



planners newsletter

INSTITUTE OF TOWN PLANNERS, INDIA

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WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

Karnataka Regional Chapter, ITPI celebrated the World Environment Day on 2nd July 2011 at KRC, Bangalore. In which Shri Ananth Kumar, Member of Parliament and former Union Minister of Urban Development, was the Chief Guest and Shri Ramesh Arvind, Multi-Lingual Cine Star, Director and Producer was the Guest of Honor and Shri D.S. Meshram, Chairman, All India Board of Town and Country Planning, AICTE delivered the key note address.

Shri Ananth Kumar, MP from Bengaluru South Constituency, in his address mentioned that one has

to be in favor of development but at the same time it is required to be ensured that such development does not hamper the eco-system of the city. To achieve this, he emphasized that administration must ensure that development is people friendly by encouraging citizen's participation. He stressed upon the Mass Transportation System for the city which gained momentum during his tenure as Union Minister of Urban Development and hoped that Metro would be completed along Suburban Rail System and the linking existing radial rail network. On this occasion he remembered the contribution of

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Shri Kempaegowda, the founder of Bangalore in creating and maintaining series of tanks which continue to act not only as source of drinking water but also help in maintaining eco-system of the city as a whole. He also stressed the importance of protection of environment by observing certain do's and don'ts, while planning and developing our cities and towns.

Shri Ramesh Arvind, multi-lingual cine actor, was the Guest of Honor, who highlighted the importance of the occasion by emphasizing the degradation of the environment in the recent times. He also touched upon the issues pertaining to greenhouse gases and global warming. He called on the delegates to contribute voluntary towards the sustainable eco-system of the city to serve not only the present population but also future generations.

In his key note address Shri Meshram noted that the World Environment



Present on the dias are Shri D.S. Meshram, President, ITPI; Dr. Krishne Gowda, Chairman, KRC; Hon'ble Shri Ananth Kumar, MP; Shri B. Mahendra, Council Member, ITPI; and Shri K. Shankar, Secretary, KRC. (from left to right)

Day was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1972 during 'Stockholm' Conference on Human Environment. All Head of the State and Prime Ministers committed to care for the 'Earth'. On this day each one of us is expected to decide about the actions we should be taking individually and then collectively for this common task.

Environmental concerns in India are as old as Indus Valley Civilization. In the towns like Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, there is sufficient proof of existence of baths, covered drains, drainage for waste water, etc., which indicate their sensitivity for health and sanitation. During Mongol and the British Period also sanitation received much attention. However, due to industrialization and urbanization, environment - specifically water supply, sanitation even though provided by local bodies, reduction of pollution and cleaning up of environment is not much emphasized. As a result pollution levels continue to increase to alarming levels.

In 1972, the National Committee on Environment Planning and Co-ordination was established in India, followed by enactment of 'Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act', 1976 'The Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act', and 1980 'Environment Protection Act', due to the Bhopal gas tragedy.

Climate change is affecting hydrological cycle, which in turn affects fresh water production and its distribution. Population of the world has tripled in 20th century while water demand grew six times. Water scarcity in urban areas is alarming. Rivers passing through cities are turning into *nallas* and are heavily polluted due to draining of industrial wastes and sewage. Theme of this year's 'World Environment Day' is 'Forest: Nature at Your Service'. Forest occupies

one-third of earth's land mass and 1.6 billion people depend on forest for their livelihood. Forest plays a key role against climate change by releasing oxygen into atmosphere and storing or consuming carbon-dioxide. In fact forests are green lungs of the planet earth, but we are destroying forests. Every year 13 million hectares of forests are destroyed.

Deforestation is the reduction of forest cover i.e. loss of trees due to commercial logging and fires. While, degradation refers to loss of quality rather than coverage, the causes are - gathering of wood for fuel, insects, and pests. Forests play a major role in regulating water from many rivers of the world's; they help secure water, help to decrease the impact of storm and flood. Forest cover is 31 percent of the land area but support 80 percent of terrestrial bio-diversity.

