



planners newsletter

INSTITUTE OF TOWN PLANNERS, INDIA

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Chairman Editorial Board: **Aniyan Mathew**

Editor and Secretary Publications: **Dr. Ashok Kumar**

THE SOUTH AND NORTH ZONE CONFERENCES

South Zone Conference

South Zone Conference on 'Planning Issues in Million Plus Cities in the light of SEZ' was organized at Vishakhapatnam on 28th April, 2007. The Conference was inaugurated by the Shri Kanathala Ramakrisna, Hon'ble Minister for Commerce, Andhra Pradesh. In his inaugural address Shri Ramakrisna assured that Government of Andhra Pradesh would not acquire agriculture land for SEZs, and that the state government is pursuing proactive policies on SEZs by making the land-losers as stakeholders in these

projects. They would be given jobs and would be made shareholders in the projects.

Shri P.S.N. Raju (Ravi), Chairman, Vishakhapatnam Urban Development Authority, chaired the inaugural function. Shri G. Venkatram Reddy, Vice-Chairman, Vishakhapatnam Urban Development Authority, was the Guest of Honor while Shri Govinda Rao, Assistant Development Commissioner Vishakhapatnam SEZ, delivered key note address. Shri D. Srinivas, MLA; Shri Sarveshwar Rao, MLC; and Shri G.

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Ramamurthy Naidu, Chairman *Zilla Parishad*, also addressed the gathering.

The Conference was organized in the form of two technical sessions. The first Technical Session was chaired by Shri Sreenivasulu Naidu, former Director of Town Planning, Andhra Pradesh in which presentations were made by Shri Maheep Singh Thapar, Secretary APRC; Shri N.K. Patel, Director Jaigar Pandiya COO, Reshma Gujarat; Shri S. Muzaffar Hussain, Director Housing; and Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI.

The Second Technical Session was chaired by Shri Satish Chandra, Director, Town and Country Planning, Andhra Pradesh. Shri Aniyan Mathews, Vice-President, ITPI and Dr. V.M. Marudachalam, Head of Department, School of Architecture and Planning, Anna University, Chennai made presentations. Shri M. Subash Chandira, Member and Chief Urban Planner, CMDA; and Shri S.N. Maanvizhi from L&T – GES, Chennai could not attend. However, their papers were



Shri D.S. Meshram, President ITPI; Shri Satish Chandra, Director, Town and Country Planning, Andhra Pradesh; escorting Shri Kanathala Ramakrisna, Hon'ble Minister for Commerce, Andhra Pradesh to the venue of the Conference (left to right)

read out for the benefit of the delegates.

In the Valedictory function Shri P. Janardhana Rao, Hon'ble Mayor, Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, was chief guest while Shri Mukesh Kumar Meena, Commissioner Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, chaired the session. In his valedictory address Shri D.S. Meshram, President ITPI noted that SEZs are the generator of economic momentum and if all the 235 SEZs become operational, it would attract an investment of Rs.3,00,000 crore and would generate 4 million jobs. However, it would be more appropriate that the SEZs are located taking into consideration the regional disparities and more weight is given to the states and areas which are economically backward. SEZs in China are very large zones in close proximity to the sea and are owned and managed by the government. However, in India these are mainly owned by corporate bodies and private developers.

Under the present policy the upper limit for multi-product SEZ is 5,000 hectare, and lower limit is required to be prescribed by the state government. Minimum processing area has to be 50 percent for multi-product SEZ, which was 35 percent earlier with the provision for relaxation upto 25 percent by the Board of Approval. Thus, there was discretion of 10 percent area which has been removed now. Shri Meshram also stated that there is a need to have comprehensive rehabilitation policy for the persons displaced due to the location of SEZs in order to ensure employment to at least one person from each displaced family. Instead of compulsory acquisition it would be more advisable to obtain the consent of the occupants and owners of the land. He argued that Government's intervention in the acquisition of land should be minimized and resorted only in certain cases where small pieces of land are necessary to be acquired for bringing



Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI; Shri P. Janardhana Rao, Hon'ble Mayor, GVMC; Shri D.S. Meshram, President ITPI; and Shri Aniyam Mathew, Vice President, ITPI; in the Valedictory Session (left to right)

whole parcel of land in contiguity. This will also reduce the feeling of the people that the government is acquiring land at cheaper rates and giving to developers at enhanced rates. He also suggested that it would be more advisable to use the extended processing areas for provision of infrastructure facilities and housing because adequate housing space for service population needs to be catered so that it would not put the burden on already overburdened existing infrastructure of the town.

Entry to an SEZ should be provided from the major road along with service roads so as to avoid traffic bottlenecks and congestions. It is generally observed that in larger projects like SEZs, the areas between SEZs and existing settlements act as no mans land, giving invitation to speculators and builders for unplanned and haphazard development. Therefore, he urged that the regional plans should be prepared for larger areas covering the existing settlements and all the SEZs in the vicinity. He further stated that if single SEZ is coming up as a stand alone project, then its spatial impacts need to be studied in detailed and checks and safeguards be provided so that surrounding areas could be developed in the planned

manner. SEZs should be also planned taking into consideration not only physical infrastructure like water supply, sanitation, sewerage, power, solid waste management, etc; but also social infrastructure like health, education, recreation facilities, etc. Shri D.S. Meshram concluded by saying that SEZs should not depend, for any facilities, on the existing settlements because these are already over strained. He also emphasized the need for preparing building byelaws besides norms and standards for these activities in SEZ areas itself.

