

# "Sustainable Planning Strategies and its Principles"

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**Abstract** - This review paper focuses on the sustainability planning strategies considering both physical Sustainability as well as social sustainability. Physical sustainability in terms of providing low cost housing with utilization of renewable resources and social sustainability in terms of generate equal opportunities to all the social groups. There are various concepts and methods used for low cost housing. The social sustainability is studied for urban regeneration for the transformation of deprived urban areas.

**Key Words:** Sustainability, Sustainable planning Strategies, Physical Sustainability, Social Sustainability

## INTRODUCTION

According to 1987 United nations report, sustainability focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

The idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

The concept of sustainability is composed of three pillars:

1. Economic
2. Environmental
3. Social

### Economic Sustainability:

Economic sustainability provides important energy source like a battery to secure environmental and social sustainability. This emphasizes on promotion of economic self-sustenance of development projects through measures like adequate budgeting, budget transparency and financial incentive.

### Environment Sustainability

The Environment aspect is "The environmental aspect of sustainability focuses on the goals of protecting the environment and the conservation of natural resources for current and future generations" According to U.S Bureau of Labour Statistics.

It relates with maintenance of carrying capacity of natural resource base and life support systems. This emphasizes on area of conservation of biodiversity hot spots, increase in forest cover, watershed protection and adoption of holistic approach.

Equally important are reduction of environmental threats, environmental pollution and using environment friendly clean and green technologies to mitigate local to global level environmental problems such as biodiversity loss, climate change from an inter-generational equity perspective.

### Social Sustainability

Social sustainability focuses on upgrading human environmental quality of life with fulfillment of basic needs and transforming man from most dangerous animal to most important creative resource. It emphasizes local communities to be well informed on sustainable ways of resource utilization.

### 1.2 Objectives:

It ensures active public participation at various level of development activity, collaborative efforts in conservation and development activities, improvement in public health, education and basic need, reduction of conflict among stakeholders on resource use. This will be derived through upgrading public environmental awareness, enhanced gender equity and self-confidence among local community with an emphasis on economically disadvantaged/marginalized groups,

New sustainable solutions for urban planning problems can include green buildings and housing, mixed-use developments, walkability, greenways and open spaces, alternative energy sources such as solar and wind, and transportation options. Good sustainable land use planning helps improve the welfare of people and their communities, shaping their urban areas and neighborhoods into healthier, more efficient spaces.

Urban and regional planners gather community input on land use and sustainability and, relying on data and expert analysis, develop, implement and monitor long-term sustainability. Urban and regional planners are important in making a region more livable for its residents. As cities, suburban areas and municipalities change

demographically and environmentally, urban planning professionals must create revitalization projects and address population growth, environmental degradation, and resource scarcity (BLS). Planners are also necessary in new and existing communities, which require extensive development and improved infrastructure, including housing, roads and highways, water and sewer systems, schools, health care facilities, and parks.

**2. Major aspect of Sustainability**

Sustainable Strategies focuses on majorly two categories,

- 1. Physical Sustainability
- 2. Social Sustainability

Physical Sustainability aims to provide better physical habitats and infrastructure which also can also be available to fulfill the need of future generations. Especially when it comes to habitats then we have to focus on poor and EWS. Providing sustainable planning of Low cost housing for poor which also aims at their future needs and convenience.

However, social sustainability focuses on social cohesiveness and active decision making of people. Happiness Index is one of the major aspect to understand the social sustainability in detail. However, the equal economic opportunities and equal services should be provided to all the social groups and various cultural backgrounds.

Fundamentally, the way we shape cities is a reflection of the kind of humanity we bring to bear. Urban planners and designers, together with the support of environmental policymakers, analysts, NGOs and advocates, will need to lead the way in building smart, sustainable communities. If we are to unlock political stalemate and address the urgent need to solve for city resiliency and curtail the impacts of climate change, nothing short of a complete transformation of the current urban planning process and supporting technology will do. Today’s practitioners must dedicate themselves to the practice of building mutually beneficial communities.