Cities are major drivers of climate change as main source of greenhouse gases. Therefore, it is important to reduce emission of greenhouse gases through burning of less fossil fuel by adopting technological innovations in energy, solar energy and wind power, non-conventional sources of energy. He called on town planners to think in terms of green buildings but cautioned that air-conditioners cool inside temperature but release heat

outside damaging environment. Lifts acts as elevators but also generate heat. He further called on the town planners to think in terms of green cities and green planning i.e. design cities which consume less powers, design cities which are compact so that CO₂ can be reduced through reducing travel needs, order your provisions on phones and email donot use cars, or by walking or cycling or using public transport. Reduce water consumption, for example, by designing WCs which consume less water for flushing. Reduce road length by organizing residential areas nearer to work places so that trip lengths can be reduced. Provide cycle tracks and pedestrian footpaths. Industrial areas can be located with green buffer between residential areas with proper drainage of waste water with efficient treatment facilities. Provide green belt around the cities and green spaces inside the city so that effect of CO₂ can be reduced. He further stated not to measure the exact size of your city in terms of 50 sq km or 100 sq km, but define your city in terms of natural resources consumed within them. While concluding his address, he stated that let us decide for the actions we take individually and collectively to 'Care for the Earth'.

A vote of thanks was extended by Sh. K. Shankar, Secretary, KRC.

ITPI ACTIVITIES 2010-2011

Article 3 of Memorandum of Articles of Association and Bylaws of Institute of Town Planners, India; highlights the basic objectives of the ITPI and accordingly to achieve these objectives, major steps taken during 2010 - 2011, are given below:

1. To advance the study of town planning, civic design and kindred subjects.

- The ITPI assisted the All India Council of Technical Education in preparing the Model Curriculum for Postgraduate Programs in Town and Country Planning.
- In the Associateship Examination of the ITPI held during the month of October 2010, a total of 43 students appeared, 29 in Stage-I, 9 in Stage-II, and 5 in State-III and during the month of May, 2011, 82

students appeared in the examinations for various stages.

- The number of students registered for the Associateship Examinations for 2011-2012 is 150.
- Prof. V.N. Prasad Best Thesis Award (Gold Medal) for the year 2010-2011 was given away to Ms. Sukanya Mishra from IIT, Kharagpur for the thesis on 'Integrated Planning and Development of Old Mills and Derelict Industrial Area - Ahmedabad' with cash prize of Rs. 5,000/- and commendation certificates. And cash prize of Rs. 3,000/- each were awarded to Ms. Anika Kapoor from SPA, New Delhi for her thesis on 'An Approach to Local Area Plan – A Case Study of Shahjahanabad'; and to Mr. Deep Narendra Patel from CEPT, Ahmedabad for his thesis on 'Impact of Planning Regulation and Mechanism on Land Supply and Shelter Cost Affordability: A Case of Western Ahmedabad'.

2. To promote general interest of those engaged in the practice of Town and Country Planning.

- The Professional Standing Committee took up matters related to furthering the interest of the Professional Town Planners working in public and semi-public departments, practicing planners, educationists and researchers, besides the matter related to the appointment of qualified town planners in government and semi-government departments in various parts of the country with the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and different state governments.
- The matter of revising Recruitment Rules for inclusion of Bachelor of Planning was taken up with State Governments and

various State Public Service Commissions.

3. To hold conferences or meetings for discussions, and exchange of views on matters affecting or relating to town and country planning:

- The 59th National Town and Country Planners Congress was organized during 10th - 12th February, 2011 at Inderdhanush Auditorium, Sector – 5, Panchkula, Haryana on the theme - "Land as Resource for Urban Development". The Congress was sponsored by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India; and co-sponsored by Government of Haryana; and was organized in collaboration with Department of Town and Country Planning, Haryana, Department of Urban Local Bodies, Haryana; Haryana Urban Development Authority, Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation, Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board, Haryana Housing Board and Delhi Development Authority (DDA).
 - Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana, inaugurated the Congress on 10th February, 2011. On this occasion a colorful Souvenir containing messages from dignitaries was also released by him.
 - The Exhibition on the theme 'Land as Resource for Urban Development – Success Stories' was inaugurated by Mr. D.P.S. Nagal, Chief Administrator, HUDA.
 - The sub-themes of the congress were (i) Sustainable Development of Urban Land; (ii) Urban Land for Housing the Urban Poor; (iii) Public-Private Partnership in Urban

Development; and (iv) Legal Framework.

