Historical Development of Urban Planning Theory: Review and Comparison of Theories in Urban Planning

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D iscipline of urban planning only developed around a century back with the first academic school at the University of Liverpool in 1909. However, the theory of this discipline is relatively older and might date to varying timelines around various parts of the world. However, modern urban planning discipline has got birth in the US and Western Europe. Early development in the theory of urban planning develops challenges for the cities. In response to such challenges, the planning approaches seem to adapt to the needs of emerging regimes evident from the high-scale urban renovation of Paris by Haussmann. This is called the Progressive Model of Planning wherein planners of the time struggled to deal with the challenges imparted by the Industrial Revolution through scientific and engineering-based knowledge. Early urban planning efforts were mostly anarchist movements that reacted to the social issues of the time and include Garden City, Radiant City, Broadacre, etc. This study sought to present these theoretical considerations with respect to certain development classifications in urban planning. Accordingly, the methodology of the research study comprises the following sections/segments for a better understanding of urban planning at different times:

i. Pre-History of Urban Planning
ii. Foundational Years
iii. Modernism (Rational Planning)
iv. Post Modernism (Post war suburbia)
v. Current Era

In short, it is concluded that cities have emerged as a result of conscious decisions. Accordingly, looking into the planning theory requires due consideration of the planning approaches utilized over time. This perceives that planning theory is essentially the study of the decisions made from intuition and that is equally right because planning theory and practice development are in parallel.

Keywords: History of Urban Planning, Modals of Planning, Industrial Revolution.

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Introduction

The discipline of urban planning was developed around a century back with the first academic school at the University of Liverpool in 1909. However, the theory of this discipline is relatively older and might date to varying timelines around various parts of the world. However, modern urban planning discipline has got birth in the US and Western Europe. Accordingly, this paper is intended to look at the discourse of the history that generated multiple theories leading to the making of urban planning as we see it today.

It is important to mention why the review of theories is important and how this study holds value. This study is essentially a critical theory instead of a normative theory. Normative theory only demonstrates the facts while critical theory aims to understand the history by assessment and evaluation based on certain criteria instead of trying to justify it (James 2005). Accordingly, the study reviews the discourse with the aim to learn through it and equip it better for the future.

The theory of urban planning has evolved with time as did society. In a society that was shifting from mercantilism to industrialism, the theory was generated from the practices put forward to get away with the evils of the city. This however again changed with time when planning practices were criticized for serving only a specific group of society – business elites.

Then focus and domain of urban planning shifted to the discouraged and so did the theory of it. Hence, this study sought to present these theoretical considerations with respect to certain development classifications in urban planning. Accordingly, the methodology of the research study comprises the following sections/segments for a better understanding of urban planning in different times: Pre-History of Urban Planning, Foundation Years, Modernism, Post Modernism, and Current Era.

Objectives

The major objectives of this research include the following:

- To study the historical evolution and development of urban planning theory
- To review and compare various urban planning theories developed at different times
- To suggest some scenarios in urban planning which could be utilized for addressing upcoming issues of cities, towns, and settlements

Novelty Statement

The studies reveal that the field of urban planning has not been transformed much in the last century. Urban Planners, Architects, Urban Designers, Policymakers, and other related professionals have hardly considered environmental sustainability and public participation in the field of urban planning. The changing dynamics of modern cities, towns, and settlements pose huge pressure on Urban Planning professionals and appeal for some innovative and creative urban planning ideas/techniques to deal with the issues of cities of modern times.

1880	• Pre-History of Urban Planning
1900	• Foundational Years
1920	• Institutionalization of planning (zoning commissions)
1940	• Rational Planning, Modernism
1960	• Post war suburbia, Post-modernism
1980	• Neoliberalism, New Urbanism
2000	• Communication, Sustainability
2020	• Queer Theory, Intersectionality

Figure 1: Historical Development of Urban Planning Theory
Source: Author (2022)

Material and Methods

      The research methodology of this study is based upon the review of urban planning theory at different times and the comparison of various urban planning theories established from time to time. The study and review of urban planning theory are split into six major sections for a better understanding of its historical development. After the review, the study will compare the various important urban planning theories on the basis of their aspirations, approach of model, essential components, contribution, and limitations. The comparative analysis will provide insight into the main concept/ idea of the theory and its implications.