**2.2 Analytical Framework**

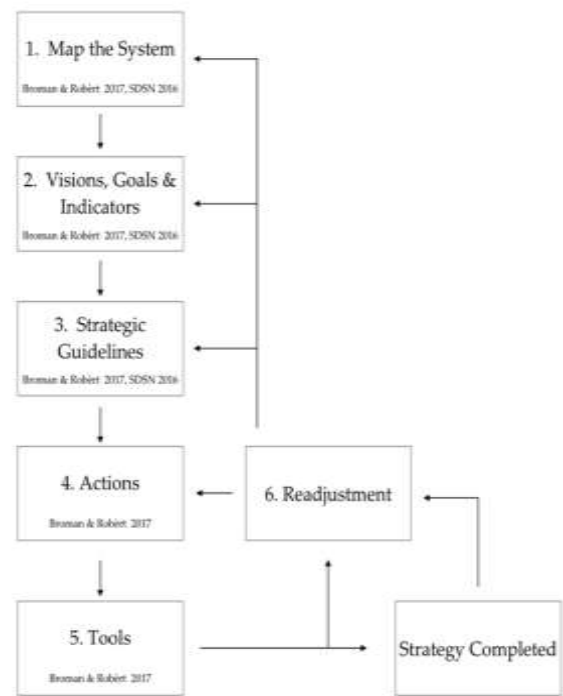


Figure 1: Analytical Framework of Sustainable Strategy

(Source: Broman and Robert 2017, A framework for strategic sustainable development, SDSN 2016)

**Level 1: Map the System**

In order to allow for a better understanding of the singularities and challenges of individual cities in terms of sustainability strategies, the first level of the analytical framework constitutes the description of the given circumstances in the city under consideration. Given that the urban system is a product of social, physical, economic, ecological, political, cultural and historical factors, mapping the system includes a baseline analysis in light of these factors.

**Level 2: Vision, Goals and Indicators**

The planning process involves the development of a sustainability vision against a certain timeline with concrete goals and indicators for individual cities by the SDSN (Sustainable Development Solution Network). Visioning needs to involve a wide range of urban stakeholders identified in the first level. Following up step 3 of SDSN and Broman & Robert, vision making should be based on a back casting process that revolves around the definition of a desirable (sustainable) future, by identifying policies and programs that will connect that specified future to the present. Equally important is the early and thorough integration of public and civil society actors in order to guarantee transparency and legitimacy of the process

### Level 3: Strategic Guidelines

This level is about integrating the vision in or linkage with existing strategies and plans, established upon different levels of decision-making (multi-level and multi-sectoral) and relevant for urban planning and development. This includes, in particular, sustainability strategies at the international and national level but also parallel urban development or climate plans for the city.

### Level 4: Actions

This level is about defining concrete actions to be undertaken for achieving the vision in implementing the strategic guideline, and is again taken from Broman & Robèrt. The benefits and co-benefits of actions should be analyzed in decision-making. Actions should be tied to specific resources to enable their fulfillment such as financial and human resources. Furthermore, those need to be set against a certain timeline in order to allow for adjustment and monitoring. It will also be important to acknowledge those actions that are already ongoing, including projects from responsible actors such as different city departments or civil society and business.

Urban system is a product of social, physical, economic, ecological, political, cultural and historical factors, mapping the system includes a baseline analysis in light of these factors. This makes it possible to identify key social, environmental, and economic sustainability challenges to be part of the vision. The methods to be applied can include SWOT analysis for detecting strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of individual cities in terms of context specifics and sustainability. Stakeholder involvement is essential at this stage to create a full understanding of the breadth of sustainability challenges.

### Level 5: Tools

Based on the visions with goals and indicators developed in level 2, and the actions devised in level 4, this level calls for the elaboration of meaningful tools for implementation. For each action that is agreed upon, clear responsibilities among stakeholders need to be defined in terms of process, financing, fiscalization, and execution. In addition, a monitoring framework and reporting system has to be developed to allow for adjustment, transparency and self-reflection within the process of implementing the strategy in light of the action defined. As with level 4, responsible actors for monitoring must be assigned, and the provision of data must be secured from relevant government bodies, research institutions, and other stakeholders. Setting clear timeframe.

### Level 6: Readjustments

Based on the monitoring and reporting system of level 5, planned readjustment of the indicators (level 2) or actions (level 4) might become evident within the process, if

factors internal or external to the system are changing. This might also call for readjustment of other levels accordingly.

### Concluding Remark

Sustainable is most important aspect which should be considered in framework of any policy and plan. The principles should be taken into account while planning for any urban areas. Because the major pillars of the Sustainability is Economic, Environment, social should be the maintained for the efficient planning of the city.

The analytical framework of sustainability defines the process of completing the policy or project effectively. Before building any policy or project, planned should consider all the process from mapping the system to strategic guidelines.

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### BIOGRAPHIES

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