



planners newsletter

INSTITUTE OF TOWN PLANNERS, INDIA

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

The Institute of Town Planners, India owes its origin to a small group of 15 town planners for establishing the Institute of Town Planners, India in 1951. Today, the Institute has a membership of over 2,500, apart from a large number of student members.

As per Memorandum of Articles of Association and Bye-laws of the Institute, the main objectives of the Institute are to advance the study of town planning, civic design and kindred subjects related to town and country planning; to promote planned, economic, scientific and artistic development of towns, cities and rural areas besides to promote the general interests of those engaged in the practice of town and country planning. Accordingly, ITPI is publishing the quarterly *Newsletter* to provide a medium for expression of views, opinions and ideas about the issues, plans, strategies, policies and programmes related to urban and regional planning and development. The *Newsletter* also aims at promoting views of the Institute of Town Planners, India on town and country planning by disseminating new knowledge in the areas of concern to policy makers, governments, practicing planners, student members and academia in India and abroad. It provides information on planning career opportunities, national and international seminars, conferences and workshops, besides giving information on international and national events related with town and country planning education and profession.

So far 62, quarterly Newsletters have been published and efforts were on to register the Newsletter with Registrar of Newspapers, India (RNI); Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. I am happy to inform that due to untiring efforts of Shri D.S. Meshram, President ITPI, the Newsletter has now been registered with RNI due to which last issue (January - March) has been numbered as No. I and the present issue has accordingly been numbered as No. II. The inconvenience caused to the readers / members due to delays is deeply regretted.

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I assure the members, timely publication of Newsletter in future.

Dr. Ashok Kumar

Editor and Secretary (Publication), ITPI

HARYANA REGIONAL CHAPTER, BUILDING FOUNDATION-STONE LAID

Shri D.S. Meshram, President (ITPI) laid the foundation-stone of Haryana Regional Chapter (ITPI) Building at Sec-2, Panchkula on 9th April, 2004

On this Occasion, a seminar on "Private Sector Investment in Urban Development" was organized by Haryana Regional Chapter (ITPI).



Shri D.S. Meshram, President ITPI, Laying the foundation stone of Haryana Regional Chapter Building. Present are Shri S.S. Dalal, Vice President; Shri Pardeep Kapoor, Secretary General; Shri Rajvir Singh, Council Member; Shri Sanjay Verma, Chairman of HRC; and Shri B.C. Datta, Chairman Finance Committee, ITPI

Dr. N.C. Wadhwa, IAS, Director Town and Country Planning Department, Haryana cum Chief Administrator, Haryana Urban Development Authority traced the history of involvement of private sectors in urban development in the country. He also highlighted the different models for attracting the private investment in the urban development, and narrated the salient features of Haryana model in attracting the private sector investment which is being adopted in many states as a successful model in the country.

Shri D.S. Meshram, President (ITPI), mentioned that *Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) guidelines*, prepared by ITPI at the behest of Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India clearly indicates the private sectors actions for implementation of development plans / projects, including formulation of projects, fiscal resource mobilization, execution of the projects,

its management and post-project management and innovative approaches for fiscal resource mobilizations is also given in the guidelines.

The Guidelines also suggested the alternative models of private sector participations besides giving practices adopted in the country like Lucknow Development Authority model, Haryana model, Jaipur model, DDA (Slum Wing) model, CIDCO model, etc.

Shri N.K. Sehgal, Vice President M/s Ansal Properties and Industries limited, Shri P.K. Tripathi of Unitech Ltd. also projected their views on the involvement of private sectors in the urban development. While Shri Sanjay Verma, Chief Town Planner (HUDA), discussed urban infrastructure development process using town planning scheme, as a tool where the owners pool their lands and the local authority develops the same as a joint venture.

participation in planning and decision-making. Given this legal provision, new governance models are emerging at city level in different parts of the country. This seminar aims at generating awareness on how the decentralization process, envisaged by the 74th CAA, can contribute to efficiency in the planning and provision of infrastructure in urban areas.

The Seminar will dwell upon two major aspects of governance:

- Urban governance, and
- Infrastructure delivery.

The urban governance component of the seminar will focus on the role and rights of the elected representatives and people at the local level in planning and implementation of infrastructure services. The infrastructure delivery aspect will focus on various forms of Public-Private Participation (PPP), community ownership and participation, and other decentralized modes of infrastructure delivery.

The Seminar is open to Municipal Councilors, Municipal Administrators, other officials from Urban Local Bodies, Central and State Government officials, Research Institutions, University faculty members, NGOs and those involved with urban development.

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Architecture and Planning Education and Profession

Department of Architecture, Town and Regional Planning, Bengal Engineering College (Deemed University), Howrah, in collaboration with the West Bengal Regional Chapter, ITPI and All India Council for Technical Education, MHRD,



Shri Rajvir Singh, Council Member; Shri S.S. Dalal, Vice President; Shri D.S. Meshram, President ITPI, Shri Pardeep Kapoor, Secretary General; and Shri Sanjay Verma, Chairman of HRC during foundation-stone laying ceremony of Haryana Regional Chapter Building.

NATIONAL WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

National Seminar on Urban Governance and Infrastructure Delivery

The School of Planning and Architecture (Deemed University), New Delhi is organizing National Seminar on Urban Governance and Infrastructure Delivery during 21– 23, April 2004 at Delhi. The seminar is sponsored by All India Council for Technical Education, Ministry of Human Recourse Development,

Government of India.