A vote of thanks was extended by Shri B. Purushotam Reddy, Chairman, APRC.

After detailed deliberations following recommendations emerged:

- As Special Economic Zones or SEZs are engines of economic growth, before notifying any SEZ a Master Plan should be prepared for the area and a Regional Plan clubbing all SEZs located within a distance of 15 to 20 Km be prepared so that periphery of the mother city and fringe areas between SEZs are not exposed to unintended growth in haphazard manner.

- A Special Economic Zone Authority should be created for which a town planner should be posted as a member convener in order to assist Development Commissioner.
- While the SEZ Act promotes export and economic investment with a host of concessions to the entrepreneurs for setting up industries, there are no spatial planning provisions. As the SEZs will have direct impact on space, spatial planning needs to play active role in order to ensure orderly development.
- For planning within the SEZs, building bylaws, norms and standards including land use and development control regulations need to be prepared in order to guide the development with special care of infrastructure, traffic and transportation, sewerage and drainage, electricity consumption, solid waste management, apart from the fact that all these aspects need to be integrated with one another.
- Sites for SEZs have to be contiguous. Therefore, the role of state government assumes importance for location of SEZs specifically the access to the SEZs need be made from major roads in order to avoid bottlenecks and traffic hazards. Locations in the vicinity of airport and port area would facilitate freight movement and therefore is a preferred location.
- Fertile agriculture land with high yield should be avoided for locating SEZs and care should be taken to ensure that small marginal farmers are not displaced. Where small pieces of land are required for contiguous development, farmers need to be rehabilitated and relocated or made shareholders depending upon the local situation.
- Proposal for setting up of SEZs should be routed through the State Town Planning Departments so as

to ensure that it fits into the overall planning and local government frameworks such as District Planning Committees created under the 74th Constitution Amendment Act.

- SEZ should not be conceived of as islands of prosperity within the vicinity of undeveloped, underdeveloped umlands. Therefore, preparation of District Development Plans in the context of 74th Constitution Amendment Act merits serious consideration.
- Impact of SEZs on commercial zones, industrial zones, housing, and transportation and on the exiting urban land need to be carefully analyzed with reference to migration, need for rental housing, etc. Some funds will have to be invested for the overall development of the surrounding areas as well as for development and upgradation of the mother city.
- A co-ordination committee with members from central and state government organizations, SEZs and other stake holders should be constituted.
- Adequate shelter and employment provisions should be made in the SEZs for displaced population.

North Zone Conference

The North Zone Conference was organized at Roorkee, Uttrakhand on 23rd June, 2007 on the theme 'Development Planning Initiative in the State of Uttrakhand'.

Welcoming the delegates to North Zone Conference, Prof. Nazammudin, Chairman, Uttrakhand Regional Chapter stated that after Uttrakhand assumed the status of a state, development activities have been accelerated many fold in terms of development of industries, residential areas, educational activities, etc; due to which land prices have gone up many times compounding the problems of traffic bottlenecks, slums, shortage of infrastructure, etc. He also quoted the example of industrial houses such as Birla, Tata, Hundai, etc; which are coming up in the Uttrakhand. Therefore, the theme of 'Development Planning Initiative in the State of Uttrakhand' assumes much more importance.

Shri R.D. Singh, Deputy Director CBRI during the inception of the theme of the conference stated that in Uttrakhand 80 percent of the area is under hill slops and hardly 20 percent of land is available for development



Shri D.S. Meshram, President ITPI; inaugurating the North Zone Conference present are Prof. Nazammudin, Chairman Uttrakhand Regional Chapter; and Shri R.D.Singh, Dy. Director CBRI (right to left)

activities. The state, however, has been endowed with plenty of natural resources but still the state is not economically developed. He, therefore, called the delegates to give their suggestions for sustainable development of the state including human settlements so that the economy of the state could grow.

In his inaugural address Shri D.S. Meshram, President, ITPI stated that for sustainable development of Uttarakhand the potentials available in the state including natural resources needs to be thoroughly looked into so that appropriate strategies could be evolved. Garhwal, Kumaun and Tarai regions of Uttarakhand has got rich cultural heritage and these areas can be brought onto the tourist circuit so that domestic and overseas tourists can be attracted. He also quoted the examples of Kedarnath, Badrinath, Hemkunt, besides, Yamunotri and Gangotri, as the most important religious places in India which are located in Uttarakhand, and has the tremendous potential to attract pilgrim tourism. At the same time he issued a caution that tourism also brings with it

ill affects like use of polythene, consumption of liquor, etc., which calls for taking adequate precautions and measures to minimize after effects.

Dehradun, the capital of the state, is very important destination for secondary education. As the IIT, Roorkee is not far from Dehradun, the entire area can be developed as a destination for higher technical education as well by attracting major educational institutions. There is a need to attract national and overseas students by providing proper infrastructure and also by ensuring proper publicity. Another aspect he touched upon is the multiplicity of agencies in the state having number of development authorities and suggested that a state level development authority on the pattern of Haryana could be set up.

The inaugural session was followed by technical workshops and presentations made by key speakers. A vote of thanks was extended by Dr. Rajesh Chandra.

suggested by NEERI to restrict the development activities to minimum level besides, not to allow any construction activity in the belt of 300 mt in the river bed of Yamuna, assumes more importance, he stated.