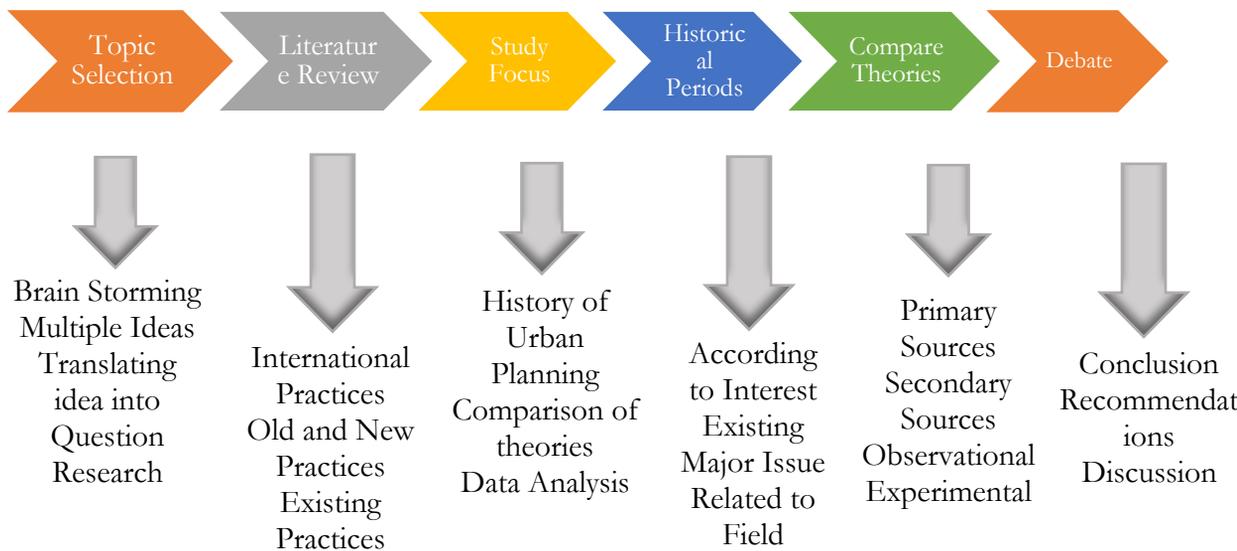**Figure 2:** Research Methodology
Source: Author (2022)

Figure 03: Step-by-Step Methodology

Pre-History of Urban Planning

      The first human settlements in the world were established when human beings progressed from hunting-gathering to agricultural occupation. For agricultural occupation, human beings were required to settle close to the water sources needed for irrigation. This reflects that the ancient towns/settlements were mainly established on riverbanks. For instance, Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa (Indus Valley); Egypt (Nile), and Mesopotamia (Tigris and Euphrates) going back to the Bronze Age i.e., 3000 BC – 150 BC.

      Later on, after the societies were established as a complex network, the cities/ towns/settlements were planned and developed on the basis of social, cultural, and religious

hierarchies. For instance, cities of Athens, Rome, Islamic cities or temple towns in India, etc. developed in such a way that a mosque or temple is located at a central point and the remaining town is established around them.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, land became an important commodity or object. The planning of cities by the tribes or communities started involving citadels, fortifications, walled enclosures, etc. to enhance the defense mechanism. For instance, Indian cities like Agra, Delhi, Hyderabad, Daulatabad, and Jodhpur were developed with this concept. However, with technological advancement in warfare, the concept of forts or walls became outdated.

In the 18th century, the trends of globalization and advancement in means of transportation led to international trading, traveling, tourism, etc. This resulted in the establishment of market towns and port cities across the globe. Hence urban planning practices became more globalized. During the 19th century, planners started preparing plans, goals, objectives, etc. for the growth and development of big cities like Paris, New York, London, etc. to hinder their haphazard and unplanned growth.

Foundational Years

This inception of the planning theory relates to the efforts of public health reforms (mainly in the US and Western Europe) and the proponents of such reforms did not consider themselves planners [1], [2]. However, their contributions shaped the built environment of cities and therefore are essential components of urban planning theory.

An early development in the theory of urban planning takes into consideration the contemporary challenges that emerged in cities with gradually shifting societal regimes (for example from mercantilism to industrialism). In response to such challenges, the planning approaches seem to adapt to the needs of emerging regimes evident from the high scale urban renovation of Paris by Haussmann [3]. This is called the Progressive Model of Planning wherein planners of the time struggled to deal with the challenges imparted by the Industrial Revolution through scientific and engineering-based knowledge. Early urban planning efforts were mostly anarchist movements that reacted to the social issues of the time and include Garden City, Radiant City, Broadacre, etc. [4].

Ebenezer Howard's Garden City Theory offered a way out of the evils of the urban core of the industrial city [4], [5]. To Howard, this essentially meant development in the suburbs. The idea demanded an integrated transit system thus contributing to urban planning to the idea of active transit. This theory however did not intend to solve the problems that the inner core of the city faced nor did it struggle to solve the challenges of the discouraged group.

Radiant City Theory looked at the city from a completely opposite viewpoint than that of Howard. Corbusier, the proponent of this theory, believed that the city was not dense enough and therefore proposed the idea of a 'one-mile city' meaning the increased urban density with high-rise developments [5]. This idea introduced mix-use development in urban settings yet missed the opportunity for community engagement in doing so. Recent works consider road safety in this domain as one of the areas of investigation [6].