The 74th Constitution Amendment Act (CAA), has redrawn the institutional, political and fiscal design of urban governance in India. Historically, the institutions of urban governance have been understood as synonymous with local self-government in India. However, apart from the implementation of projects, the 74th CAA has also brought into focus, the role of peoples'

Government of India organized National Seminar on 'Architecture and Planning Education and Profession – The Changing Dimensions and Future Directions in 21st Century' during 6-7 February, 2004.

Inaugurating the National Seminar Shri D.S. Meshram, President ITPI, emphasized the need for re-orienting the town planning education and revamping the profession to meet the challenges of 21st century, specifically due to strengthening of local government and decentralisation of power to local bodies by 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments, new industrial location policy, fiscal concessions and economic reforms and technological advancements in plan preparation like GIS, GPS, Remote Sensing, Aerial Photography and plan implementation techniques like TPS, Land Pooling, TDR, AR, etc. And ofcourse the *UDPFI (Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation) Guidelines* prepared by ITPI at the behest of Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.

Prof. Amaljyoti Sengupta, Vice-Chancellor Bengal Engineering College (D.U.) opined that rapid technological changes that ushered in the new millennium and development of a new World Order following globalization, have brought new messages before the professional. In Architecture and Town Planning professional successes in the global competition would be increasingly dependent on the ability to keep pace with the advancement of the knowledge and skill. The impact of the new situation on the academic arena has to be analyzed critically from the viewpoint of development of a dynamic education system that would create professionals with high end skill and thinkers of great caliber. The task before the academia is to evolve ways and means to meet the challenges of the time.

The experts, professional and educationists both from Architecture and Town Planning besides an array of Architects, Engineers, Town Planners,

Industrialists and professionals participated in the seminar.

Seminar on Earth Observation Systems for Disaster Management

The Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS / NRSA) in collaboration with International Institute of Geo-information Science and Earth Observation (ITC) the Netherlands is organizing seminar on "Earth Observation Systems for Disaster Management - Capacity Building, Methods and Challenges" during 29-30, June, 2004 at Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (NRSA) Dehradun. The aim of the seminar is to upgrade the benefits of the "Geonemdis" project in developing capacity of IIRS in imparting training and education in Geo-informatics for Disaster Management, to strengthen the contact with user departments, to institutionalize the application of Geo-informatics in Disaster Management and its applications. The sub-themes of the seminar are:

- Earth Observation of Environmental Analysis and Disaster Management.
- Institutionalization of Disaster Management.
- Capacity Building in Geo-informatics for Disaster Management.
- EOS for Hazard Mitigation - State of the Art in India.

Professionals, experts, decision-makers, government officials, academicians working in the field of Geo-informatics and disaster management are invited to participate in the seminar.

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National Seminar on Technical Manpower Planning in India

National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS), Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), New Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, are organizing national Seminar on "Technical Manpower Planning in India Issues and Concerns" during September 5-7, 2004.

Technical manpower planning and development can broadly be divided in to two aspects such as supply and demand of technical manpower. It is a well-known fact that the economic development can be attributed to the balance between supply and demand of technical manpower.

The proposed national seminar aims at providing a common platform to the suppliers, users of technical manpower and to the researchers in the field of human resource management to share thoughts and research findings.

The Seminar sub-themes are:

- Manpower planning in 21st century.
- Effective approaches and models in manpower planning.
- Manpower planning in specified area.
- Impact of globalization on manpower planning.
- Manpower Planning at international level

A large number of participants from industry, educational institutions, universities, sister nodal centres and from the government departments from all over the country are expected to participate in the seminar.

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Summit on Sustainable PPPs in Infrastructure

The Confederation of Indian Industry (Southern Region) is organizing Urban Competence 2004 – a conference on creating sustainable framework for Public Private Partnership in building urban infrastructure on 18th June, 2004 at Bangalore.

The CII Report on “Sustainable infrastructure development in the southern region – integrated approach” indicates that nearly 90% of the urbanites in the Southern Region are not happy with the road facilities, 58% are not satisfied with the city transport facilities, 48% feel that city roads are unsafe, 91% feel that the pollution levels are very high and 79% are not satisfied with the water supply system. Even though the dissatisfaction on all the parameters is very high, people are left with no choice but to accept the offered services.

However, the southern state governments have started to realize that in the interest of the people, it is imperative to transform their roles from provided of infrastructure services to being facilitators and regulators of services provide by private sector. The recent successful

experiences acknowledge that private sector participation in infrastructure can improve the quality and quantity of infrastructure services. Therefore, facilitating private and community participation in a sustainable planned urban development process has emerged as the prime objective of the policy makers.

The conference will focus on:

- Opportunities and challenges in urban planning and management.
- PPPs in water and waste management.
- Innovative financing urban infrastructure projects.
- PPPs in mobility management.

The Conference will provide a forum for private urban planners, entrepreneurs and financing institutions to come together to tap opportunities for partnership in urban infrastructure.

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next 30 years, that figure could double. This is why the theme of the second world urban forum is “Cities: Crossroads of cultures, inclusiveness and integration”.

A biennial event, the World Urban Forum was designated by the UN General Assembly as an informal advisory body on all things urban. The first ever, world urban forum, on the theme of “Sustainable Urbanization” was held in Nairobi, Kenya in 2002, and was attended by over a thousand delegates. This informal gathering was an exciting opportunity for representatives of governments, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, urban professional and academics to catch up with the latest trends in urban planning.