- Plenary Session on the theme "Land as Resource for Urban Development" was chaired by Dr. A.N. Sachithanandan, President, ITPI in which presentations were made by Prof. E.F.N. Riberio, Dr. S.K. Kulshrestha and Shri J.B. Kshirsagar. Shri Tapas Bhattacharya and Shri Naresh Mehtani were the rapporteurs for this session.
- Technical Session – I, on 'Sustainable Development of Urban Land' was chaired by Prof. E.F.N. Riberio, Past President, ITPI. In this session presentations were made by the key speakers namely Dr. S.P. Bansal; Prof. Pratap Rawal, Shri A.K. Jain, Dr. Anuradha and Shri J.K. Gupta. Shri Sunil Mehra and Shri K.K. Yadav were the rapporteurs.
- Technical Session – II, on 'Urban Land for Housing the Urban Poor' was chaired by Shri J.S. Ghuman, Past President, ITPI. The Key Speakers in this session were Shri B.N. Singh, Dr. Subrata Chattopadhyaya, Dr. K.K. Pandey, Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Dr. K.R. Thooyavan, Shri M.D. Lele and Shri Hansal Shukla. Shri P.K. Behera and Shri Rajesh Kaushik were the rapporteurs.
- Technical Session – III, on 'Public-Private Partnership in Urban Development' was chaired by Shri A.R. Patharkar, Past President, ITPI. The key presentations were made by Shri Sanjay Verma, Dr. S.P. Sekar, Shri Rajiv Malhotra, Shri V.K. Goyal and Ms. Chitra. Dr. Sandeep Raut and Shri R.S. Bath were the rapporteurs.

- Technical Session – IV on 'Legal Framework' was chaired by Shri V. Sathyanarayana, Past President, ITPI. In this session presentations were made by Prof. B.K. Sengupta, Dr. R.K. Jain and Shri M.L. Chotani. Shri R. Srinivas and Shri Narendra Kumar were the rapporteurs.
 - The Valedictory address was delivered by Shri Rao Dan Singh, Chief Parliament Secretary and Shri B. Mahendra, Vice-President, ITPI presented the recommendations, adopted by the Congress.
 - It is worth noting that 88 technical papers (including 38 listed and 50 unlisted) were received from all over the country and were published and circulated not only to the participants of the Congress but to all the members of the ITPI. The proceedings and major recommendations were also circulated to all the members and various actors involved in urban planning and development.
 - North Zone Conference on 'Sustainable Development of Hill Areas' was organized on 11th December, 2010 at IIT, Roorkee by Uttarakhand Regional Chapter which was inaugurated by Shri Madan Kaushik, Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development, Govt. of Uttarakhand. Prof. S.C. Saxena, Director, IIT Roorkee, Dr. A.N. Sachithanandan, Dr. Najammuddin and Shri D. S. Meshram addressed the Conference.
- 4. To purchase lease, rent, hold and dispose of any land to be used as a place for meeting for the members of the Institute:**
- The first phase of building for North East Regional Chapter,

Guwahati was completed and made functional.

- Extension and renovation work of MRC (Mumbai) and RRC, Jaipur have been completed, and extension / renovation work of MRC (Nagpur) is in progress which will facilitate members to have more accommodation in respective Guest Houses.

5. To compile, collect, print and publish statistics professional record periodicals, etc; relating to

any of the objectives of the Institute:

- During the year 2010-2011, four volumes of the ITPI Journal and four issues of Planners Newsletters were published.
- Two special volumes of the Technical Papers (comprising of 38 listed papers and 50 unlisted papers) on the occasion of the 59th National Town and Country Planners Congress along with a colorful Souvenir were published.

ITPI REGIONAL CHAPTERS ACTIVITIES

Andhra Pradesh Regional Chapter, Hyderabad

APRC conducted workshop on "Urbanization Dynamics & Emerging Metropolitan Strategies" and an interactive session was also held with urban planning expert Shri Harmit Bedi, Director Planning and Development, Snelville, George, USA.

