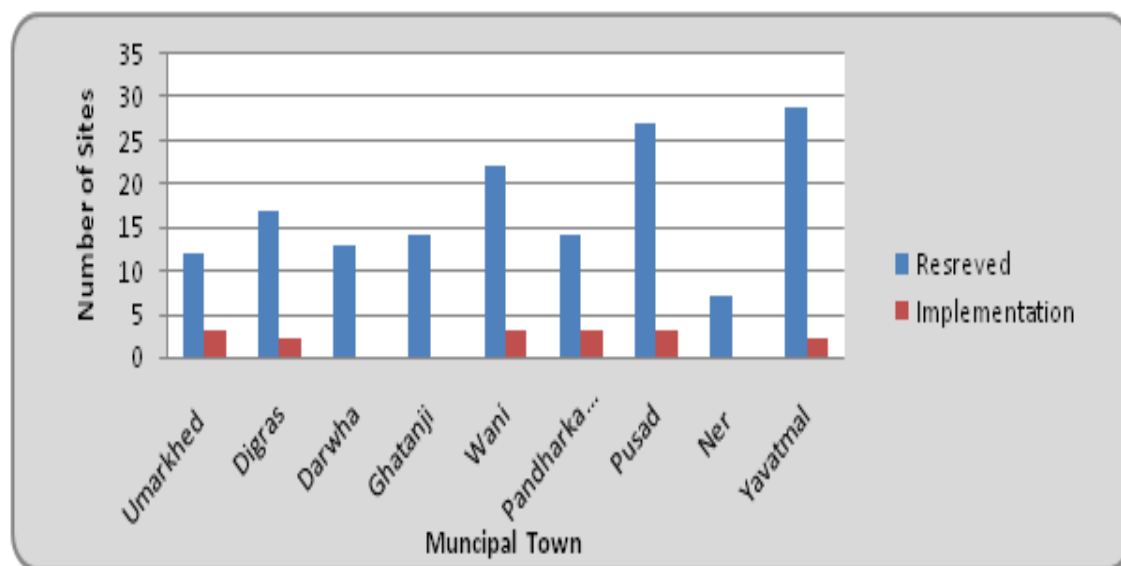


Fig.2: implementation status of urban Open Spaces

The finding from the study of the development plan reflects that development plan preparation period was found to be more than five years for almost all municipal councils. From Table I, it is observed that there exists no relationship between the number of sites

reserved and the nature of development plan. There are 17 sites reserved in Pusad development plan for playgrounds whereas there are only 3 (Ner), 5 (Pandharkaoda, Digras), 6 (Ghatanji), 14 (Yavatmal) sites reserved for similar towns in the district.

The study reveals that only theoretical planning norms have been adopted to designate various sites. Umarkhed, Darwha, Ghatanji and Pandharkaoda development plans do not have any sites reserved under open spaces. Investigating and finding the reason for this is beyond the scope of this study. From Table II, it is observed that only government/municipal land has been implemented.

Budget of the municipal council reflects only financial provision for implementing development plan proposals. However, profitable projects were given high priority keeping welfare projects under least priority.

- Section 31(5) of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, specifically lays down, “if a development plan contains any proposal for the designation of any land for a purpose specified in clauses (b) and (c) of section 22, and if such land does not vest in the planning authority, the state government shall not include that in the development plan, unless it is satisfied that the planning authority will be able to acquire such land by private agreement or compulsory acquisition not later than ten years from the date on which the development plan comes into operation.” [16]. But it is observed that the government has sanctioned development plans which reserved private land for urban recreation spaces which the municipal councils are unable to acquire during the plan implementation period.

- Section 42 of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, provides guidelines for implementation of plan proposals. Those are “while coming into operation of any plan or plans it shall be the duty of every planning authority to take such steps as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of such plan or plans” [16]. But it does not provide as to what action will be taken if the planning authority does not take any steps to carry out the provisions of the development plan.