The vertical development of the urban core is criticized by a utopian theory called Broadacre that aims to propagate horizontal development and a democratic agrarian society wherein the technology of the new age will be welcome without the need to live in the evil city [5], [7]. Broadacre is a sharp contrast to The Radiant City. The ideas put forth by this theory never really got materialized but these contributed to the theory to criticize centralization and foster the significance of living in nature.

One way to look at the city was to believe that there was a lack of civic virtue in the city – a theory called City Beautiful which aimed at the splendor of the city along with the promise of functionality through zoning and infrastructure [8], [9]. In my opinion, City Beautiful should rather be seen as a theory borrowed from older civilizations whose architectural wonders still demonstrate the story of their power. This theory contributed to

urban planning by centering the focus on urban life while simultaneously giving the idea of zoning which led to the era of modernism. However, the theory has been criticized as offering cosmetic proposals ignorant of the reality of the city thus failing to address the issues of a class-ridden society.

Modernism

In sharp contrast to the City Beautiful was The City Practical movement that focused on the technical aspects of the spatial organization in the city. The focus was to optimize the components of the city to ensure that various land uses complemented each other through apt zoning and transportation [10], [11]. Business leaders of the time were the main proponents of the theory. With strong support, The City Practical made a significant contribution to the theory of urban planning by introducing the field as a unique discipline as well as by legitimizing urban planning proposals. This, nevertheless, increased the rich-poor divide because the decisions were made by experts on behalf of the business leader and the process was not a democratic one.

The City Practical led to the notion of rational planning wherein expert-based planning was implemented. One example of such rational planning is The Chicago Area Transportation Study [12], [13] which aimed to develop a 30-year transportation plan through a ten-step process. However, such a rationalist planning model has brought with it many challenges. Therefore, scholars have argued for a change in the intellectual standpoint of positivist rationalism to adaptive action [14].

Among the challenges that lower-income strata faced in cities, the City Social movement envisaged uplifting the standard of living of this group by providing them with essential training or education along with settlement houses [15], [16]. The movement proved to be significant with regard to gender-specific issues and health care. Accordingly, it contributed to the theory of urban planning by fostering one of the primary purposes of urban planning to ensure community wellbeing. The approach was essentially bottom-up and focused on developing a sense of community among residents through tools of urban design [17]. City Social however could have very little impact and settlement houses built as a result of the movement only accommodated a particular color group (blacks who were demographically the minority at that time). Recent literature, however, is now recognizing the importance of ethnic geography [18], [19].

Municipal Socialism struggled to avoid the evils that emerged in a class-ridden society due to large capitalist corporates. The idea put forth by this thought was to shift the ownership of the municipal services to the public wherein each individual gets a portion of the decision-making power. This approach welcomed the bottom-up approach wherein the conventional power structure was called into question. However, a part of this idea about the single tax seemed idealistic and the approach failed to challenge the monopoly of the corporates the way it had envisaged [20].

The challenge of increasing the divide among various income groups called the attention of multiple philosophers. One of the proposed solutions to social exclusion and disintegrated neighborhoods was through The Urban Park [21], [22]. The essential idea was to offer opportunities for people to mingle at public parks without consideration of class. The idea was one of the social engineering efforts put forth in a top-down manner. One essential contribution of this idea was to make sure that parks and landscapes became an integral component of an urban fabric. However, the idea failed to make sure that the envisaged social control was achieved through urban parks.

Regional Planning aimed to limit the current urban cores through greenbelts and develop new towns in between this core and the surrounding rural areas with the promise to offer a duo of urban life services and rural life serenity [23], [24]. The approach required a strong transportation network and therefore introduced the idea of highways and freeways in

urban planning theory. The result, however, was not that perfect and caused the issues like huge investment requirements and the generation of an automobile-dependent society.

Post-Modernism

The era following World War II marked increasing discontent with rational planning due to its service to the elite. The so-called expert-driven policies were noted to have done the least to relieve the inner-city communities and rather helped the ruling elite grow further [4]. This era greatly took influence from the ideas of Marx who proposed solutions to the overarching capitalist system [16]. This era marked the institutionalization of the urban planning discipline wherein the idea shifted from a practice-oriented domain to a discipline in academia [25]; leading eventually to a new era of urban planning wherein academia faced challenges of linking with the practice [26], [27].

A couple of theories aiming at disparate agendas yielded a concurrent result: suburbanization. The suburban boom happened in the post-World War II era due to extensive freeways networks, zoning, mortgages, and the baby boom [4]. This process generated a political economy wherein the middle class moved out of the city core and so did the factories along with high investments in municipal services in the suburbs [28]. The process also yielded this outcome of an exhaustive network of highways and freeways that connected the suburbs to the city and therefore generated a discipline that pursued this system [29]. Yet the growth of suburbia led to the deterioration of the historical urban fabric of cities which needed apt policy for conservation [30].

