

## **State Growth Management Planning since 1980s: Strategy and Substance for Coordination**

Sadatsugu NISHIURA & Takashi ONISHI

The complex and disturbing phenomenon of urban sprawl became universal as increased automobile uses promote developments :from the traditional center to suburbs. Many metropolitan regions around the world have been struggling to manage urban expansion and the infrastructure needed. This paper examines the experiences of American planning in the state growth management since the mid 1980s to present the foresight to form the strategic implementation policies. The three fundamental strategies have been observed. The first, the states, with incentives and sanctions, frame their policies to encourage locals to have a comprehensive plan as the basis for their decision making in the planning. The second, the state attempts in environmental protection are either to utilize existing state environmental regulations or to have new environmental protection provisions. The third, a capital improvement plan (CIP) is required by the states as a part of the local comprehensive plan to provide public service at an equitable cost over the generations. In order to keep urban expansion as compact as it can be, an urban growth area needs to be designated in the land use plan and a CIP should be formed as a part of land use planning.

## **City Planning in the Philippines: Reorganizing towards the 21st Century**

Asteya M. Santiago

For the past fifty years since its independence, the Philippines has been engaged in continuing experiments to restructure its organization for city planning to enhance its contribution to the country's national development. Its efforts have been influenced by the Constitutional, political and socio-economic environment obtaining at each stage. The path that these efforts have taken have ran parallel with the roadway paved by the government's policies on, among others, central-local government relationship, privatization and environmental management.

In the recent past, reorganization in city planning has focused on the expansion and strengthening of the functions of the urban planning bodies to better equip them to respond to the growing problems of housing and urban development. Undertaken within the program of streamlining the national and regional planning agencies and of devolving more planning powers to the local government units, it has involved the institutionalization of the participation of the private sector, the non-government organizations (NGOS) and the community, The efforts have also entailed the incorporation into the planning process of such principles as people empowerment, sustainable development and sensitivity to gender related issues.

The Philippine reorganization thrust for the next century will need to respond to the demands of an intensifying and technology -driven urbanization and industrialization, taking place within a shrinking world community. The way for the political leadership will not necessarily be an uphill one if it will have a clear appreciation of and take lessons from the country's past efforts.

## **A Study on the Characteristics of the Planning Control in Korea Planning System**

Cho, Jae-Seong

No Abstract

## **A Study on the Course of Changes in Modern City Planning Act of Korea - Basing on the Classification of Era from Opening a Port to Present -**

Myeong-Gyoo Lee & Boo-Kui Lee

No Abstract

## **The Paradigm Shift of Taiwan's Planning Regime in the World Process of Economic Globalisation**

Tsu-Lung Chou

This paper aims at investigating the paradigm shift of national planning regime in postwar Taiwan from the perspective of global-local nexus. The impacts of world economic globalization upon Taiwan's planning regime and intervention form of the state playing within it are examined. It is argued that since the late 1980s, the development of global economic restructuring has great impacts on Taiwan's regime of spatial planning. Nevertheless, the paradigm shift of planning regime in current Taiwan is deeply manipulated by the state to meet the economic requirement of Taiwan's restructuring in the world context of globalization.

## **Partnership Planning - A New Paradigm in Urban Planning?**

Shih-Jung Hsu

Taiwan's economic development is in a transitional period because of a slowdown in domestic economic growth. In addition, capital continuously flows out this country and mostly invests in mainland China and southeastern Asian nations. In order to entice capitalists to invest inside Taiwan, the state accepts a new governance structure named as partnership planning. It argues that citizens, as partners to the state, can fully participate in this new system. However, this paper argues that the idea of partnership planning in Taiwan is basically derived from the political ideology of corporatism. A limited number of constituent units has been recognized or licensed by the state and granted a deliberate representational monopoly within their respective categories. The private sectors which are incorporated into the governance processes are limited to a specific number. Most of citizens are therefore not only not represented but also excluded in the political structure. Citizen participation becomes only a myth in the partnership planning. This paper indicates that it is important to comprehend power relation among state, economy and civil society in order to understand the political implication of partnership planning.