The World Urban Forum centres around dialogues. The aim is to provide an open forum for debate and discussion for everyone from government officials and mayors to academics and slum dwellers. Simply stated, the world urban forum is a thinktank that does away with the formal rules of procedure which usually govern official UN meetings.

At this World Urban Forum, there will be nine dialogues that are divided into two distinct clusters:

- Dialogue one that focuses on partnerships for improving urban governance and includes:
 - Urban cultures
 - Urban realities
 - Urban governance
 - Urban renaissance
- Dialogue two that focuses on thematic issues of concern to cities and includes:
 - Urban poor
 - Urban resources
 - Urban sustainability
 - Urban services
 - Urban disasters

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS / CONGRESS

Second Session of the World Urban Forum on Cities: Crossroads of Cultures inclusiveness and integrations at Barcelona

The Second Session of the World Urban Forum will be held in Barcelona, Spain from 13-17 September, 2004 on the theme “Cities: Corssroads of Cultures inclusiveness and integrations”, which is a key United Nations event on the international calendar designed to help highlight the problems and possibilities of cities. With 50% of the world’s population already living in urban areas, and the figure set to increase within the

next 50 years to two thirds of humanity. The forum is intended to help the world community meet, one of the main challenges of the new millennium – urbanization.

Today, despite the many benefits of globalization, we are living through a period when international conflicts are being played out on every street corner. At the same time, many cities suffer from an urban historical process that segregates ethnic minorities and excludes the poor. Slums are already home to 1 billion people and, over the

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Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP) Conference 2004 on Place Making and Sustainable Communities in Urban Development at Kuala Lumpur.

The Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP) is organizing the conference on "Place Making and Sustainable Communities in Urban Development" during 5-7th, July 2004 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Global market changes have been debated upon often enough and the effects of globalization on our communities, lifestyles, etc, have also been discussed in many world forums. However, the year 2004, will be a year in which local issues and problems and the means of tackling them must be discussed. Although sharing the same colonial administrative systems and governance, many Commonwealth nations differ in levels of development, wealth, education, social problems, etc. The conference would offer an opportunity to share these, and especially, in areas where the global market economy is not felt yet and how human settlement issues can be solved.

The congress will allow for an exchange of ideas and experiences of making sustainable communities through place making. "Place making" means local identity, sense of belonging in terms of values, culture, traditions and religions, as well as generic issues and means of handling these. In the light of globalization, it will be an opportunity to learn how nations are protecting the rights of their peoples in terms of sustainable human settlements.

The sub-themes of the conference are:

- Urban poverty and affordable housing.
- Place making through community participation.
- Use of modern technology in infrastructure.
- Services towards sustainable development.
- Heritage and culture.

The Town Planners, Architects, Surveyors, Developers, Research and Market Analysts, Environment and Community Groups, Government Authorities and Public Sector Bodies, Academicians would be attending the Conference

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IFHP World Congress on Governance for Urban Change at Oslo

The International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP) is organizing 48th World Congress at Oslo, Norway on Governance for Urban Change during 5-8 September, 2004.

The Congress will focus on the governance challenges faced by urban communities as they try to achieve sustainable development. It will examine a variety of governance strategies that cities have established to deal with their situation. Public authorities have an important responsibility as policy initiators and organizers. The congress will look at how urban governance can produce a shared platform for actors ranging from state and municipal authorities to private companies, individual citizens and civic organizations.

The sub-themes of the congress are:

- Strategies for governance
- Governance for urban quality
- Institutions for governance

During the congress, the 14th IFHP International Film/Video Competition will also take place. Individual / joint entries have been invited. The competition will be judged by an international jury. The main theme of the 2004 competition is "Light and Shadows of Cities" and the two sub-themes are "Urban Public Spaces of Today" and "Urban Waterfronts". Prizes will be awarded for the three best entries.

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ISoCaRP World Congress on Management of Urban Regions at Geneva

The International Society of City and Regional Planners, (ISoCaRP) is organizing 40th World Congress, on Management of Urban Regions, during 18-22 September, 2004 at Geneva, Switzerland.

Urbanization is one of the major issues of the 21st century. The forces that drive it tend towards concentrations. Consequently, they risk causing an explosive and unsustainable growth of large cities, where life is already highly selective and often cruel. They risk further accelerating the spread of cities in the shape of sprawling sub-urbanized areas. Furthermore, they may make matters worse for many already disadvantaged areas, which could spell disaster at the human, cultural, social and environmental levels.

The Theme of the Congress would be dealt in four parallel workshops:

- Strategic issues in relation to the construction and management of urban regions.
- Changes required in planning systems to provide a balanced, sustainable, equitable and competitive management of urban regions.
- Medium-sized cities to remain attractive alternatives to major cities.
- Typologies of existing urban regions, their institutional or informal framework.

The congress would also provide the forum to Mayors to discuss the major challenges and opportunities that cities face in the 21st century. The congress will bring together highly experienced professionals, such as planners, urban stakeholders, economists and politicians, as well as national and local city officials.

