

#### **REVISITING THE FIELD**

# Planning from "above" and "below"

11.201 GATEWAY: Planning Action

Rajagopal and Briggs 18 October 2005



# Bankers are people too

# "World Bank wants to bring happiness to ordinary people"

Times of India (May 7, 2002)



### Today's agenda

- Taking stock: Modern planning's origins vs. planning-from-below
- Contexts for planning: Planning in the Third World, assumptions and realities
  - Participation and democracy
  - Law and institutions etc.
- Development as change
  - History of paradigms
  - Development as freedom (Sen)
- Dams/big projects: state of play
- Radical planning, power



#### Rational planning ... from above

#### Assumptions of the rational model:

- Stakeholders are already organized (in political communities)
- Guiding values are clear
- Citizens are trusting and the state is trustworthy – liberal "harmony" vision
- Technically competent bureaucracies have the needed expertise (no citizen learning or participation required)
- Alternatives have been considered



#### Planning from above vs. below

- Rights, accountability, and power
- The promise of citizen involvement vs. the risk of cronyism, parochialism, process paralysis (impasse)
- Civil society and government interaction: Competing, collaborating, contesting, other?
- Globalization: Transnational coalitions, media influence, information technology shifts in power and voice



## Trained vs. indigenous experts

- What forms of knowledge are valid? Who sets the rules?
- What does public participation add to what technical experts provide?
- How can distinct types of expertise be blended to create better, not just more popular, solutions?
- Technocratic modernism vs. "deliberative democracy"



# Context: Planning in the 3<sup>rd</sup> World

- Differences with the West:
  - Democratic
  - Legal
  - Inward-looking
- Breaking boundaries
  - Domestic v. International
  - Institutional v. Non-Institutional
- Within 'Development' discourse
- **Globalized**



## Law and legal institutions (A)

- Is law simply institutional politics?
- Law as a terrain of resistance
- Law and scale: law simultaneously defines scale and destabilizes scale
- Global space of law
  - Proliferation of global norms and institutions
  - Human rights and environment



#### Law and legal institutions (B)

- Law as a framework for social mobilization
- Contestation through the law as a conscious strategy in mobilization and the tradeoffs
- Resort to law as an escape from politics?
- Domestic legal culture and nature of legal system as major variables in social mobilization



### Development as change (A)

- History of paradigms
- Current state of the field
- Development and the role of democracy
- Sen's theory: Development as freedom
- Critique of income poverty
- Commodities, capabilities and functionings



### Development as change (B)

- Constitutive and instrumental roles of freedoms in development
- Role of policy in *translating* capabilities into freedoms
- Universal nature of the theory and its tensions with its own ethical aspirations



### Dams/big projects: State of play

- The World Bank
  - Revival of Bank interest
  - Bank's role in big projects
  - Bank's Inspectional Panel
- Accountability (e.g. Export-Import Banks)
- Continuing crisis, examples
  - Ilisu (Turkey)
  - Lesotho Highlands Water Project



### Friedmann's radical planning

- Critical (normative + analytic) of the status quo
- Pragmatic as to means, strategic
- Inclusive, pro-participation: But there are many dilemmas here
- Reflective, iterative (social learning)
- Guided by meaning, ideology
- Oppositional: Mainly? As needed?



#### Six levels of power

- 1. Frames and meanings: How the issues are thought about ("symbolic power")
- 2. Agendas: What's on it, what's not?
- 3. Options: Expanding vs. limiting
- 4. Judgment: Influence over criteria
- 5. Decision-making: Influence over choices
- 6. Production: Getting things implemented (capacity to produce)

Source: Briggs (2003) Organizing stakeholders



#### **Preview: Anacostia Waterfront**

#### **KEY ISSUES:**

- The city as "growth machine" vs. "equitable development"
- Comprehensiveness vs. incrementalism
- The power and limits of physical revitalization and "placemaking"