4.1. Attitude and Opinion Survey

For the purpose of finding out the psychological impact of the development plan, an attitude and opinion survey was carried out in each municipal town. This includes ascertainment of views and opinions through personal interviews and a standard questionnaire. To understand the attitude of prominent citizens towards the development plan and its implementation process, their reactions were studied. This was intended to obtain direct information from persons actually executing (implementing) the proposals. Apart from the standard questionnaire, discussions helped to get suggestions for planning and implementation. The models suggested here were also discussed thoroughly with the officers from town planning, chief officers and municipal engineers.

In this survey, nine chief officers, four town planning officers, nine municipal engineers, nine presidents and vice presidents of

municipal councils, 135 councilors of various municipal towns, 225 enlightened citizens, (businessman, doctors, advocates, academicians, builders and developers), and 27 reporters of local newspapers were interviewed. The selection of citizens was done on random sample basis.

The primary survey was conducted to collect the views and attitudes of citizens. For this purpose, elected members of the councils and the learned persons were considered. A separate questionnaire was prepared for this purpose which is shown in appendix A. In this survey, the following issues were discussed.

- Awareness of citizens regarding the development plan
- Source of information about development plan
- Public participation in plan preparation and implementation stage
- Awareness of citizens about implementation of the development plan
- Any contribution to promote the implementation activity
- Whether public participation in this process is required or not.

In the second part of the primary survey, the officials were consulted and the following issues were discussed through standard questionnaires as shown in appendix B

- Gap between plan formulation and its implementation
- Hurdles in implementation of the development plan

- Factors responsible for failure/success in implementation
- Resources mobilization at municipal council level
- Whether public involvement in planning and its implementation process is required or not
- Suggestions for effective implementation

The opinions and suggestions on the above issues were analyzed.

4.2. Analysis of Survey

4.2.1. Awareness of Citizens regarding Development Plan

A survey was conducted to know the awareness of prominent citizens regarding the development plan.

Tables III and IV reveal the information collected through questionnaires 1 and 2 presented in appendix A.

- 63% of the citizens were aware of the statutory plan prepared for their city.
- 70% reporters of the local newspapers were also aware of the development plan.

Most of the citizens and reporters of local newspapers had however only heard about the development plan but they were not well familiar with the contents and proposals made in the development plan.

Table IV reveals that the municipal council is the major source of information to the public that the city has a development plan.

Table III: Citizens' Awareness about Development Plan.

Sr. No.	Types of Citizens (No. of persons interviewed)	Yes %	No %
1	Municipal councilors(135)	60%	40%
2.	President and vice president of municipal council(18)	67%	33%
4	Enlightened citizens like doctors, advocates, academicians, builders and developers and businessmen (225)	63%	37%
5	Reporters of local newspapers(27)	70%	30%

Table IV: Source of Information to Citizens.

Sr. No.	Source of Information	Percentage
1	Newspaper	10%
2	Ward members	10%
3	Social worker/N.G.O	10%
4	Municipal councils	70%

The response was uniformly negative for questions No. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 13 shown in appendix A. It was also found that public participation in the development plan preparation was only in the nature of objections and suggestions to the draft development plan.

Public awareness of the plan was at a low level and the objections/suggestions after publication of the draft plan are certainly not indicative of any effective/active participation either at the preparation or at the implementation stage.

It shows that public participation in planning process was as good as nil.

4.2.2. Participation of Citizens in the Implementation of Development Plan

The second objective of the survey was to determine the extent of citizens' awareness about implementation stage of the development plan proposals.

The survey carried out for this purpose revealed that 90% of the citizens were not aware of the present status of implementation of development plan proposals of their town, particularly the reserved sites in the urban recreational spaces.

Information was also collected regarding public participation in planning and implementation process. Seventy percent of citizens revealed that there must be a public forum which includes advocates and land developers.

4.2.3. Role of Newspapers

Local newspapers never made an attempt to cover the articles on the development plan and its implementation. Issues like awareness of the development plan, its contents and implementation of proposals in the interest of the society were also not raised (publicized) through local newspapers.

4.2.4. Attitudes and Opinions of Elected Members of Municipal Councils regarding Planning and Implementation

The third objective of the survey was to understand the councilors' attitude and opinions regarding the statutory planning and its implementation.

Salient features of findings from Table II are:

- 60% of the councilors were aware of development plan prepared for their city.
- Most of the councilors did not know the details of development plan and present stage of implementation of development plan proposals.
- The councilors' attitude in the implementation of development plan was found negative.
- The development plan proposals were never discussed by the councilors in the council meetings.