For further details and enquiries, contact

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International Workshop on Leadership in Urban-Rural Management

Sponsored by Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), the Institute of Housing and Urban Development Studies of India (IHS-India) and Australian Centre for Studies in Human Settlements (AusHS) is organizing international workshop on 'Leadership in Urban-Rural Management' at Australia, New Zealand and Thailand during 4-15 June, 2004 for Indian Mayors, State Level Ministers, Chairpersons, Councilors (ULBs, Zila Parishad, Panchayats), Commissioners, Housing / Infrastructure Executives, Collectors and Urban-Rural Planners / Engineers.

Rapidly developing India poses a challenge for its urban / rural managers and decision-makers to keep pace with provision of adequate public services and implementation of needed reform. Elected representatives, bureaucrats and professionals who are engaged in delivery of public services and management of change would greatly benefit from exposure to efficient and best practices in different parts of the world. It will broaden their vision, enhance their understanding and enable them to give an innovative touch to their policies and programmes at home. To attain these objectives, the programme in Australia will include study of:

- Institutional / public sector reform;
- Decentralized local government and performance;
- Public private partnership;
- Solid waste management.

The programme in New Zealand will include the study of:

- Local government planning and financial management (accounting reforms);
- Innovative financing of infrastructure;
- Innovative farming practices and rural enterprises.

Further, opportunity would be provided to the participants to visit Thailand to study innovative financing of urban infrastructure and also transport systems in Bangkok.

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2004 RTPI Planning Convention, London

The Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) is organizing Planning Convention 2004

during 24-25 June, 2004 at Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre, London. To provide the key opportunity for debate, sharing information, networking and discussion for all those involved in planning and development because it is expected that 2004 is an unprecedented year of challenge and opportunity for all those involved in managing and implementing urban and rural change across the United Kingdom, specifically when Britain implements new approaches to spatial planning focused on delivering the social, economic and environmental agenda.

The Royal Town Planning Institute implements its major reforms in 2004 based on its new vision for planning and continues its key campaigns to:

- Produce more planners, trained to a higher standard and reflecting the diverse communities.
- Enable communities across the UK to engage with the planning process through a revitalized Planning Aid Service.
- Improve the practice of planning at UK-wide, national, regional and local levels.

The 2004 Planning Convention will be the key opportunity for debate, sharing information, networking and discussion for all those involved with the business of planning i.e. planning and development professionals, politicians, developers, environmentalists, consultants and the businesses and communities who are the ultimate customers.

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SHORTAGE OF PLANNERS STARES MUMBAI IN THE FACE

One would think that in the small world of urban planning, there would be stiff competition for the job of Chief Planner of the country's commercial capital of a megacity aspiring to go global.

But a recent advertisement for such a post in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has evoked a lukewarm response, and prompted observers to forecast a potential crisis—a town planning authority without experienced planners.

What makes the paucity of applicants alarming, and a crisis likely, is that a generation of planners have been retiring from the MMRDA over the last one year. Most recently, V K Phatak retired as chief of town and country planning in February—the job now up for grabs—and next in line is the equally experienced Pendharkar, who will finish his term as head of the planning division in May. “When an apex body has a leadership crisis, it has serious implications for the whole city,” says Prakash Apte, a well-known, retired planning expert. Agrees structural engineer Shirish Patel, “Given the kind of responsibility they have to look at the region as a whole, work out a balanced form of development it is an issue.”

Town planners are invisible on the radar of the average Mumbaikar but they can have a huge impact on daily life. For starters, since they chalk out land use patterns they indirectly decide whether shops or industries can come up near your house. Or whether you get a garden in your neighborhood.

The MMRDA is an infrastructure finance body for smaller municipalities in the region, but one of its most important tasks, for example, is to prepare a roadmap for the urban agglomerate each decade, taking into account socio-economic trends. Whether these plans work, or are actually implemented, is another question. Patel points out that “politicians can neutralize anything”, and

that the MMRDA doesn't really have any teeth, “but a good planner will influence things for the better, and a bad planner will make it worse.”

The low number of applications is largely due to the stringent requirements for the post—at least ten years experience as a senior planner—but experts say its also because most planners now enter the private sector. “Even if private firms don't offer the opportunities for town planning, they're glamorous and have more money,” says Uma Adusmulli, a senior planner with CIDCO, Navi Mumbai's Development agency.

Adds A K Mago, metropolitan commissioner and MMDRA head, “Naturally we have limitations on the kind of pay scales we can offer.” Brain drain is also a problem, with many of those who graduate from the country's best

planning schools are to be found in U.S. city halls. Additionally, like many public sector institutions, the MMRDA is stagnating with a freeze on recruitment for the last ten years and no grooming of second rung officials. Combined with the fact that the government has given the MMRDA executive powers to implement vote-friendly projects like the Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project, some fear that planning will eventually give way to administration. “In the absence of qualified people, anyone with a file becomes an expert,” says an official.

However, joint metropolitan commissioner T. Chandrashekar says that while having good planners is necessary, executive power will complement, not curtail planning. He points out that the city plan has many reservations which have been developed. “What's the point of planning if it remains on paper?” he asks.

Taken from Times News Network, March 23, 2004 — by Viashnavi Sekhar.