Delhi Regional Chapter, Delhi

During the year World Environment Day was celebrated with presentation on 'Planning and Environment' besides a Workshop was organized on 'GIS and Urban Planning'. Annual Planners Meet and Annual Networking Meet was also organized by the Chapter.

Goa Regional Chapter, Panjim

During the year the World Environment Day was organized by the Chapter in which Dr. Ashok Desai from Goa University was the Chief Guest, who addressed the participants on the subject of 'Global Warming'. Upgradation of facilities in the Chapter Building was also undertaken.

Gujarat Regional Chapter, Ahmedabad

The Chapter has organized three workshops during the year 2010-2011 on the themes namely: (i) 'Parking Problem at Ahmedabad', (ii) 'Coastal Region Development

Plan' and (iii) 'Revised Ahmedabad Development Plan'. The Members of the Chapter also attended the Meeting for Greater Ahmedabad organized by AUDA.

Haryana Regional Chapter, Panchkula

The Chapter organized 59th National Town and Country Planners Congress at Panchkula during 10th – 12th February, 2011. It was a mega success event. Besides, 4 workshops on various topics of topical interest were also organized.

Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, Shimla

HP & JK Regional Chapter organized a workshop on 'Solar Passive Design Regulations' at Solan in collaboration with TCP Department.

Karnataka Regional Chapter, Bangalore

On the occasion of World Environment Day, a presentation was organized on "Auto DCR-Automatic Scrutiny of Development Control Rules and Building Plan Approval Management System". A presentation on "World Heritage" was also organized.

Kerala Regional Chapter, Thiruvananthapuram

During the year Chapter successfully conducted two Seminars on 'Metrop-

olitan Transportation Planning – A Case Study of Thiruvananthapuram Urban Agglomeration’ and ‘Coastal Zone Regulation – Latest Amendments’. A Technical Session was also organized on ‘Town Planning Schemes – Their Implementation’.

Madhya Pradesh Regional Chapter, Bhopal

During the year the Chapter has published four issues of Newsletters. On the occasion of World Habitat Day, a seminar was organized on “Healthy People, Healthy Places and Healthy Planet” and seminar was also organized on ‘World Town Planning Day and GIS Day’. The Chapter also started the construction of upper Ground Floor of the Chapter Building.

Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai

MRC (Mumbai) took up extensive renovation and extension work of the Chapter Building and completed the same in all respect by raising the substantial funds.

Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Nagpur

During the year five Seminars were conducted by the Chapters on ‘Designing of Logistic Park’, ‘Better City Better Life’, ‘Consideration of Traffic and Transportation Planning for Nagpur Metropolitan Region’, ‘Real Estate – Planning and Future Vision for Nagpur’, and ‘Strategic Planning and Designing of Environment Management System’. Extension work of Chapter Building is in progress

North East Regional Chapter, Guwahati

A brainstorming session was organized at Assam Administrative Staff College to discuss on broad issues of urbanization and urban development in the context of North - East region. Chapter also organized a one day workshop on ‘Guwahati Master Plan’. The ground

floor of the Chapter Building has been completed and made operational.

Orissa Regional Chapter, Bhubaneswar

During the year, the Chapter celebrated the World Habitat Day on 4th October, 2010. The theme was “Better City and Better Life”. The Independence Day and Republic Day were also celebrated in the Chapter premises.

Punjab Regional Chapter, Chandigarh

The chapter organized two workshops during the year one on ‘Client Information and Geographical Information System’ on 11th August, 2010 and the other on ‘Auto CAD Map, GIS Solution’ on 28th October, 2010. Besides, two Training programs were conducted on ‘Google Earth’ on 3rd March, 2011 and during 8th – 19th March, 2011.

Rajasthan Regional Chapter, Jaipur

The Chapter has taken-up the work for the preparation of Master Plans for ten towns of the State. The Chapter was nominated as Member in the Committee constituted by State Government for Formulating Guidelines for Establishment of Center for Urban Affairs in the State. A Workshop

was also organized in collaboration with Jaipur Development Authority on ‘Jaipur Master Plan – 2025’. Rajasthan Regional Chapter completed renovation of Chapter Building with the funds generated by the Chapter.

Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter, Chennai

TNRC has celebrated World Environment Day on 6th June, 2011 in association with Institution of Engineers-India. The Chapter has also celebrated World Town Planning Day and also Madras Week during the year.

Uttarakhand Regional Chapter, Roorkee

North Zone Conference was organized by the Chapter during the year on the theme of ‘Sustainable Development of Hill Areas’ along with the Meeting of the Council.

West Bengal Regional Chapter, Kolkata

WBRC organized four workshops with the objectives to popularize Town Planning Profession and the Role of Town Planners in Different Sectors of Development. Four lectures were also organized on the occasion of World Environment Day / World Habitat Day and World Town Planning Day. The Chapter published three volumes of Planners Newsletter as well.

Andaman & Nicobar Administration

Office of the Chief Engineer

Andaman Public Works Department, Nirman Bhawan

F.No. IV-28/CE/PW/ES-I/2011/ dated 22nd September, 2011.

This Corrigendum is issued against the Corrigendum notification circulated vide letter No. IV-28/PW/CE/ES-I/2010/4281 dated 25th August, 2011, for inviting applications filling up one post of Associate Town & Country Planner, Ground ‘A’ (Gazetted), in the pay scale of ₹ 10,000 - 325 - 15,200/- (Pre-revised) in the Andaman Public Works Department, Port Blair on deputation basis which was published in the Employment News dated 17th - 23rd September, 2011 (Advertisement under EN 25/23 Page No.13) for prescribing maximum age limit for appointment by deputation (ISTC) as 56 years in place of 50 years published earlier in the Employment News dated 6th - 12th November, 2010. The last date for submission of application may be read as 10th November, 2011 in place of 30th October, 2011 published in the Employment News dated 17th - 23rd September, 2011.

The other terms and conditions published in the Employment News dated 6th - 12th November, 2010 and Employment News dated 17th - 23rd September, 2011 shall remain same.

EO to Chief Engineer
APWD, A & N Administration, Port Blair

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON TOWN PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE EDUCATION

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, Government of India constituted a Committee of experts in the field of Town Planning and Architecture for preparation of Policy Guidelines to energize the Architecture and Town Planning Education in the country, in February 2011 under the Chairmanship of Prof. E.F.N. Ribero. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the committee are:

- To review the content and delivery of Architectural knowledge and practical knowledge for undergraduate and postgraduate courses in the areas of Architecture and Town Planning.
- To identify the present challenges which should be kept in view for updating the content as well as methods and strategies for teaching.
- To suggest proper mixture of theory and training in the above courses keeping in view the fact that the Architecture and Town Planning are practicing art.
- To make suggestions to bring teaching of Architecture and Town Planning to international level.
- To suggest the list of institutions of high standards in the world with which our institution should collaborate for mutual benefit.

The Committee submitted its report to Ministry of Human Resource Development in July, 2011. Shri D.S. Meshram, Chairmen, All India Board of Town and Country Planning, AICTE was the member and Prof. (Dr.) Najammuuddin, Secretary General, ITPI represented the Institute of Town Planners, India.

The committee noted that the emerging integrated scenario for India 2051 would require a whole range of built-environment specialists emanating from the basic disciplines of Architecture and of Town Planning and their increasing specialization for (a) the built environment *inter alia* through architects, urban designers, landscape and ecological architects, architectural conservationists, building project managers, infrastructure specialists, and (b) for spatial development frameworks and related activities *inter alia* through regional planners, urban / settlement planners, housing layouts and township planners, transport and infrastructure planners, environment planners and spatial development management planners. In both streams several other specializations would emerge, requiring an overdue introspection in terms of admissions criteria, curricula restructuring, training and retraining, research and practice. Primarily, the committee with the year 2051 in mind, restricts policy guidelines and recommendations with the year 2032 (end of the 15th – 5 Year Plan) in focus.

Excellence has perforce to be the aim and for which the field is woefully short, of well trained professionals, especially for spatial development frameworks through town and country planners. Given the canvas of adding to and / or restating the built environment where access to land and its acceptable usage is a real and increasing constraint, it is necessary on the one hand to look at expansion through teaching institutions that are offering leadership in relation to rapid environmental change as determined by a society of a nation on the move and on the other had

it is also necessary not perpetuate 'fly-by-night' institutes which in the name of shortages are currently emerging in India.