Dr. S.P. Bansal, Chairman, DRC; highlighted the importance of World Environment Day to the planners community.

Prof. Sovan Saha from SPA, the Guest of Honor, stated that EIA for all major projects needs to be prepared and it must be backed by a Management Plan. He also highlighted that developed nations consume most of the resources and are major polluters, but sell their outdated technologies to the developing countries, which is the main cause of concern.

Shri D.S. Meshram, President, ITPI was the Chief Guest on this occasion, who stated that World Environment Day is a peoples' event, and an occasion to make a commitment for the care of the Earth. He noted that UNEP on this World Environment Day has given more stress on examining the state of our environment. Let each one of us consider carefully the action which each of us must take, and then address ourselves to our common task of preserving all life on earth. He reminded the delegates that the theme of World Environment Day is 'Melting Ice: a Hot Topic' in support of International Polar Year, which focuses on the effects that climate change is having on polar ecosystems and

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY – 2007

Delhi Regional Chapter

Delhi Regional Chapter of the ITPI celebrated the World Environment Day on 5th June, 2007 in which presentations were made by Shri Bharat Bhushan, Director, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. The detail outline of environmental clearance procedures being followed by the MoEF was presented by him besides, the major provisions of Environment Protection Act and also Environment Impact Assessment Notification of 2006. His presentation was focused on environmental impact assessment.

Shri P.M. Parate, Director, DDA made a presentation on 'Yamuna River Front Development' underlining implications

of the indiscriminate development which is taking place on the river front. He lamented the emersion of green house gases which have trebled; 22 drains are throwing their effluents in the river, largest amongst them being Najafgarh drain. River Yamuna is the life line of Delhi and therefore, measures



Workshop on River Front Development is in progress on World Environment Day

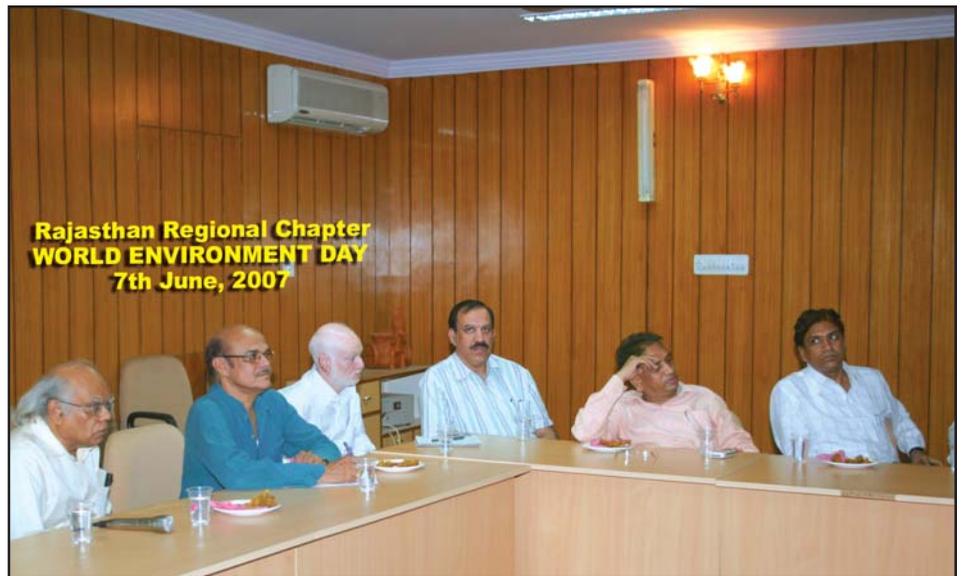
communities, and the ensuing consequences around the world. Shri Meshram also highlighted the impact of global warming, shrinking of glaciers, rising sea level, depleting of ozone layer, going down water table. He cautioned that if conscious efforts are not made, the damage caused by melting of polar ice caps would be disastrous and therefore, he called upon to achieve proper balance between the development and sustainability. To maintain ecological balance and reduce the risk of global warming, measures such as afforestation, reforestation, and forest management would go a long way.

Prof. P.K. Sarkar, Shri B.C. Datta, Shri S.P. Pathak, Shri Sunil Mehra, Shri Hiridesh Bedi, Shri D.K. Saluja and Prof. Subir Paul also addressed the gathering. A vote of thanks was extended by Dr. P.S.N. Rao, Secretary, Delhi Chapter.

Rajasthan Regional Chapter

The World Environment Day was also celebrated on 7th June, 2007 at Jaipur by Rajasthan Regional Chapter in which Dr. A.B. Gupta, Malviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur made a detailed presentation on the theme 'Environmental Issues of Water Management'. The presentation was started by him with the quotation 'Cure is the work of past and prevention is the whisper of the future' by Swami Vivekananda. He brought out that rain water harvesting may not be a workable proposition in Rajasthan due to porous soil, and therefore emphasized to bring water from the other parts of the country. He also touched on various other issues related with water management. Shri Praveen Jain also made a presentation on 'Conservation of Water Resources'.

Shri D.S. Meshram, President ITPI, stated that the agenda of the World Environment Day 2007 is to give a human face to environmental issues, empower people to become active agents of suitable and equitable



Workshop on Environmental Issues of Water Management is in progress on World Environment Day

development, promote an understanding that communities are pivotal to changing attitudes towards environmental issues, and advocate partnerships which will ensure all nations and peoples enjoy a safer and more prosperous future. Accordingly the slogan selected for 2007 is 'Melting Ice – a Hot Topic'.