Since the councilors are not aware of the development plan and its implementation, they expect proper guidance from the officials attached to the town planning and municipal councils.

4.2.5. Analysis of Officers' Opinions and Attitude towards Development Plan

The issue regarding the gap between plan formulation and plan implementation was discussed with various officials. The response from the officers was "a big gap." Regarding issue of separate wings for development planning and its implementation, 90% of the officials opined that these two must be separated.

A question was put before the officers about the success/failure of implementation of development plan.

Ninety percent of the officers responded to this question. Following are some of the reasons for the failure, according to them:

- Lack of funds in the municipal councils
- Irregular flow of funds from the government (no funds for acquisition of sites reserved under urban open spaces)
- Poor performance of different agencies involved
- Unwillingness and low enthusiasm of municipal council towards development of urban open spaces
- Incorrect choice of implementing the proposals
- Poor public participation

Some of the officers opined that provisions in Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, should be supplemented with performance appraisal of officials responsible for development plan implementation.

Some of the town planning officers and municipal engineers were of the opinion that planning should start with the exiting opportunity available to reduce the cost of implementation.

A discussion with various officials of the town planning department and all municipal councils under study revealed that the general impediments which hamper the implementation of development plan proposals directly or indirectly are of three types:

- Technical
- Administrative
- Financial

Technical Incapability: All the Chief Officers expressed that the available technical staff are already overburdened and the work relating to the development plan and its implementation is beyond their capacity.

Eighty percent of officers were of the opinion that there must be a separate wing comprising higher level technical staff and town planning officers for implementation of development plan proposals as suggested in the model.

Eighty percent of officers and municipal engineers have supported the suggested model, which according to them, will enhance the implementation process because the model has a provision of higher level technical staff, a collector office for land acquisition process and town planning officer who will deal with the development plan proposals expeditiously.

Administrative Impediments: During interviews, chief officers and municipal engineers showed great concern in the following issues:

- Land acquisition is a difficult task.
- Delay in getting funds from the government.
- Lack of coordination between various agencies involved.

Financial Constraints: All the officers expressed that finance is a major constraint in the process of implementation and development plan proposals particularly urban open spaces.

Optimization of available sites, utilization of open spaces from private layout for recreational purposes, built-operate-transfer (BOT) concept for implementation of recreation sites are some of the solutions to reduce the financial burden of the municipal councils.

4.3. Summary of Findings of Attitude and Opinion Survey

- Apathetic view of municipal authorities, councilors in respect of development plan proposals was observed during interviews.
- The findings of the survey by means of personal interviews with various officers are discussed below.
- Political interference is the major hurdle before government officials.

- Provision of the standing committee plan proposals was found to be a major hurdle.
- Shortage of technical manpower at municipal level.
- All the officers and municipal engineers suggested a separate development plan implementing agency at municipal council particularly in B and C class. Development plans are mostly found to be used as instrument for political rivalry.
- Public participation finds no place in development plan implementation process.
- Compensation amount in case of compulsory acquisition is the main problem in the acquisition process.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Following recommendations are framed on the basis of literature survey and attitude and opinion surveys conducted for officers, citizens, office bearers of municipal councils for better implementation of development plan proposals.

Based on literature review carried out and opinions of chief officers of municipal councils, town planning officers and public

interviews, following two models are suggested:

1. Model for planning and implementation of development plan
2. Model for district implementation machinery.

Model No. 1.

The Suggested model No. 1 shown in Figure 3 for planning and implementation of the development plan shall be useful to improve the performance of development plan proposals.

The major six important stages of this model are described below:

i) Assessment of town character: It is very essential to understand the character of a town, development trend, primary occupation, religion and living standard of coming population before planning. This will help in deciding, analyzing and formulating plan proposals.

ii) Opportunity analysis: It is necessary to find out available opportunity for reserving sites under recreational spaces within the town. An overview on the available alternatives has to be decided first for deciding the urban open spaces. The planner should consider existing open spaces from the private layout for deciding urban open spaces where chances of acquisition of land can be minimized.

