African Journal of Water Conservation and Sustainability ISSN 2375-0936 Vol. 9 (2), pp. 001-002, December, 2021.Available online at www.internationalscholarsjournals.com © International Scholars Journals

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Editorial

International Scholars Journals

## An Overview on Urban Planning

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Accepted 15 December, 2021

## EDITORIAL NOTE

Urban planning, also known as county planning, municipal planning, city planning or rural planning, is a technical and partypolitical process that focuses on the improvement and shaping of land use and the built environment, including the air, water, and transportation infrastructure areas that enter and exit the city, such as Transportation, communication and distribution networks and their accessibility. Traditionally, urban planning followed a top-down approach to overall planning the physical layout of human settlements.

The main concern is the public awareness, as well as consideration of efficiency, health, protection and use of the environment, and the impact of the master plan on social and economic activities. Over time, urban planning has focused on social and environmental baselines, using planning as a tool to improve people's health and well-being while maintaining sustainability standards.

Sustainability becomes a reality at the end of the 20th century similarly, at the beginning of the 21st century, Jane Jacobs's work on legal and policy views emphasized the interests of residents, businesses, and communities, and effectively influenced urban planners to better integrate residents' experience and Needs to be incorporated into planning. Urban planning answers questions about how people live, work, and play in a specific area, thereby guiding the orderly development of cities, suburbs, and rural areas.

Although urban planners are mainly concerned with planning settlements and communities, they are also responsible for planning the effective transportation of goods, resources, people and waste; the distribution of basic needs such as water and electricity; and a sense of tolerance for people of all types, cultures and needs And opportunities; economic growth or business development; improvement of the health and protection of areas of importance to the natural environment, which actively contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions and the protection of cultural heritage and the built environment. Urban planning is a dynamic field because the question of how people live, work and play will change over time. These changes are constantly reflected in planning methods, regional norms and guidelines, making it a highly technological, political, social, economic and environmental area.

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Urban planning is an interdisciplinary field that includes civil engineering, architecture, human geography, politics, and social and design sciences. Urban planning practitioners are engaged in research and analysis, strategic thinking, engineering and construction, urban design, public consultation, policy advice, implementation and management. It is closely related to the field of urban design. Some urban planners design streets, parks, buildings and other urban areas. Urban planners work with related fields such as civil engineering, landscape architecture, architecture, and public administration to achieve strategic, political, and sustainable goals. Early urban planners were usually members of these related fields, although urban planning is now an independent professional discipline.

The discipline of urban planning is a broader category, including various sub-fields such as land use planning, zoning, economic development, environmental planning, and transportation planning. The preparation of the plan requires a thorough understanding of the criminal law and planning zoning regulations. Another important aspect of urban planning is that the scope of urban development projects includes large-scale master planning of vacant spaces or green space projects, and small-scale interventions and renovations of existing buildings, buildings, and public spaces. Pierre Charles L'Enfant of Washington, DC, Daniel Burnham of Chicago, and Georges-Eugene Haussmann of Paris planned the city from scratch, while Robert Moses and Le Corbusier redeveloped and transformed the city and community based on their urban planning concepts.