A challenge that emerged from suburbanization, now being investigated through machine learning [31], was the increase of the poor in such areas due to the shift of the manufacturing industries (workplaces of the poor) outside the city core and the subsequent shift of the poor. However, these suburban neighborhoods were not designed for the poor and they were a misfit for such neighborhoods [32].

One approach to the theory of urban planning has been to explain the ongoing phenomenon to apprehend the processes that make up the current situation. Such efforts, The Neighborhood Cycle Theory [33], do not necessarily aim to intervene in the system but rather seek to explore the society. That is why such theories are also criticized for their inability to impart change. Along similar lines, some theorists have taken a side of the laissez-faire approach and one such theory is Human Ecology which tries to explain that the social structures in an urban system search for an equilibrium wherein the central business district (CBD) take the dominant role and the class status is decreased among residents of neighborhoods away from the city [34]. This approach of looking at the city helped explain the normative barriers to a Just social structure but did the least to practically develop a just society. The theory gave prime importance to the elite class of the society and believed in their power to make rational decisions – an attribute shared with The City Practical [35].

The safety and privacy of the residents of a neighborhood have been promised by The Neighborhood Unit Concept which aspires to develop residential communities of limited size and residents to offer community services and schools at a walkable distance from the residents [36]. The idea formed the basis of the design of multiple neighborhoods while simultaneously missed to incorporating the locations of the workplace in the idea. Residents of such neighborhoods still had to depend upon automobiles to travel to work which eventually made workplaces congested places in the daytime and ghost parts at night. Another approach with similar approach is Gated Communities with private management and limited access [37], [38]. Such gated communities gave birth to homeowner associations and have been very popular throughout the world. The existence of such gated communities generated a 'city within city' model that resulted in exacerbated exclusion.

The definitive approach of rational planning in the struggle to anticipate future needs through apt calculations has been found limiting because the conditions continuously change.

Hence, the planning model of rational planning fails to adapt to consistently changing needs due to its calculative model. In order to cope with this challenge, the idea of Incrementalism emerged from the branch model which accepted the consistently changing conditions in the city and encouraged to take consistent baby steps to meet an end goal [39], [40].

Under the notion of protecting the urban core, Urban Renewal promised to increase the tax base in central business districts by entrusting the task of developing the city core to a private entity – referred to as Privatopia [41]. The approach was, however, noted as a top-down approach to clear the unwanted developments from the city which caused the displacement of several minority groups. In this process, the city experienced another wave of serving the elite by strategic selectivity for Negro removal.

Maga-projects have introduced large-scale complex projects in the theory of urban planning with the promise to offer diverse benefits and a take-off venture. In doing so, these have certainly offered the practical implementation of the technical advancements of mankind. Yet these projects have the tendency to help in one dominant sector at the cost of many hidden challenges be those social, economic, or environmental, etc. [42], [43].

Upon failing Keynesianism, Neoliberalism gained strength as a political-economic project [44] and cities became places of implementation of this idea [45]. The approach essentially requires capital accumulation and a sense of entrepreneurial drive among the cities [46]. In doing so, the city is driven by the market with negligible interventions from the city. The city is consistently under surveillance [47], [48] which apparently aims to ensure safety while simultaneously helping large corporations with data gathering for informed decision-making. As such, neoliberalism produces and reinforces spatial-social divisions in cities [45].

Current Era

The consistent dominance of the urban elites in urban planning decisions generated multiple thoughts about involving the community. One such initiative was Maximum Feasible Participation which aimed to develop community action programs through the involvement of the community, especially the urban poor [49], [50]. The initiative had significant implications for the 'war on poverty but the stakeholders remained unclear and real involvement of the poor could not be ensured.

Equity Planning aimed at social and economic equity through approaches like offering choices to those groups which had the least choice [51]. In this way, equity planning was essentially a target-group approach that introduced the idea of a 'community benefits agreement'. The idea was however criticized for its practice to spend public funds on specific groups. This also links with the debate on the informal economy [52], [53]

Community-driven initiatives normally did not conform to the rules that professional urban planning agencies set. Due to this reason, the informal solutions by locals have normally been seen as illegal. One approach to change this viewpoint is Autonomous Communities that are built on a self-help basis and jointly find ways to meet their needs [4]. Such a viewpoint is important to teaching urban planners how to accept indigenous solutions from communities. However, this does not guarantee that those communities would eventually uplift themselves without any external support.

Class structures in society have been noted to continue through a process of Residential Differentiation wherein people of the same class structure tend to live together and reproduce further class division. This has been suggested to avoid through Mixed-Income Housing wherein residents from varying income levels would theoretically live together and have options to socially integrate among heterogeneous groups [54], [55]. However, the concept seems to expect a lot from the built environment without special attention to social dynamics which might not essentially change as this approach envisages. A similar intervention has been proposed with the name of race-mixing wherein the current racialization of space is envisaged to avoid through the social integration of multiple race groups [56], [57]. Another

consideration for city design requires the places for disabled [58] and a model of The Universal Design (Centre for Excellence in Universal Design) has been propagated to design cities that consider requirements of all with varying physical abilities, class, color, gender, identity, and sexual orientation, etc.