On the theme of the workshop – 'Water Management for Sustainable Development', he opined that as potable water can not be produced water saved is water produced, it would therefore, be more prudent to consume less water besides recycle the waste water. Quoting the example of Auroville – Universal Township he stated that it is possible to plan on the principle of zero-run-off so that not even a drop of water is allowed to go to sea and allowed to percolate in the soil resulting in rising ground water level, besides heavy growth of forests, where not even a blade of grass was grown, only about 20 years back.

Water borne sanitation which is being practiced for sewage disposal consumes much more water; therefore, an alternative to water borne sanitation is required to be explored. Till then water borne sanitation system practiced should at least be designed to consume less water. Cisterns used

for water closets consume much more water in each flush. Therefore, cisterns operating with less water and more efficiently could be a challenge to the public health engineers.

With reference to sea water he pointed out the after effects of Tsunami during which the sea water entered in the landward side of Port Blair and accumulated on the land, denuded many houses and water got stagnant which also is affecting the crop pattern due to salinity and there is no way to drain out this water into the sea. It is hoped that during summer season water may get evaporated but before the total saline water gets evaporated it is feared that rain water in rainy season is going to make life more miserable due to adding of more rain water in the existing saline water. All these side effects are required to be addressed in water management before it becomes too late.

Shri U.K. Shrivastava, Chairman, RRC; Shri S.C. Mahagaonkar, Chief Planner, Rajasthan; and Shri Hemant Murdia, also addressed the gathering. A vote of thanks was extended by Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI.

Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter

The Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter of the ITPI celebrated the World Environment

Day on 9th June, 2007 at Chennai on the theme – 'Melting Ice – a Hot Topic'. An audio visual presentation highlighting the eminent danger due to global warming and the need to halt the emission of CO2 in atmosphere was also made.

Welcoming the participants Shri M. Subash Chandira, Chairman, TNRC outlined the importance of observing World Environment Day with reference to impact of global warming and effects of green house gases which is expected to raise the earth's surface temperature at least by 1.5 degree centigrade in the next century and therefore, there is a need to adopt cautious approach so as to avoid damage to melting of polar ice caps.

Shri Parithi Ilamvazhuthi, Hon'ble Minister for Information and Chairman CMDA in his inaugural address highlighted that environmental problems being faced today are linked to the economic progress. In our pursuit to economic progress we have gone against the nature in many ways, and called on every one to plant more trees. Shri Ampa Palaniappan of SICCI dwelled on the issue of dangers of global warming, which would severe in developing countries like India and urged the world community to take cognizance of this aspect and called

upon all to put determined efforts in arresting the carbon emissions. Shri Deiva Sigamani, Deputy Director, Department of Environment made a presentation on 'Promoting Solutions to Global Environmental Challenges', Dr. Giri Rengaswami, Member Women Scientist Society, made the presentation on 'Gender Perspectives in Environmental Issues', and Prof. Suresh Kuppaswamy of Anna University made the presentation on 'The Way Forward'

Ms. Letika Saran, Commissioner Police, Greater Chennai presented her views on 'Reducing Automobile Dependency for Environmental Sustainability', and said that in the last 12 years vehicular pollution in Chennai has risen many fold. Besides, commensurate to the many fold growth of vehicles, the road space has not increased. Yet, another issue she brought into focus is about the number of users of private vehicles which are increasing while the users of the public transport are coming down. She stated that parking of vehicles on roads and encroachment of public spaces has resulted in slow movement of vehicles and as a result air pollution is increasing.

A vote of thanks was extended Ms. Geetha, Seminar Co-ordinator.

there usefulness for Libya are welcomed.

The first international conference on urban development to start on 30th June, 2007 in Libya is inviting researchers, practitioners and policymakers in the field of urban development to contribute to the debate on urban development within the context of Libya.

For further information contact:

Contact Un-Habitat
Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States

International Executive Course on Public Sector Reforms: Good Governance

This intensive short course will be held during 21-29 July, 2007 in two countries i.e. part one in Sydney, Australia and part two in Auckland, New Zealand. The programme is organized by Australian Habitat Studies (Aus-HS) in collaboration with its regional counterpart Aus-Hs India. Australian and New Zealand governments have introduced sweeping reforms in many areas of government operations in order to improve efficiency, effectiveness and transparency. Among these reforms are introduction of performance management, reforming financial and accounting systems and transforming government enterprises. The main objective of this programme is to examine these reforms, discuss their strengths and weaknesses and evaluate their applicability to the countries in the developing world.

The following modules and case studies will be presented in a participatory manner with a classroom environment.

Module I: Good Governance

This module at the outset will highlight the role of appropriate reforms in promoting good governance and poverty alleviation. The meaning, types and dimensions of poverty, poverty eradication and poverty alleviation discussed and major causes

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS AND CONGRESS

International Seminar on Urbanization at Tripoli

The world's urban population is growing rapidly and the Great Jamahiriya is no exception. The majority of the Libyan population is already living in cities but still, with a fast natural population growth the urban population will expand by 50 percent over the coming 25 years. In addition, the country is facing macro-economic changes and rapid economic growth. These two phenomena are creating opportunities and challenges to guide the development of Libyan cities towards first class level urban

areas. The main question is how this aim can be reached. Classical spatial planning approaches to control land use development as applied in the past are no longer valid but modern planning processes to stimulate development needs to be adopted to the specific circumstances of Libya.