ITPI NEWS

Unlocking the Heritage and Tourist Potential of Chidambaram Sub-Region

Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter, ITPI organized a one-day regional seminar on the theme “Unlocking the Heritage and Tourist Potential of Chidambaram Sub-Region” at Chidambaram on 31 January, 2004. Thiru. M.S.N. Kumar in his address highlighted the tourist potentials

of Chidambaram sub-region and opined that these potentials are required to be explored for attracting the tourists. Dr. K.R. Thooyavan, Thiru. Anantha Ranjana Doss, former Chief Planner and Member, CMDA also gave their views while Prof. Dr. K.P. Subramaniya, Department of Urban Systems Development, Anna University made a presentation on “Traffic Management Plan for Chidambaram”.



Proceedings of the seminar are in progress

Rajasthan state is known as “the land of royalty”, “the land of kings”, “royal land par excellence”, and “cradle of chivalry”. The state came into being after independence by merger of a number of the then princely states. The land of the state is full of contrasts with its fairy-tales, forts and palaces, arts, music and dances, wildlife, desert, lakes and most colourful friendly people. Fairs and festivals of Rajasthan reflect the vigour and life-style of its people.

Rajasthan state encompasses 10.4 percent (3.42 lakh, sq.km.) of the total land mass of India (32.80 lakh, sq.km.), whereas its population is only 5.5 percent (564 lakh out of 10270 lakh). More than half of the state territory is arid and desert. This is separate from the eastern and south-eastern relatively fertile land by the Aravali hill ranges.

Rajasthan is rich in tourist assets – the magical land set amidst the desolate desert beauty, the land synonymous with romance and chivalry, immensely rich in culture, history and natural beauty. Always teeming with colour, joy and friendliness that is unique to this part of the country.

Since the contemporary form of international tourism activity has been developed as an economic resource in Rajasthan around the beginning of the 1960's, some of the main capitals of royal kingdoms have specialized in tourist activities. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Udaipur, and in some aspects Bikaner are facing a tourism development that seems to overturn the socio-economic conditions of these places.

These ancient Rajpur capitals constitute the main international tourist tour in Rajasthan and in India. Each one of them has anickname that has been given in function of the colour of its houses and

other edifices, or in function of Jodhpur the “blue city”, Udaipur the “white city”, and Jaisalmer the “citadel of the desert”.

Everything about Rajasthan fascinates from miles of golden stretches of sand to the kaleidoscope of magnificent forts, opulent palaces and marvelous *havelies*, each a splendid architectural creation having a legend of its own.

The cities of Rajasthan still retain the medieval flavour, keeping alive the timeless traditions in their rich arts and crafts, colourful bazaars and vibrant people wearing multihued costumes and a bright smile. Horses, camels, oxen and elephants are among the common modes of transport besides buses and cars – a true blend of modernity and traditions.

The land comes alive with exuberant folk dances and music, ballads and spectacular festivities that are an inseparable part of Rajasthan's culture. Especially, enchanting are the evenings here, when melodious tunes, echoing through the solitude of shimmering sands, fill the air.

Many beautiful temples, dating back over centuries, dot the entire state, making it a popular pilgrim sport for people from many faiths.

The beautifully laid out gardens and lakes contrasting perfectly with the hilly ranges are a sight to gladden your eyes. Even for wildlife enthusiasts the state is an excellent retreat with its arid zone of the Thar Desert and the dry deciduous forests that offer a rich variety of flora and fauna. Some of the finest national parks and sanctuaries like Bharatpur, Sariska and Ranthambore are found here.

Rajasthan is also renowned for exquisite miniature painting and frescoes, not forgetting the incredibly fabulous Rajasthan fabric and jewellery along with a wide range of beautiful handicrafts.

Tourism in India

India is at a dismally poor world ranking in tourist arrivals. Our 2.64 million tourist arrivals compare very poorly with 31 million of China, 9 million of Malaysia, 5.5 million of Indonesia and 8.5 million of Thailand. Today the Government of India spends about Rs.50 crore, annually on infrastructure throughout the country. The investment from the government side is abysmally low in India. It is 0.9 percent in India as against 3.8 percent in China and 2.6 percent in Thailand. Therefore, it is necessary to plan in such a way, that foreign tourists can be diverted to India in a big way. India is expected to do wonders on the tourism front.

Tourist Traffic in Rajasthan

Tourists based on origins, can be further grouped. A. domestic and B. foreign. Rajasthan has been slowly getting an increased share of the foreign tourists in the country i.e. every third tourist coming to India visits Rajasthan.

An amazing fusion of history, religion, music, dancer, art and crafts, desert, wildlife and birdlife, lakes, palaces and friendly people of the Rajasthan attract a sizable tourist traffic.

Domestic tourists, grew from 37,35,174 in 1990 to 77,57,217 in 2001 and foreign tourists from 4,17,641 in 1990 to 6,08,283 in 2001. The inland tourist comprise about 92 percent of total tourists. Though Rajasthan attracts tourists from all over the world, it is more successful in attracting Europeans and Americans. European tourists comprise a big share of total foreign tourists arriving in Rajasthan. Foreign tourists traffic is sensitive to policies, mutual relations between nations and foreign exchange positions of the origin and destinations countries. The inland tourists are mainly from neighbouring states. West Bengal and Maharashtra.