An important viewpoint with regard to inclusiveness in a city is the consideration of gender. Most of the cities offer such places which are only supposed to be for men and other genders are not welcomed in such places. One way to make a change in such dynamics is Gender Mainstreaming which aims to ensure that city has places for all genders and that patriarchy is abolished [60], [61]. This theory helped urban planning discipline consider the gender requirements in city planning. Yet the struggle should not be limited to gender consideration only, the planner must rather consider the larger interplay of power dynamics.

Issues of sexual orientation and identity have been raised by Queer Theory which aims to highlight the discrimination and social exclusion that one might experience due to one's identity and orientation [62], [63]. The challenges of sexual orientation when met with other factors of oppression generate Intersectionality wherein multiple discrete identities define one and expose one to experience oppression for these discrete attributes [64], [65]. These theories seem to put forth the challenges of the marginalized groups yet achieving the desired goals still seems like a big challenge.

Communicative Planning has been proposed to shift the focus of urban planning from searching for the 'right' decision to choosing the 'best' option that stakeholders can agree upon [66]. This seems like a democratic way of planning. The single caveat in this approach is the possibility that the powerful might dominate the debate.

Drawbacks of rational planning pushed the theories that struggled to work with participation from citizens in plan making process – participatory planning that offers a ladder of citizen participation levels and aspires for citizen control [67], [68]. This theory contributed to urban planning philosophies by asserting the need for community participation while it is equally important to note that this theory can again serve as a lip-service to the elites if the power of decision-making is not equally distributed among citizens.

For professional urban planners who learn the discipline in academia and then aim to serve in practice, the idea of Practical Judgement has been coined to inculcate the significance of knowing the nuanced phenomenon that makes up the process of urban planning [69], [70]. On the contrary, urban planners have been reminded through the theory of storytelling [71] that they must have a strong ability to persuade their proposals. This seems like a good approach should it be used to cajole for the needs of the discouraged groups but if used for an evil agenda, the theory can be a tool for the success of rational planning per se.

The issue of environmental decay has been seen in the light of a plurality of diversity around the globe [72] which has put forward a demand for Sustainability: a promise for balance among economic growth, social justice, and environmental protection [73], [74], thus making cities ready for the challenge of climate change [75], [76]. The term has been used so widely in urban planning that it became a buzzword with little clarity on what was required. As such, it can make planners struggle for an elusive outcome if not aptly redefined. The central aim of the profession of urban planning has been defined as the triad of goals (economic development, social justice, and environmental protection) [1], [77]. This criticizes the view of planning being solely a spatial discipline.

The term New Urbanism got popularity in the late twentieth century and aspired a connected network of cities with transit-oriented development and pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods along with environmental conservation and just places [78], [79] and such would need an integrated public transport system [80]. The contribution to the theory is imperative due to the balanced welcoming of urban life along with finding solutions to

challenges faced therein. However, the idea fails to address issues in a class-ridden society and has most ideas that need huge investment which implicates the dominancy of the elite.

Comparative Analysis

Theories in urban planning have each promised some aspirations to pursue and in doing so, some of the essential components and requisites have been defined explicitly or implicitly. Also, the contribution from each theory to the discipline of urban planning has been unique which has gradually defined the academia and practice and broadened the scope and vision of urban planners. While each theory seems to offer this, critical analysis – the main purpose of this study – of each theory helps identify the key limitations of these theories which a planner needs to apprehend. Table 1 offers a crisp summary of the comparative analysis of the 31 theories of urban planning.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Theories in Urban Planning