Modern technologies such as high resolution satellite images, GIS, internet and e-governance have to be put into practice and prove its value in the context of urban development. In this direction the experiences of technologies in other countries and

are presented. The module will further highlight the need for reform and its potential role in poverty alleviation.

Module II: Reforms

Good Governance is synonymous with efficiency and effectiveness. In order to promote good governance, government machinery in many countries needs to be reformed. In this context, various methods of reforms will be presented and their applicability in different national environments will be discussed and consulted upon.

Module III: Capacity Building

This module discusses the need for human resource development and capacity building as pre-requisites for successful reforms. Highlighting training as an important component of HRD and HRD as one important component of capacity building, the module will outline how a comprehensive approach to capacity building should be directed at three levels; individual, organization and system.

Case Study I: Australia

The shape and structure of Australian governments have changed substantially during the last two decades. There has been a reduction in government ownership and on introduction of performance management to the public sector. The process of these changes will be studied and outcomes examined.

Case Study II: New Zealand

New Zealand is an acknowledged leader of the world-wide trend towards economic reform, involving both widespread deregulation of markets and sweeping public sector reform. The process of this reform, its strengths and weaknesses will be studied and examined.

Aus-Hs is an Australian training and capacity building entity and primarily deals with training and research in good governance. The main objective of Aus-Hs is to promote good governance and poverty alleviation.

Aus-Hs, India with its headquarters in New Delhi specializes in training, research and advisory services in good governance. A non-profit organization, Aus-Hs, India aims at strengthening capacities in good governance with an overall objective of improving quality of life and poverty alleviation.

For further information contact:

Aus-HS, Australia,
206, Narara Valley Drive,
Niagara Park, NSW 2250, Australia
Phone :+ 61 243290200
Fax :+ 61 243290399
Mob. :+ 61 433807662, 433807663
Email :aushs@aushs.com
Website: www.aushs.com

Map Asia 2007 at Kulalampur

The theme maponomics brings forth the utilization of mapping technology to assist in policy making and good governance, thus ensuring a boost to the economic development of the societies. While Geographic Information System (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS) and Remote Sensing (RS) provide tools and methods for gathering data, GIS also provides powerful sets of tools for collecting, storing retrieving, and displaying spatial data of interest from the field.

Throughout Asia, areas critical to economic development of a country – infrastructure, policymaking and the governance have seen an increased utilization of geo-technologies. The geographical data and analysis is still not extensively utilized in developing countries and this provides a long-term opportunity for exploration and economic development. These sectors as constituents of economy of a country have come to fare well with the application of GIS – the technology that aids efficient planning and decision-making. The Knowledge Economy, which focuses heavily on information capitalization and management has been aiding to the nation's growth, has

too been benefited with advancements in Geo-Information Technologies (GIT)

The economic growth, backed by application and usage of GIT, has been two-pronged. It has enabled the expansion of economic activities in a given community thereby raising the living standards of individuals. Also, it has aided private industry to reap more benefits through geo-technologies, adding to the countries' national income. This would be the highlight along with the multiple aspects of GIS-linked economic growth as a part of the deliberations at Map Asia 2007, during 14-16 August, 2007 at Kulalampur Conventional Centre at Kulalampur, Malaysia. The keynote sessions include:

Asian Economies - The Spatial Perspective:

The most striking feature of Asia's economic record in the past half-century or so is the pace of sustained growth of many countries across the region. This growth has been substantiated and driven by effective and efficient decision-making. The session would delve into the opportunities that the developmental strategies based on GIT offer to major public / private organizations and how have the economies fared taking the Geo-spatial route. The session would also focus on how the mapping policies are paving the way for economic development.

ROI in Geo-spatial Technology Applications:

Successful GIT applications are designed to support specific business needs of an organizations. GIS as part of business performs an important role as an economic and business of GIT to variety of business processes or the Return-on-Investment (ROI). Major players from the government and private sector would share their opinions on the subject giving the audience in sight to the issue. Infrastructure Development and Engineering, Technology Trends.

Infrastructure Development and Engineering:

The distinction between Engineering and GIS tasks has begun to fade out significantly. Processes involving calculations, drafting and research that used to be isolated are coming together within the powerful set of graphics, 3D designs, spatial databases and information management tools found in GIS.

Technology Trends:

The emerging trends in the field of GIS have prominently been in the development of Spatial Data Infrastructure across many countries. The presentations during the session will have perspectives on growth and advancements of all the spatial techniques that Geo-Information domain encompasses – GIS, Satellite Position and Navigation System (SPNS), Remote Sensing, Photogrammetry, LiDAR, and Aerial Photography.

In addition there will be Spatial Data Infrastructure meet. Geospatial data is a key for national development especially in the areas of environmental planning, disaster management, infrastructure development, natural resource management, urban planning and others. In this context, initiatives such as the creation of SDI gain importance as they establish data inventory and enable development of mechanisms for data accessibility and availability for the users. Map Asia 2007 would host a special meet that would review the status of SDI activities within the various organizations using Geo-information on local and national levels. The meet will provide an opportunity for industry, academia, government agencies and entrepreneurs from GIS related fields to meet, exchange ideas and share experiences about Spatial Data Infrastructure.