Tourist Traffic at Major Centres

There are a number of tourist centres in the state of the Rajasthan. Each and

*Deputy Town Planner, Udaipur Zone, Udaipur

Table1 : Growth of Tourist Traffic in Rajasthan 1990

Year	Number of Tourist		
	No. of Domestic tourists	No. of foreign tourists	Total number of tourist
1990	37,35,174	4,17,641	41,52,815
1991	43,00,857	4,94,150	47,95,007
1992	52,63,121	5,47,802	58,10,923
1993	54,54,321	5,40,738	59,95,059
1994	46,99,886	4,36,801	51,36,687
1995	52,48,862	5,34,742	57,83,611
1996	57,26,441	5,60,946	62,87,387
1997	62,90,115	6,05,060	68,95,175
1998	64,03,310	5,91,369	69,94,679
1999	66,75,528	5,62,685	72,38,213
2000	73,74,391	6,23,100	79,97,491
2001	77,57,217	6,08,283	83,65,500

Source: Department of Tourism, Art and Culture

every tourist centre has its own importance. Here is a list of the major tourist centres and number of tourists they attract each year.

Tourism, in Rajasthan during the last ten years has shown a healthy sign of improvement (except 1994-95). However, during the last seven years there is a steady increase in number of tourists (domestic and foreign). The tourist arrival in Rajasthan is unevenly distributed in terms of time and space due to hostile climate and accessibility.

Brief Proposals about Development of Tourist Circuits in Rajasthan

Rajasthan state as a whole is, famous for an amazing fusion of history, religion

Table 2: Centre Wise Domestic and Foreign Tourists, 1998-2001

S. No	Tourist Centre	1998		1999		2000		2001	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1.	Mount Abu	1056113	14259	1338431	13413	1254770	14427	1282940	13752
2.	Udaipur	575088	78267	578622	78708	735333	77174	662826	56760
3.	Jaipur	616315	150971	613511	129955	74576	1154756	655715	172950
4.	Pushkar	679303	38150	731124	49729	951000	52011	865000	172950
5.	Jodhpur	364870	49007	352707	47807	370933	67845	383479	69812
6.	Ajmer	783782	48808	766497	45202	1088000	51344	1269309	54040
7.	Jaisalmer	52889	52299	35157	50283	58578	50732	103319	46914
8.	Nathdwara	326749	37	464136	166	462837	300	319159	562
9.	Chittorgarh	327874	10453	150108	5886	120145	8164	120390	7552
10.	Bharatpur	112394	14638	104247	10626	118079	11263	101181	9553
11.	Bikaner	205976	26752	225678	22215	188824	28441	183645	31441
12.	Rankpur	55756	23976	55520	21676	56949	23816	61535	24144
13.	Kota	83212	1834	53017	1523	53874	1775	62438	1091
14.	Swaimadhopur	84961	8602	62080	6750	89391	8869	50598	10064
15.	Jhunujhuju	66205	30233	61027	25346	68192	28818	76446	33751
16.	Banswara	96137	306	111872	338	109053	263	115101	273
17.	Alwar	47360	12465	53958	7934	76924	9235	103995	3334
18.	Sariska	10706	8325	11949	9551	15559	10854	11819	12351
19.	Rishabdev	10629	28	16021	52	36893	22	8200	60
20.	Bundi	11333	3818	29293	10342	30433	10568	20911	4334
21.	Sikar	7952	574	5952	337	8136	527	6382	295
22.	Silisair	3956	404	1981	254	2036	206	1843	120
23.	Behroad	8189	84	6417	49	5754	66	3799	36
24.	Jhalawar	124615	47	128703	41	189694	82	174262	72
25.	Others	690946	17032	717520	24952	543865	12543	1113927	7940
	Total	6403310	591369	6675528	562685	7374391	623100	7757217	608283

Source : Department of tourism, Art and Culture

music dance, arts and crafts, desert sand, wildlife and birdlife, lakes, palaces and friendly people. From tourist point of view Rajasthan territory can be divided into following tourist circuits.

1. Udaipur – Kumbhalgarh – Haldighati – Ranakpur – Mountabu
2. Rajasthan – Nathdwara – Chittorgarh
3. Jagat – Jaisamand – Chawand – Rishadeo
4. Jodhpur – Jalore – Barmer – Jaislamer
5. Ajmer – Pushkar – Merla – Nagaur
6. Dungarpur – Banswara
7. Bikaner – Deshnoke – Ganganagar – Churu
8. Jaipur – Samode – Ramgarh – Dausa
9. Sikar – Mandawa – Nawalgarh – Dundlod – Jhunjhunu
10. Alwar – Bharatpur – Karouli – Swaimadhapur
11. Kota – Bundi – Jhalawar – Baran

State Government Efforts for Development of Tourism

State government is playing pivotal role in development of tourism in the state for promotion of tourism, the state government of Rajasthan has established Department of Tourism, Art and Culture in 1956. This department is working for implementation of national and state level policies and programmes and also working as a nodal agency between various government departments, NGO and private agencies. Department of Tourism has established tourist information centres and tourist reception centre at number of tourist places in the state and in various part of the country.

This year state government has also released the much awaited Tourism Policy 2001. Government of Rajasthan and Government of India is celebrating World Tourism Day every year of 27th September. It helps in promotion of tourism.

Government of Rajasthan has constituted Rajiv Gandhi Mission on tourism development in the month on July 2001.

The objectives of the mission are : to ensure optimum utilization of rich tourism resource of the state to generate employment, especially in rural areas, to develop a ready market for rich and varied handicrafts, to scientifically manage rich natural historical, architectural and cultural heritage of the state and to accelerate contribution of tourism industry in the financial and socio-economic development of the state.