Sr. No.	Name	Premises and Aspirations	Working Model	Essential Components/ Requisites	Contribution to Theory	Limitations	Extend to which they theory considered marginalized groups of: Key: ☺Aptly Considered, 😐 Partly Considered 😞 Not Considered			
							Class	Gender	Sexual Orientation	Race
1	**Garden City**	Way out of the ills of urban core Social Engineering	Top-Down	• Development in the suburbs • Cooperative Commonwealth	Fostered the need of integrated active transit Introduced the idea of community based management	• Suburban way of life left the evil/ill city behind • Generated class discrimination • High Wages and Low Rent promise failed • The model ended up serving small strata of income class thus excluding the majority lower	😞	😞	😞	😞
2	**The Radiant City**	Social Engineering Environmental Determinism Transforming current class-ridden society Provision of enough infrastructure	Top-Down	• Intensive Urban Density	Introduced the idea of mixed-use developments Welcomed application of mass-production and complex structures Introduced the idea of shared community services Idea of strict zoning was introduced	• Absence of community engagement	😞	😞	😞	😞
3	**Broadacre**	Environmental Determinism Enjoying technological services without the need to live in the city	Top-Down	• Horizontal development • Democratic agrarianism	Welcomed the idea of living in nature Criticized the ills of centralization	• The idea never got applied • Generated the idea of suburbanization • Heavy Reliance on Private Automobiles	😞	😞	😞	😞
4	**The Urban Park**	End of Social Exclusion and disintegrated neighborhoods	Top-Down	• Social Engineering through opportunities of mingling of people at parks	Helped make landscapes and parks an integral part of urban fabric	• Failed to yield results of social control through parks	😐	😞	😞	😐
5	**City Social (also called city feminist)**	Health, care and wellbeing	Bottom-Up	• Settlement Houses to bring poor communities closer to the middle class to upraise their standards • Child care • Health care • Education	Introduced wellbeing as primary aim of urban planning Challenged individual gain approach	• The approach could impart a limited impact • Most settlement houses focused black only (a minority at that time)	☺	☺	😞	😐
6	**City Beautiful**	Lack of civic virtue in cities Pride in the street	Top-Down	• Splendour along with functionality of zoning and infrastructure • Recentering the social life in the city	Introduced comprehensive plans Instead of the struggle to remake the society, the city beautiful intended to foster the benefit to glorify current city	• Focusing solely on civic magnificence, the real issues of a class-ridden society were missed • Cosmetic proposals ignorant of reality	😞	😞	😞	😞
7	**Municipal Socialism**	Decision making power vesting with the public Control by the public, not the elite Good government	Bottom-Up	• Community ownership of public services Just wealth and resources distribution	Fostered the importance of community owned municipal services Introduced the idea of corporate social responsibility	• The single tax approach was too idealistic • The approach failed to challenge the monopoly of corporates	☺	😞	😞	😐
8	**Human Ecology**	Expert driven social engineering Process of social	Top-Down	• Dominant Central Business Districts (CBD)	Paved the way for modernism Asserted the significance of expert knowledge	• A laissez-faire approach which offers no solutions to a class-ridden society • Blamed the individuals for their poor status	😞	😞	😞	😞

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							Class	Gender	Sexual Orientation	Race
		succession Assimilation of discouraged groups with esteemed class		• Natural decay of neighborhoods away from CBD	Helped identify the factors that hinder the making of a Just social system					
9	Regional Planning	Middle ground experience offering a duo of urban life benefits and rural life serenity	Top-Down	• Greenbelts • City Limits • Efficient connectivity through efficient transit	Proposed the idea of decentralization Introduced the idea of highways and freeways Inculcated the significance of resources that a city needs to sustain	• Produced a automobile dependent society • Huge amount from municipal funds were dedicated to develop freeways	☹	☹	☹	☹
10	City Practical / Rational Planning	Technical aspect of spatial organization in the city	Top-Down	• Expert urban planners with power • Rational and functional city	Gave birth to modernism Introduced legitimization in urban planning Helped Urban Planning develop as a unique discipline Welcomed technical benefits of zoning	• The movement gave more power to business leaders • Increased the rich-poor divide • Lacked democratic approach • Put the city at the disposal of the private market forces; causing cities inundated with automobiles • Increased the practice of suburbanization • Perspectives of professional planners hindered true democratic planning	☹	☹	☹	☹
11	The Neighborhood Unit Concept	Walkable neighborhood with efficient accessibility Community Engagement	Top-Down	• Site, • Boundaries, • Institutions, • Local Shops, • Internal Streets • Privacy and safety	Prioritized pedestrian over automobiles Asserted planning model to ensure educational needs of school-going Significantly shaped the design practices of urban neighborhoods	• Workplace was not integrated in the idea which eventually required to car dependent commute to work	☹	☹	☹	☹
12	Incrementalism	Consistent pursuance of a goal in a continuously changing urban fabric	Top-Down	• Repeated efforts on values and variables • Gradual reforms	Highlighted the limitations of the rational planning	• Slow process • Lack of rigorous actions on issues that need drastic change • Absence of activism	☹	☹	☹	☹
13	Urban Renewal	Preventing Urban Decline Free-Market	Top-Down	• Privatism • Slum Clearance • Increased tax base	Asserted the role of private sector engagement in urban planning	• Produced a trend of strategic selectivity of removal of certain race (negro removal for example) • Caused displacements of minority groups	☹	☹	☹	☹
14	Megaprojects	Take-Off venture Ambitious trait-making Large scale benefits	Top-Down	• Large scale • High Complexity • Vast Impact • Significant Advantages	Introduced large scale projects in urban planning to extend the avenues of possibilities Testing sites for advanced technical abilities	• One dominant benefit missed the other hidden yet significant costs (social, economic, environmental etc.)	☹	☹	☹	☹
15	Gated Communities	Safe neighborhood with restricted access Private Management	Top-Down	• Gated Neighborhood • Private community places	Introduced the idea of homeowner associations	• Generated the idea of "city within city" which promoted exclusion	☹	☹	☹	☹