In the fullness of (not too distant) time, the skills of architects, town and country planners and of allied disciplines are going to be tested through a built environment based on a governance interplay between DPCs (District Planning Committees) composed of municipalities and *panchayats* and MPCs (Metropolitan Planning Committees) composed of their municipalities and *panchayats* without any overlaps but firmly anchored into State enunciated visions & instruments. Accordingly, the Committee in recommending a curricula revamping by the All India Boards of (a) Architecture and of (b) Town Planning of the AICTE in consultation with the concerned professional bodies and premier institutions and seeing the need for not unduly disrupting current educational systems, recommend policy guidelines for improvements in the education of Architects and of Town and Country Planners, so as to meet a large and escalation demand for professionals in this field.

The Current State of the Art in the Education of Architects and Town and Country Planners

Settlement development and related spatial issues have been the forte of Architects and of Town and Country Planners, since the emergence of the modern day settlement. In India their education has been provided mainly through State Institutions and Universities.

In town planning, post-graduate courses began in 1955 with the establishment of the School of Planning at Delhi at which later with the merger of the 5 – year Architecture programme from Delhi Polytechnic became the SPA.

Today, there are 16 institutions offering Post Graduate courses, six of which offer under graduate courses in Town Planning. Between them about 500 town and country planners graduate each year. There are approximately 3,500 town and country planners registered with the ITPI. The support for planning education so far is forthcoming from government with virtually all schools and departments being either funded by or through MHRD or State Governments.

In fact, architecture and town planning education in India has evolved over five decades of experience. As stated earlier, the AICTE through their Boards of (a) Architecture, and (b) Town Planning are now evolving model syllabi to be adopted by all institutes. Currently, the post-graduate programmes in town planning, in conformity with MHRD, AICTE and UGC guidelines are of 2 - years duration whereas the under graduate programme is of 4 – years duration. The architectural under-graduate programme on the other hand is spread over 5 – years.

The SPA, Delhi a deemed university, is the first institution to provide comprehensive programmes for town planning and architectural education in the country. Based upon its experience, evolution of its curriculum and recognition receive at national and international levels, this could be considered as a model for town planning and architectural education in the country. Accordingly, the MHRD in 2008 has opened two new Schools on the model of SPA, Delhi at Bhopal and Vijayawada respectively. All three are institutes of national importance.

Important Inferences from the Current State of the Art

Recognising that the growth curve of the country will contribute

substantially to the building construction and infrastructure sectors in general and the jobs generated by an advancing pace of urbanization in particular, there is likely to be a high demand for trained Architects and Town Planners. The following need urgent attention:-

- A joint policy and budgetary initiative by the Centre and the States need to be taken up towards strengthening institutions where architecture and town planning education is currently imparted.
- Creation of new schools are required on the line of SPAs to met the research, training and academic needs of institutions.

Teaching Pedagogy

Courses for both Architecture and Town Planning are constantly upgraded. These serve as a basis for new / other colleges to start their own course by adopting the model curriculum of AICTE. Issues of regional concerns, indigenous knowledge and other available resources govern the final content of syllabi in various institutions.

The Balance between Theory and Field Work

The professions of Architecture and of Town Planning like medicine or law are practice based professions. Over the years, SPA and other institutions have undertaken several exercises to assess the ratio between theory and field education. The analysis of various syllabi have indicated that a near equal mix of theory and studio appears to be ideal. This situation at the ground level converts into a student: teacher ratio which is quite different from a system when education is imparted only in the class room. The importance of this aspect cannot be underestimated in an every expanding

global situation. However, what needs to be further examined is the role of institutions interacting with government, industry and the market in research and studio programmes to equip students to handle a full range of live projects, encountered in the field.

Quality Teachers

The issues of availability of quality teachers must be addressed urgently. Professionals from the industry must be encouraged to participate in the teaching programme. Both PG courses as well as Ph.D. programmes must be encouraged to the fullest extent so that over the next decade or so, teaching gets its professional identity.