Suggestions:

1. It is very necessary to promote development of infrastructure for tourism so that traveling through rail, road and air can be made comfortable and all important places are well connected with each other, so that more and more domestic and foreign tourists can visit various tourist places of Rajasthan.
2. In Rajasthan there is no international airport. There is a need to establish international airport at Udaipur and Jaipur.
3. To identify and develop various tourist places and make publicity at national and international levels and propagate Rajasthan is safe and secure place so that tourist going to other destinations could be diverted to Rajasthan.
4. Give special boost to domestic tourism, particularly tourism connected with pilgrimage, and use new facilities and infrastructure created in this regard to serve as a backbone for international tourism in times to come.
5. Financial part is also important. Hence, there is a need to increase tourism budget in the coming years in comparison to previous budget for tourism infrastructure development.
6. There should be uniform tax structure for domestic tourist coming from any part of the country.
7. Private, semi public and voluntary organizations should be given every encouragement and assistance to build up tourist infrastructure.

8. In the context of a comprehensive approach to the development of tourism in Rajasthan, a close and continuous coordination of work must exist between tourism department and Town Planning department.

Conclusion

Tourism is the third largest net earner of foreign exchange for the country and is expected to show foreign exchange earning of about Rs.15,000 crore in the year 2001-2002. Tourism, is the highest employer of manpower in the country. As per the estimate of Department of Tourism, this sector employs 4.1 crore directly and 11.7 crore indirectly.

It has been estimated that every Rs.10 lakh of new investment in hotels and restaurant creates 89 new jobs, compared to 12.6 for manufacturing and 44.6 for agriculture. Development of tourism will increase employment and business opportunities in the state. So, ultimately it will boost economic development of the state as a whole. Hence, Rajasthan is going to figure among the states where tourism sector is expected to come up in a big way in the near future.

PLANNING CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), an internationally known, ICSSR supported Social Science Research Institute, the CRRID invites applications for: HUDCO Chair Professor

Qualification: Post Graduate Degree in Architecture / Urban Planning and Engineering or Ph.D in Sociology / Geography / Public Administration / Economics with published work on 'Urban Governance and Development'.

Experience required: 10 years out of which 5 years must be at the level of Assistant Professor or equivalent in the field of research, training and experience in Urban Governance and Development and related field work.

For further details and enquiries contact:

Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID)
Sector 19-A, Mahdya Marg,
Chandigarh – 160019
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(Letter of 9th February 2004)

all local authorities in Punjab and later served as the basis for drafting of the zonal plans in Chandigarh and for the models drafted by the Indian Standards Institutions.

During his long period of service (1944-1968) in Punjab and Haryana Governments, he was responsible for planning and implementation of several schemes and projects. Some of the important schemes were of housing and industrial estates like the 'Model Towns', for rehabilitation of the uprooted Punjabi population from Pakistan; resuscitation and setting up of improvement trusts at Amritsar, Jullundhar, Ludhiana, etc. These Trusts set the ball rolling for establishment of a number of urban development schemes, in these expanding towns. The Amritsar Improvement Trust, under-took the difficult task of rebuilding Amritsar walled city, a good portion of which had been the victim of communal frenzy and arson during the partition days. One of the important schemes, laid out then was the planning of a wider access road to the Golden Temple. This rebuilding task of the damaged city was pushed through the efforts and enthusiasm and cooperation of a number of local officials and citizens of Amritsar, including Shri Khanna, through the Punjab Government enacting two special laws, namely the Punjab Damaged Areas Act, 1948 and the Punjab Development of Damaged Areas Act, 1950; framing of Town Planning schemes for the various local bodies under the Punjab Municipal Act 1911.

Shri Khanna was associated, as a representative from the then Punjab and later Haryana Government, for necessary coordination in the drafting of the first Master Plan for the metropolitan area of Delhi, prepared by the 'Ford Foundation Consultants and which recommended the setting of 'Ring Towns' like Faridabad and Gurgaon in the then Punjab, and Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh. Later on (1964-68), he was responsible for the drawing up and enforcement of Master

Plan and Development Schemes for the Ring Towns, namely Faridabad, Gurgaon, etc. This was done under the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Act 1963, which was especially got enacted. This Act, though rather brief and sketchy, was backed and elaborated by comprehensive Rules made under this Act and by Zoning Regulations prepared and appended in the Master Plans under this Act, e.g., Faridabad.

During his tenure in Planning Commission, as Chief of the Urban Development Division (1969-75), the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), was setup; on the lines of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Planning and Development Authorities were set up practically in all metropolitan cities, viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and such authorities at the state level to undertake schemes in their various cities, e.g. Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) and Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA) a programme of formulations and financing of 'Integrated Urban Development Plans' for all towns of three lakh population and above was introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), specific funds as loans to the state were provided in this Plan; an accelerated programme of rural water supply and slum improvement was pushed through. Slum improvement programme through the provision of drains, roads and water supply and other sanitation facilities in the existing slum areas turned out to be a fairly effective and popular scheme.

At this time, Shri Pratul Chand Khanna is the senior-most Town Planner in the country and the senior-most member of the Institute of Town Planners, India. As seen above, he has a long and variegated work experience of working at the levels of local authorities, state government, Central government and in the field of town planning education. He influenced Indian planning practice and played a key role in the setting up of town planning departments in the states of Punjab and Haryana to promote planned urban

development. Even at the age of 87, Shri Khanna remains an active urban planner and takes interest in the planning process in the country, especially in the state of Haryana.