Capacity Building through GIS:

Map Asia 2007, through various technical sessions, will strive to bring forth the latest technologies, success stories happenings, issues, etc;

pertaining to geospatial science as applied multiple disciplines.

Technical Sessions would focus on

- Agriculture and precision farming
- Digital image processing
- Disaster Management
- Environment and Forestry
- Global Positioning and Navigation Systems
- Geological Application
- Health and Human Services
- Land Information Systems
- Marine and Coastal GIS
- Natural Resources Management

- Photogrammetric and 3D Visualization
- Space Programme and Remote Sensing
- Urban and Town Planning
- Web GIS / Internet GIS
- Water Resources.

For further information contact:

GIS Development Sdn. Bhd.
Suite - 22.6, Level - 22
Menara Genesis, 33 Jalan Sultan
Ismail, K.L., Malaysia - 50250
Phone : +601-72929756
Fax : +603-21447636
Email : info@mapaisa.org

NATIONAL WORKSHOP AND SEMINAR

IBC; National Seminar on Integrated Development of Towns as New Growth Centers

Indian Buildings Congress founded on 1st September 1992 was registered as a society on 29th March 1993 with its headquarters at New Delhi. The vision of the organization is to create a built environment, which is affordable, aesthetic, cost competitive, technology driven and capable of meeting the needs of the Indian masses.

In order to meet its objectives, the organization is striving continuously to bring all professionals connected with built environment on a single platform so as to form collective opinion on subjects related to building industry and project the same for consideration of the Government.

Over the years, urban population has been steadily increasing, especially in medium and small towns, which serve as new growth centers for the Indian economy. This is due to relatively faster development taking place in cities and towns, as well as influx of rural population from rural areas to urban areas. In this process existing towns and cities are growing bigger, both urban area-wise and population-wise. This has given rise to a number of problems, which have to be faced by persons living or working in these

towns and cities, some of which are as follows:

- Proper Plans for integrated development of cities are generally not available without which planned development of cities is not possible;
- Extreme shortage of physical infrastructure like water supply, drainage, sewerage, electricity supply, etc;
- Inadequacy of quantity and quality of roads including poor maintenance leading to congestion on roads which results in more time required for travel, parking problems, etc;
- Due to non-availability of required land, construction on individual plots more than that permitted under bye-laws is taking place. This increases further load on available infrastructure which is already inadequate;
- Repairs and augmentation of various services involve frequent cutting of roads. Repair of roads often gives a much inferior riding quality;
- Lack of space for pedestrians and other users for commuting.

Many of these problems can be avoided or at least mitigated by foresight through planning and development of townships. It is,

therefore proposed to hold deliberations on 'Integrated Development of Towns as New Growth Centers', during 17-19 May, 2007 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi under the following sub-themes.

- Urban Planning
- Physical Infrastructure
 - Water Supply
 - Solid Waste
 - Roads and Transportation

- Sewerage
- Drainage
- Power and Telecommunication
- Case Studies

For further information contact:

Indian Buildings Congress
Sector- VI. R.K. Puram,
New Delhi – 110 022
Phone :26169531, 26170197
Fax :011-26196391
Email: info@indianbuildingscongress.com

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along with a team of his faculty colleagues, demonstrates his full commitment to disseminate and marry research findings and field experience. He was Project Director for the project 'Environmental Assessment of Kailasapuram (BHEL) Township', in Tamil Nadu, entrusted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India (1985-1986). During the same year 'Land Use Study of Madras Port', which was proposing to transform itself to become a major container terminal with a satellite port for handling coal and sulphur to be located at Ennore, Tamil Nadu, entrusted by the Indian Port Association, New Delhi, was completed. He also assisted in the project on 'Allotment of House Sites cum Construction Assistance – Impact Evaluation', sponsored by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi in 1990. Another project on 'Shelter Strategies for Madras, Trichy and Erode', a World Bank assisted project for Government of Tamil Nadu was done under his guidance during the year 1991, which formed the basis for shelter programs of Government of Tamil Nadu. He was the principal co-ordinator for evaluation of IDSMT project in five towns in Tamil Nadu, besides preparing the feasibility reports on IDSMT projects under HUDCO, sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Feasibility of Mega City Projects in five towns in Chennai Metropolitan Area, sponsored

by the Tamil Nadu Urban Finance Development and Infrastructure Corporation (TUFIDICO) was successfully completed in 1997. He has undertaken 'Development Plans for select Heritage Towns in Tamil Nadu', sponsored by the Directorate of Town Planning, Government of Tamil Nadu (1998). He has prepared 'Corporate City Development Plans' for a few towns under the World Bank assisted TNUDP-II 2000, a pilot study for National Urban Observatory, sponsored by TCPO, New Delhi (2001). Mission Application of Urban Renewal – Thiruvannmalai, a religious town sponsored by the Ministry of Science and Technology were completed as part of the consultancy Programme (MATURE) – Technological Innovation for Urban Renewal. He has helped Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority as part of its Design Advisory Committee and Heritage Committee besides being a facilitator in preparing the report on Land Use and Development for 'Chennai Sustainable Project', a UNDP assisted project (1995). He was selected to conduct the Fulbright Training Programme for faculty from 10 universities of U.S.A. on Urban and Regional Planning in India in 1986.