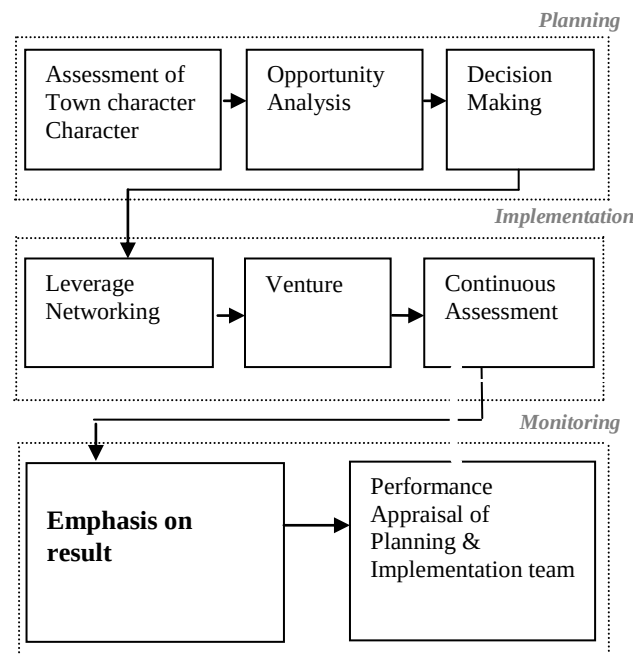


Fig. 3: Model for Planning and Implementation of Development Plan.

iii) Decision making: At this stage, the planner has to set some norms which may/may not be exactly equal to standard norms already set, but to be fixed on the basis of town character and opportunities available and make decision so that maximum implementation of the plan proposals can be possible in implementation stage.

This step is characterized for making decision, setting final goals for the given plan and fixing an action plan for implementation.

iv) Leverage network: The planner at this stage has to try to make the best use of available opportunities and enable municipal councils to leverage on the network of contacts to gain information and accesses to the right people in the society who can help in

expediting the implementation of plan proposals.

v) Ventures: At this stage, district implementation machinery should make an assessment of the plan proposals they had finalized in the development plan as suggested in Figure 4.

District implementation machinery should be open to new ideas and concepts largely in the benefit of development of the town and should continuously strive to learn from the past experience and further assessment.

Since the town is a living organism, efforts should be made to assess the changing trends of society, changing needs of human habitat, opportunities available continuously during

the implementation period and incorporate the same in the plan.

vi) Emphasis on result and performance appraisal:

Measurements have to be recorded for evaluation of the result (plan implementation). This includes factors like percentage of implementation of sites acquired, scope for further implementation, and the percentage of key plan proposal implemented every year. On submission of this progress report to the state machinery and town planning department for performance appraisal of municipal chief officer, municipal engineer and even municipal president, the state machinery should reward municipal councils or individuals responsible for making efforts in enhancing implementation of development proposals as below:

- **Municipal chief officer**
- Best chief officer of the year
- Additional increments (monitory benefit)
- Consideration for promotion
- **Municipal engineer**
- Additional increments (monitory benefit)
- Promotion in higher rank/higher cadre councils
- **Municipal Councils**
If any municipal council makes any budgetary provision for implementing development plan proposals and implement the same then,
 - Declaration of best municipal council

- Consideration for higher grants than normal for implementing development plan proposals.
- Recommending councils to the center for additional central grants

Model No. 2.

Based on literature survey and opinion survey of officials and citizens, the authors suggest a separate and adequate district implementation machinery (DIM) at district level as another model for efficiently implementing the plan proposals wherein public participation can play a vital role while working with implementing machinery which is shown in Figure 4.

Separate assistant director town planning for planning and implementation has been suggested. Chief officer of each municipal council shall be responsible to these town planning officers in respect of development plan implementation. To assist the chief officer, separate and adequate technical wing comprising of town planner, executive engineer and municipal engineer be created at each municipal council.

Since public participation has a great role to play in the development process and implementation, a public forum at town level consisting of doctors, academicians, advocates, retired government officials and NGOs be formed. Their participation at both levels shall be considered.