Sr. No.	Name	Premises and Aspirations	Working Model	Essential Components/ Requisites	Contribution to Theory	Limitations	Extend to which they theory considered marginalized groups of: Key: ☺Aptly Considered, 😐 Partly Considered ☹ Not Considered			
							Class	Gender	Sexual Orientation	Race
				• Homeowner Associations						
16	**Advocacy Planning**	Everyone encouraged to advocate for one's needs	Bottom-Up	• Multiple alternatives • Market competitive Plans • Capable planning agencies • Increased public input	Welcomed the idea of multiple alternatives made by diverse groups Highlighted the significance of Inputs by various disciplines	• Alternatives by multiple groups with different technical abilities would never be compete-able • Multiplicity of opinions did not consider the power structure therein	😐	😐	☹	😐
17	**Maximum Feasible Participation**	Community Action Program developed, conducted and administered through public participation	Bottom-Up	• Welfare colonialism • Involvement of urban poor	Influenced the war on poverty	• The stakeholders were unclear • Apprehended urban poor as lazy and irresponsible	☺	😐	☹	☺
18	**Equity Planning**	Social and Economic Equity	Top-Down	• Wider range of choices • Value driven planning	Introduced 'community benefits agreements' Fostered the role of planners as cajolers and advisors	• Huge criticism of spending public funds on a selected group	☺	😐	☹	☺
19	**Autonomous Communities**	Self-Help communities	Bottom-Up	• Informal settlements • Decision making power vested with locals	Taught urban planners to accept indigenous solutions from communities	• Self-help initiatives were limited in their capacity to uplift living standards of squatters	☺	😐	😐	☺
20	**Mixed-Income Housing**	Breaking the process of residential differentiation	Top-Down	• Residents of different income levels living together • Breaking of class divisions	Inculcated the idea of breaking ongoing process of residential differentiation	• Over expectation from built housing • Outcomes of mixed-income housing have been limited in generating social integration	☺	☹	☹	😐
21	**Gender Mainstreaming**	Anti-patriarchy	Top-Down	• City with places for all genders	Stimulated the thought to consider gender inclusive proposals	• The theory focuses on gender while misses the bigger interplay of power dynamics	☹	☺	😐	☹
22	**The Universal Design**	Built environment for all	Bottom-Up	• Race, Gender, Identity, Class (etc.) considering design	Introduced the consideration to intersectionality of race, gender, identity, sexual orientation, and class	• The thought considers all groups of the city but does not seems to address resisting power structures	☺	☺	☺	☺
23	**Intersectionality**	Freedom from oppression	Bottom-Up	• Distinct categories of identity • Producing of shared meaning • Planning approach centric to Generic Human Subject	Highlighted the challenges that are faced from intersectionality of varying types of class, gender, sexual orientation and color etc (for example a male gay, or a poor female lesbian)	• The theory aims to abolish multiple level and type of discriminations inscripted in the society which seems like an idealist wish	☺	☺	☺	☺
24	**Queer Theory**	Challenge to norms of sexual identity	Bottom-Up	• Activism to express • Resistance against discrimination and exclusion	Introduced the challenges of places that serve this group (LGBTQ+ clubs or neighborhoods)	• Queer Theory has centered mainly around whiteness • The theory has not addressed other issues of intersectionality per se	☹	☺	☺	☹

Sr. No.	Name	Premises and Aspirations	Working Model	Essential Components/ Requisites	Contribution to Theory	Limitations	Extend to which they theory considered marginalized groups of: Key: ☺Aptly Considered, 😐 Partly Considered ☹ Not Considered			
							Class	Gender	Sexual Orientation	Race
					Drew attention towards issues of those who live as queer persons					
25	**Neoliberalism**	Market driven cities	Top-Down	• Capital accumulation • Global Production Networks • Entrepreneurial drive between cities	Asserted the significance of market forces at interplay in cities	• Neoliberalism produces and intensifies spatio-social divisions	☹	☹	☹	☹
26	**Participatory Planning**	Citizen Control	Bottom-Up	• Freedom of expression • Citizen's power of decision making	Offered the opportunity of analyzing degree of participation in a planning process	• Participatory planning can be a futile activity for the powerless if the decision making powers are not equally distributed	☺	😐	😐	☺
27	**Communicative Planning**	Development of Consensus	Bottom-Up	• Intersubjective communication	Turned the focus of urban planning from searching for 'right' solution towards agreeing upong the 'best' approach	• The theory can be hijacked by the powerful who might have resources to dominate the debate	☺	😐	😐	☺
28	**Practical Judgement**	Seeking to listen and understand	Bottom-Up	• Dichotomy of academia and practice • Planners to focus the story and not the problem	Suggested urban planning professionals to focus on the nuance stories to understand perspectives	• Assertion on listening nuanced stories would make the process of planning unfocused and sometimes conflicting	😐	😐	😐	😐
29	**Storytelling**	Ability to communicate efficiently	Bottom-Up	• Persuasion in Planning • Writing to cajole • Story to include both the planners and stakeholders	Reminds urban planners to have strong ability to persuade	• If used with evil agenda, storytelling can be a tool for success of rational planning	😐	😐	😐	😐
30	**Sustainability**	Complementarity of econmic growth, environmental protection and social justice	Top-Down	• Accessibility, • Affordability, • Greenery, • Vibrancy	Taught to see three priorities of social justice, environmental protection and economic justice as complementary to each other instead of conflicting ones	• An ambivalent stance between promise of social, environmental and economic justice	😐	😐	😐	😐
31	**New Urbanism**	Efficient, connected, and equaitable cities	Top-Down	• Well-structured cities • Environmental preservation • Pedestrian friendly • Mixed-use • Transit Oriented Development • Just places	Welcomes the urban life along with participation, nature and technology	• Welcomes urban sprawl • Is based on exaggerated promises and predications • Fails to address the challenges of a class-ridden society • Rigidity and over emphasis on planning everything can limit the creativity	☹	☹	☹	☹