He was a member of the Technical Group on Urban Planning set up by the Planning Commission in 1996 to assess the manpower requirements in town and country planning. He assisted

almost all the schools imparting town planning education either as a member of the Board of Studies or as a member of the Doctoral Committees or as an examiner or as expert member for selection of faculty member for various schools, Union Public Service Commission as well as the States Service Commissions.

As a teacher and researcher, Dr. Sachithanandan has guided five PhD, scholars successfully and three are working for PhD. More than 200 Postgraduate students and about 200 undergraduate students of architecture have benefited from his contributions.

In his 37 years of career, a combination of research and teaching, Dr. Sachithanandan has achieved something to be envied for. Recognizing his teaching capabilities, deep commitment and involvement in academic activities, Government of Tamil Nadu conferred on him 'Dr. Radhakrishnan Memorial Award' in the year 1997. This award is given away to the best teacher in Architecture and Planning in the state. Tamil Nadu Chapter of the Indian Institute of Architects also conferred on him the Best Teacher in Architecture Award in 1992.

As far as his personal qualities are concerned, he is unassuming, simple and affable; is amicable with all and commands respect from his students and colleagues.

Dr. Ayyampalayam Natarajagounder Sachithanandan is as active even after his retirement in 2003 as he has emerged as a respected professional in the field of planning and architecture. MEASI Academy of Architecture, Chennai, an upcoming institution, has the benefit of his long experience to build on.

Contributed by Shri Abdul Qaiyum, Former Town & Country Planner, TCPO, New Delhi

ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION: NORMS

UNDER-GRADUATE

Faculty Cadre Ration = 1 : 2 : 6

Teacher student ratio = 1 : 10

The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has prescribed following norms vide their notification no. F.37-3/legal/2004 of AICTE dated Septemeber 14, 2006 for establishment of new Technical Institutions and Introduction of additional courses / increase in intake / extension of approval of existing Institutions for Under-graduate and Post graduate courses in planning

S.No.	Cadre	Prescribed Qualifications and Experience
1.	Lecturer	<p>Qualification and experience for candidates from teaching Essential: First class bachelor's degree in planning OR master's degree in planning OR equivalent**.</p> <p>Desirable: Associate member of institute of town planners, India Minimum work Experience: Nil (if without first class degree, one year in research / practice in planning after obtaining bachelor's degree in planning or equivalent.) Nil work experience for master's degree holder.</p> <p>Qualification and experience for Candidates from Industry and profession Same as above</p>
2.	Assistant professor	<p>Qualification and experience for candidates from teaching Essential: i. Bachelor's Degree in Planning OR Master's Degree in Planning OR equivalent. ii. Doctorate @</p> <p>Desirable: Associate Member of Institute of Town Planners, India Minimum Work Experience: 2 years as Lecturer in Planning or in Research / Practice in Planning.</p> <p>Qualification and experience for Candidates from Industry and profession Same as above.</p>
3.	Professor	<p>Qualification and experience for candidates from teaching Essential: i. Bachelor's Degree in Planning OR Master's Degree in Planning OR equivalent.** ii. Doctorate. @</p> <p>Desirable: Fellow member of Institute of Town Planners, India. Minimum Work Experience: 10 years in Teaching / Research / Practice in Planning after obtaining Bachelor's Degree in Planning or equivalent, out of which 5 yers at least at the level of Assistant Professor or equivalent.</p> <p>Qualification and experience for Candidates from Industry and profession Same as above.</p>
4.	Director/ Principal / Head of Institute	<p>Qualification and experience for candidates from teaching Professor in relevant discipline with total experience of 15 (Fifteen) years in the field of Teaching / Industry / Research.</p> <p>Qualification and experience for Candidates from Industry and profession The maximum age for holding the post Director / Principal shall be 65 years.</p>

** Equivalent means Diploma recognized as equivalent to Master's Degree in Planning or Associateship Examination of Institute of Town Planners, India.

@ In lieu of recognized Doctorate, published Research work in Refereed Journals / significant professional work can also be considered as equivalent but in such a case a minimum of three years of work experience would have to be added. Also, candidate would be required to get a recognized Doctorate within seven years of appointment to post.

Note: If a class / division is not awarded at Bachelor's level, a minimum of 60% in aggregate shall be considered equivalent to first class / division. If a grade system is adopted - the Table will apply.

Ten point scale	
Grade point	Equivalent % of marks
6.25	55
6.75	60
7.25	65
7.75	70
8.25	75

POST GRADUATE

Faculty Cadre Ratio = 1 : 2 : 6

Teacher Student ratio = 1 : 10

The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has prescribed following norms vide their notification no. F.37-3/legal/2004 of AICTE dated Septemeber 14, 2006 for establishment of new Technical Institutions and Introductions of additional courses / increase in intake / extension of approval of existing Institutions for Under-graduate and Post graduate courses in planning