- Build, operate and transfer concept by attracting non-government organization/private agencies/layout owners may be useful in implementing the proposal of urban open spaces.
- Municipal council should be empowered with sufficient and qualified technical staff as suggested in district implementation machinery model.
- Provision made in Section 31(5) of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, should be appropriately taken care of by the government while sanctioning the development plan. When the government sanctions such plans, then it should ensure that the provision made in the sanction plans is implemented in the interests of the inhabitants of that town.
- Existing guide lines for preparation of development plan needs revision due to change in culture, growth of town and increase in population, land cost, etc.
- Existing provision of Sec.(42) of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, should be supplemented with performance appraisal of the officer and provision of reward or action against the officer and mandatory provision of reserving and utilizing 10% of municipal budget on implementation of development plan like urban open spaces.

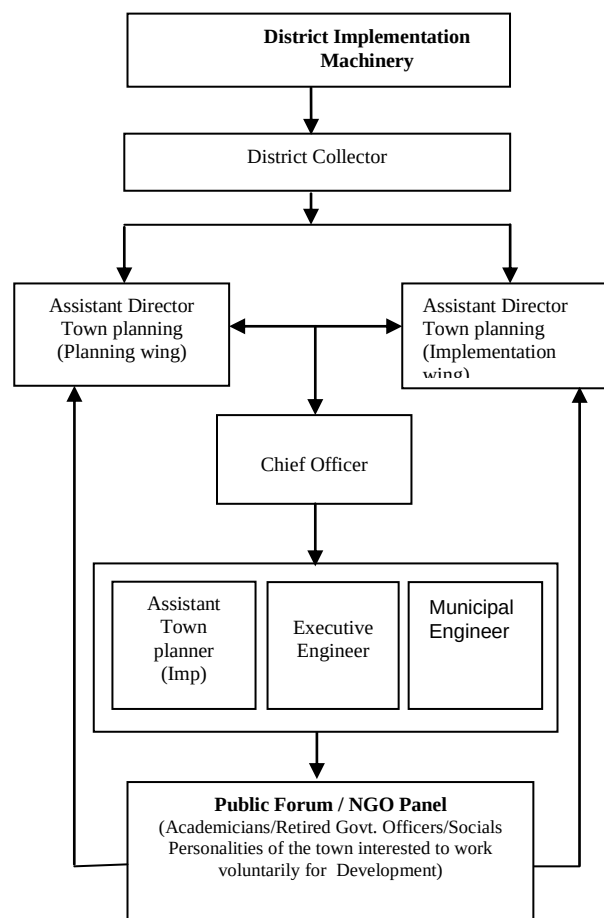


Fig. 4: District Implementation Machinery.

6. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, an attempt has been made to study the present implementation status of development plans of various municipal councils in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra state (India) over a period of ten years from the date of sanction. Chief officers, town planners, municipal engineers have given consent for separate implementation wing strengthened with technical manpower, supported by the public forum. Recommendations in the form of suggested models and supplementing the provisions in Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, will surely make all the municipal councils prepare development plans which will have greater scope of implementation so as to create better recreational facilities in urban areas and also to give an opportunity to common man to enjoy a better quality of life.

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ANNEXURE A

Questionnaire for Enlightened Citizens

- Do you know that your city has a development plan?
Yes No
- If yes, how did you know that your city has a development plan
(√) (Tick the source):
 - News paper
 - Ward members
 - Social Workers/N.G.O.
 - Municipal Council
- Have you seen that plan? Yes No
- Are you impressed by the plan? Yes No
- Do you care for the future of your city?
Yes No
- Have you given any suggestions to planning committee?
Yes No
- Do you know the present status of implementation of the sanctioned development plan?
Yes No
- Have you contributed in promoting the implementation of the plan, particularly urban recreational spaces?
Yes No
- If yes in what way you have your involvement in promoting the implementation?
 - Newspaper
 - Court
 - Agitations
 - Representation to local authority
- Whether proposals given by you have been considered for implementation? Yes No
- What would you like to suggest for effective implementation?
- How far do you feel that citizens are involved in the implementation and planning process?
Good/Satisfactory/Poor
- Are you satisfied with the present development plan procedure?
Yes No
- Any other suggestions for better implementation of development plan proposals?