Results and Recommendations

Urban Planning theory has a complicated trajectory as the theory essentially links with the practice of finding ways to deal with challenges of economic, political, social, and environmental nature that cities face. Accordingly, the planning theory suggests that a field is essentially a trial-and-error approach [81].

Planning theory covers a continuous effort of rationality against power because the former can be the only tool for the powerless [82]. The power is embodied in the discourse of the planning process and the institutions and culture that back it [83]. The making of this cultural narrative is linked with the perception of truth which itself can be questioned and reconstructed [84].

Many theoretical movements that form the foundation of urban planning hail from anarchist movements which sought to develop a society based on community cooperation [4]. And this continues to happen even today. Anarchism produces voluntary cooperation meaning that the planning actions carried out along with anarchism would be an opportunity for inclusion.

Proponents of city planning have taken different approaches to defining the approach of urban planning from pragmatism to philosophy [85] and from republican to realists [86]. However, urban planning tends to have a 'dark' side where urban planners take roles defined by their experiences – Lacanianism; and favor the benefits of some groups over those of others – Derridean and practitioners of this discipline must learn to balance these traits [87]. One viewpoint is about seeing cities as a danger to the environment and nature [88]. Yet if applied with virtue, planning theory can play a role to insinuate approaches that can lessen environmental adversity like water shortage [89], and hence develop a guide to respond to the changing needs of the city with constant emerging challenges [1].

In short, it is feasible to end the study by agreeing that cities have been having emerged as a result of conscious decisions [86]. Accordingly, looking into the planning theory requires due consideration of the planning approaches utilized over time. This links with a debate that planning theory is essentially the study of the decisions made from intuition [1] and that is equally right because planning theory and practice development are in parallel.

Discussions

Why have the cities of the world taken these form or shape which exists in recent time? For addressing this question, it is necessary to understand the history, social setup, culture of society, and their role at the global level. It will enable us to better perceive the built environment of the cities. Thinking in minds of urban planners is that cities should work like cities which should be changed. The disease (problem) of a city (that we think) is not actually a disease but possibly a medicine (solution). The planned housing cannot be afforded by everyone. For instance, the slums are not a disease, but they are medicine. We need just to help them with their upgradation.

Physical patterns/designs always include extra physical reality and relate to the culture (social setup) of the people. There is a need to study the factors contributing to establishing and shape up cities. A city or town is always accompanied by other cities or towns thus forming an urban hierarchy/system. we study Western-style Urban Planning like the planning of London, Paris, New York, etc. from the 20th century, the era of the Industrial Revolution. We should introduce such urban planning theories which are not evolved yet. For example, how network of slums in a city runs? The information about the structure of their internal community, voting system, and their own working class, etc. similarly, the Market Culture is also required to be studied. How economy of commercial markets runs? The study about the production, transfer, transport, influx of people, and unity of traders of bazaars (commercial markets) against the local government [90], [91]. we need to think to redevelop/upgrade established slums & markets and their disaster handling.

The field of Architecture and Planning introduced deliberate imperfection in design schemes during the 20th century. Our history of Urban Planning is Utopian intending to create equilibrium in cities. Just like mathematics and mechanics, we always try to search for equilibrium in cities in the formation of their land uses, transportation networks, and urban spaces. A city is evolving and transforming entity operating under different forces which always need improvements for its better functioning. All the entities of the city should be part of the improvement.

For seeking equilibrium, we always worked on dis-equilibrium in Architecture and planning. For instance, Frank Gehry used the term de-construction which means that cities would not function properly if policies were not framed by Government for ignorant entities (like slums dwellers) rather the main focus remains on the elite class entities. This is an alienation approach to planning i.e., we make policies for shops, malls, etc. but ignore small kiosks, focus on the facilitation of car users but not for pedestrians, and ignore female gender options while planning urban spaces.

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