International Exchanges

It is essential to maintain a dialogue between the leading Indian educational institutions and the universities and institutions abroad. Memorandum of Understanding, Joint Students programmes, Faculty Exchanges, Seminars, Workshops and Exhibitions at National and International level must be an ongoing programme. SPA Delhi, CEPT, IITs amongst others have taken a lead in this direction and further streamlining of the MOUs is in progress. Such programmes must be integral to the curriculum. In this context, the Committee noted that in some countries M. Planning degrees are of one year duration while in India it is for two years. Often candidates with one year M. Planning degree from abroad get preference in employment over the candidates having the 2 – year M. Planning degree from Indian institutes. The Committee, therefore, recommends to the MHRD to address this issue and ensure the removal of this anomaly and in favour of 2 – year programmes.

Estimation of Shortages of Professionals and Supporting Staff

A multi pronged strategy needs to be adopted to bridge the imminent gap between supply and demand for training professionals. Broadly, three areas are considered important from policy considerations, particularly, in light of the need for practical training, namely:

Formal Education

- For professional Architects and Town and Country Planners
- For support staff in the fields of Architecture and of Town Planning
- Skill upgradation.

With the year 2032 in focus (the end of the 15th 5 – Year Plan), SPA (Delhi) have estimated that the nation would need approximately four lakh (4.0 lakh) Town and Country Planners. They further estimate a trained level achievable by 2032 of three lakh (3.0 lakh) in the profession of Town Planning. Currently, however, as stated earlier, only about 3,500 Town and Country Planners are registered with the ITPI.

As can be clearly seen, this is a challenging task, which requires a greater involvement of the professional institutes like ITPI.

For the profession of Town Planning, a very approximate requirement scenario by 2031 emerges:

- It is, recommended that intake in the 3 SPA's be enhanced and 14 new SPA's be started in major metro cities as follows. 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th 5 – year Plan respectively with minimum intakes 75 (B. Planning), 60 (M. Planning) each.
- In addition to enhancing capacity in existing NITs, new

State level SPA's be opened so as to provide a total of 40 such State level institutions by 2031 with intakes similar to that of SPA's for UG programme and 75 (B. Planning). For M. Planning the intake could be restricted to 30.

- The balance of seats could be provided by UGC and State recognized universities through affiliated institutions for B.Arch. and B. Planning courses only.

Whilst the creation of a requisite infrastructure for HRD will both require resource and time there is an urgent need to supply adequately equipped manpower for meeting the needs of urban local bodies and institutions engaged in provision of planning, design and management services, particularly in respect of the reforms initiated under the ongoing programmes. A major capacity building programme needs to be evolved by the existing institutions who have attained substantial experience to cater to emerging needs, such as SPA, Delhi and CEPT. Most importantly the professional institutes of ITPI in Town Planning and IIA in Architecture have a crucial role to play in promoting in-service programmes.

E-learning Programmes for Skill Upgradation

Architectural and Town Planning Programmes are evolving and will continue to evolve with the challenges posed by urbanizing India. The solutions and strategies need to be transmitted to those who need to imbibe them in day to day programmes. The government is already in the process of establishing a National Knowledge Network (NKN) which will facilitate institutions to share, exchange and transmit the same to end users. The establishment of these networks will enable opportunities to students

and professionals to students and professional to supplement and upgrade their knowledge.

Way Forward

Recognition by Government and AICTE of Architecture and of Town Planning as professions distinct from engineering and other streams under their umbrella was strongly emphasized by the Committee in all decisions / recommendations. The Committee noted that in the AICTE Executive Council, Architects and Town Planners were not represented. They recommend that the Ministry / AICTE urgently rectify this anomaly. In particular, the Committee stressed on the need for a strong unambiguous synergy in policy and other decisions between the UGC and AICTE vis-à-vis the professions of Architecture and of Town Planning and for which the Committee noted that the MHRD had over-riding control for central institutions and for key policy decisions and uniformity on State controlled institutions as well.

Within this context, the Committee debated at length issues pertaining to curricula at Bachelor and Master level in both professions in relation to "India – 2051" and in particular in relation to the end of the 15th 5 – Year Plan – 2032. In general, the prescribed subjects did not require a major overhaul but the course contents would, as earlier explained, need a serious revisit.