One can profitably seek advice on town planning affairs from his very rich experience, spanning over six decades. The institutions created for the development of modern urban India owe much to Shri P.C. Khanna

Contributed by Shri Abdul Qaiyum, Former Town and Country Planner, TCPO

CONGRATULATIONS

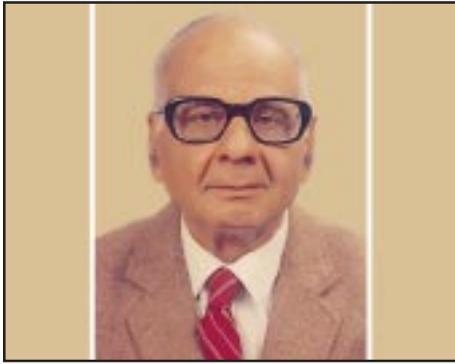


We congratulate Dr. P.S. Rana, senior member of the Institute on his appointment as Chairman and Managing Director of HUDCO (Housing Urban Development Corporation)

Dr. Rana is B.Tech (Civil) from Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, Master in Town and Country Planning from School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi and PhD. in Transport Engineering and Management from the University of New Castle Upon Tyne. UK.

An expert in the field of urban transport management and planning Dr. Rana has more than 31 years of experience in research, consultancy, planning and management of multi-modal integrated mass transport systems and also holds many prestigious positions like Advisor, Delhi Urban Art Commission; Director, Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation; Vice-Chairman, Consultancy Development Centre; Secretary General, All India Housing Development Association and Vice-President of Institute of Urban Transport (India).

KNOW YOUR PRESIDENT



Shri P.C. Khanna

Shri Pratul Chand Khanna, President of the Institute of Town Planners, India for two terms, 1966-67 and 1967-68, is an eminent town planner living today. He was born on 17th April, 1917 in Amritsar. He had his early education at Government College, Lahore, now in Pakistan; graduated in Civil Engineering from the Thomas College of Engineering Roorkee in 1939, which at that time was the only and premier engineering college in India. In 1946, he was selected for advanced studies abroad in Town Planning, under a Post-war Scheme, sponsored by the Punjab Government and the Government of British India, to train future architects (developers) of Post-war India. He had the distinction of being one of the two among a total of about 100 scholars from all over India, in the subject of town planning. He completed his course in Town Planning from the King's College, University of Durham, England in 1948.

He was elected as a member of the Town Planning Institute, London in 1948; Associate Member of the Institute of Town Planners, India in 1952 and, its Fellow (FITPI) a few years later, Fellow of the Royal Town Planning Institute (FRTPI), London in 1956.

As a President of the Institute of Town Planners, India he successfully

organized and conducted the Annual All-India Town Planning Seminars (Congresses) at Bhubaneswar in 1966 and at Calcutta in 1967. The Seminar at Calcutta made the Centre alive to playing an active and promotional role in the matter of town planning and urban development in the states. To perform this role, the Planning Commission created an Urban Development Division in the Commission in 1968.

Shri Khanna joined the Lahore Municipal Corporation as an Assistant Engineer in 1941. The Corporation was functioning at that time under an ICS administrator. In 1944, he was appointed as an Assistant Town Planner in the Punjab Provincial Town Planning Organization headed by a fully qualified Britisher, who happened to be a member of the Town Planning Institute, London.

On his return from England in 1948, after the partition of the country, he was appointed as the head of then headless Punjab Provincial Town Planning Organization. He held the post for nearly 13 years, that is, up to 1962 when the Provincial Town Planning Organization was upgraded to the level of a full fledged Department where he continued to be its technical head in the capacity of Senior Town Planner, Punjab till 1966 and, following the reorganization of Punjab in 1966, as Senior Town Planner, Haryana till 1968.

He was on deputation as Chief of Urban Development Division in the Planning Commission from 1969 to 1975. According to a very logical and comprehensive view of urban development taken by the Commission, this portfolio covered consideration of policy and programme-making on all aspects of urban development and urban infrastructure like housing (urban, rural

and slums), water supply, more particularly water supply schemes for metropolitan cities with their inherent complexities and financial constraints, economy in building construction, legislation to promote and regulate such development. It was the first time and the only time that this post had been entrusted by the Planning Commission – otherwise a stronghold of highly academic economists – to a town planner and Shri Khanna held this post for six and a half years, till his superannuation in April 1975.

After his retirement from Planning Commission, he joined as Professor and Head of the School of Planning – set up shortly before – in Guru Nanak Dev University. It is mostly the product of this School which is, at present, manning the department of Town Planning in the states of Punjab and Haryana.

In Lahore Municipal Corporation, Shri Khanna was engaged in a project which, according to social concept of those days, could well be described as the first schemes of 'social movement' at beneficiaries' cost undertaken by a local authority for provision of development services like metalling, paving and draining of scores of streets in scores of unauthorized colonies, at the expense of the colonizers and plot holders and, boldly enforced on them through the Lahore Corporation Act, especially got amended for this specific purpose. Although, a technical and young hand at that time, it was he who was made fully in charge of the enforcement of this project.

During the tenure of appointment, he was also overall in charge of 'Building Control' which involved him in evolving and formulation of building byelaws, which, after the partition of the country, were adopted as model building bye-laws for

Continued on Page 11