S.No.	Cadre	Prescribed Qualifications and Experience
1.	Lecturer	<p>Qualification and experience for candidates from teaching Essential: Master's degree in planning OR equivalent**. Desirable: Associate member of institute of town planners, india. Minimum work experience :Nil</p> <p>Qualification and experience for Candidates from Industry and profession Same as above</p>
2.	Assistant professor	<p>Qualification and experience for candidates from teaching Essential: Master's degree in planning OR equivalent.** Desirable: Associate member of institute of town planners, india Minimum work experience : 2 years as post graduate lecturer in planning or in research / practice in planning after obtaining master's degree in planning or equivalent.</p> <p>Qualification and experience for Candidates from Industry and profession Same as above</p>
3.	Professor	<p>Qualification and experience for candidates from teaching Essential: i. Master's degree in planning OR equivalent.** ii. Doctorate @ Desirable: Fellow member of institute of town planners, india Minimum work experience:10 years in teaching / research / practice in planning after obtaining master's degree in planning or equivalent out of which 5 years at least at the level of post graduate assistant professor or equivalent.</p> <p>Qualification and experience for Candidates from Industry and profession Same as above</p>
4.	Director/ Principal / Head of Institute	<p>Qualification and experience for candidates from teaching Professor in relevant discipline with total experience of 15 (fifteen) years in the field of teaching / industry / research.</p> <p>Qualification and experience for Candidates from Industry and profession The maximum age for holding the post of director / principal shall be 65 years.</p>

** Equivalent means Diploma recognized as equivalent to Master's Degree in Planning or Associateship Examination of Institute of Town Planners, India.

@ In lieu of recognized Doctorate, published Research work in Refereed Journals / significant professional work can also be considered as equivalent but in such a case a minimum of three years of work experience would have to be added. Also, candidate would be required to get a recognized Doctorate within 7 years of appointment to post.

Note 1 For institutes offering both undergraduate and postgraduate programmes, the single Director / Principal should fulfill the minimum qualifications and experience prescribed for postgraduate programmes.

Note: (2) If a class / division is not awarded in Bachelor's / Master's level, a minimum of 60% in a aggregate shall be considered equivalent to first class / division. If a grade system is adopted - the Table will apply.

Ten point scale	
Grade point	Equivalent % of marks
6.25	55
6.75	60
7.25	65
7.75	70
8.25	75

KNOW YOUR FORMER PRESIDENTS



Dr. A.N. Sachithanandan

Professor (Dr.) Ayyampalayam Natarajagounder Sachithanandan, fondly addressed by his peers as well as the students as *Sachi*, is an architect planner, an academican, researcher and consultant. He has a natural aptitude for teaching and research. He realized, at the very beginning of his post academic career, that teaching can offer opportunities both for dissemination of knowledge and consultancy and extension of activities as well. He attaches great importance to the professional institutions. For him interdisciplinary approaches to teaching and experiential learning are cornerstones of professional and academic excellence. Dr. Sachithanandan is a Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India and the Indian Institute of Architects. He has been a member of the Council of the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI) for more than 15 terms, and the Chairman of the Education Standing Committee of the Institute twice. He was one of the core members of the team which assisted the Institute in drafting the Bachelor of Planning Curriculum and syllabus during the mid 1980s. He has been the Secretary and Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Chapter of ITPI for more than six terms. His active participation in the affairs of the Institute of Town Planners, India took him to the positions of Vice-President

in the year 1987 – 1988 and later as President during 2004-2005. As an affable person, he has been equally comfortable in serving the sister institutions, such as the Indian Institute of Architects, the Institution of Engineers, India. He has been a member of the Joint Board of Architecture and Town Planning, All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) twice and currently a member of the All India Board of Town Planning Education, AICTE, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India.

Born on 1st March, 1943; in a small village in Periyar district in Tamil Nadu, Dr. Sachithanandan had his early education in government high school. He graduated in architecture from the University of Madras in 1964, and got Masters Degree in Town and Country Planning in 1966 from the same University. He obtained his Ph.D. in Housing from the University of Madras, a rare feat for an architect planner in those days.

Dr. Sachithanandan started his professional career as Planning Assistant with the Department of Town and Country Planning, Government of Pondicherry (now Puddicherry) and worked there for a year. In 1967, he joined as Lecturer in the School of Architecture and Planning (SAP), his *alma mater*, and worked on this post till 1973 when he was selected as Assistant Professor, a post which he held till 1981. Recognizing his capabilities in teaching and administration, University elevated him to the position of Professor in the Madras University in 1981. His deep commitment and involvement in academic activities enabled him to become the Dean, Faculty of

Architecture and Planning, Anna University in 1993, the position he held till 1999. Impressed by his experience as a teacher and administrator, besides the rapport and popularity he had with the students as well as teachers, the University elevated him to lead the affairs of the School of Architecture and Planning (SAP), Chennai as Director. He was on the helm of affairs of the SAP from 1999 to 2003. At the time of converting the Anna University into an affiliating University by bringing 250 engineering and architecture colleges, Dr. Sachithanandan was the logical choice to be the Chairman, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, the position he held from 2001 to till his superannuation in 2003.

Dr. Sachithanandan received many travel fellowships. He received the Training Fellowship under Colombo Plan by the Government of U.K. which enabled him to travel to London in 1984 to undergo advance training in housing at the University College, London. He was awarded the Travel Fellowship as an outstanding Scientist by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India to participate and present a research paper in the International Convention on Housing in the Third World Countries at London in 1987. Under the Travel Fellowship by the University Grants Commission and Hokkaido University Japan and INSEG, he was invited to participate and present a paper on Coastal Management and Metropolitan Development at Ashikawa, Japan in 1991. During 1997, the National University of Singapore and Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, U.K. selected his paper for presentation and offered him Fellowship for the same.

Dr. Sachithanandan's active involvement in consultancy work,

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