The Committee, in recognizing the academic independence of the institutions through their Academic Council, Board of Studies and core co-ordinating team of the Director, Dean of Studies and Head of under-graduate, post-graduate and Research-cum-Doctoral departments as applicable, recommend the continuation of the practice of class exercises based on live projects. This could be through

inter-departmental synergy as and where advantageous and also on an inter-institutional basis – national and / or international.

Admission criteria for under-graduate courses in Architecture and Town Planning

Currently, intake at the over 200 schools of architecture and 6 schools of under-graduate, town planning varies including through competition based on a combination of marks at 10 + 2 or equivalent exams with compulsory mathematics, marks in a written test and marks in an aptitude test. A common entrance exam for B. Arch. and B. Planning admission is also in usage but through separate aptitude tests.

The Committee recommends that common entrance test including aptitude test for B.Arch. / B. Planning be held preferably through a single all India test through a government approved body (This Committee, however, strongly recommends that the eligibility criteria for admission to B. Arch and B. Planning course be at least 50% marks with Mathematics). The non-centrally financed institutions may be allowed a higher intake (of say seventy-five percent) for State domiciled candidates, apart from normal statutory reservations. The Committee recommends that these tests be separated from the Common Engineering Tests and other Tests even in IITs and other Engineering based institutions, as it would be no longer proper or practical to consider the teaching of architecture and of town planning as disciplines of Engineering or other disciplines but ones that require lateral synergy with disciplines like engineering, economics, fine arts, etc., to the extent required. This decision is central to the acceptance of Architecture and

of Town Planning as specialized streams in their own right.

Duration of under-graduate courses in Architecture and Town Planning

After detailed deliberations, the Committee recommends that 5 – year B. Arch., course be refined and implemented with thesis / dissertation transferred to 5th year along with professional attachment and a professional practice exam. With reference to B. Planning course, the Committee recommends that the course be retained as 4 – year course and ITPI should award the membership to the candidate after minimum one year's professional experience.

Lateral Entry to Architecture and Town Planning

As in the case of Engineering, holders of the three year full-time Diploma in Civil Engineering after 10 + 2 exam are allowed entry to the 2nd year of a 4 – year B.E. programme, the Committee recommends that this system be revived for Architectural Assistantship Diploma Holders (or equivalent) for entry to the 2nd year B. Arch. programme provided the Diploma course is a recognized 3 – year full-time programme with intake from 10 + 2 or equivalent with Mathematics and if vacancies exist for such lateral intake. No such facility exists at present for B. Planning programmes. However, considering the large intakes required in this relatively new programme, the Committee recommend that a three-year full time Planning Assistantship Diploma courses be started in State level and State sponsored polytechnics or equivalent in the same line as Architectural Assistantship Diploma courses, so that lateral entry to the 2nd year B. Planning course is possible.

B. Planning vis-à-vis M. Planning

Town Planning courses started in India, as elsewhere in the Commonwealth, in the post World War – II period. This was at the Masters level or equivalent mainly for architects, engineers, surveyors and later for Post-Graduates in Geography, Economics and Sociology. Accordingly, the B. Planning courses were slow to take off. Even now less than 200 under-graduate seats are offered in only six institutions in India (including the three SPA's). the course, however, is already recognized as the minimum point of entry to be called a professional planner with a B. Planning would, however, have to (from now on) increase significantly as over time, the well established Master's programmes get restructured as specializations. At present both B. Planning has to be expanded and M. Planning has to be regulated and would continue side by side till about 2032 to quality as professional planners with some but hopefully diminishing overlaps. In the fullness of time M. Planning would emerge as specialized fields for already qualified professionals.

It is also necessary for the MHRD to inform the Government of India / State Governments through the UPSC / SPSC and other recruiting authorities to restructure recruitment rules that recognizes B. Planning as the minimum point of professional entry as in the case of B. Arch. This is a necessary pre-requisite to stimulate the presence of planners in the hinterland of the country specially the small towns and the profession of town planning to make any real impact. It is also recommended that the Ministry impresses on Government of India / State Government that Architecture and Town Planning be subjects for UPSC / SPSC and other competitive examinations.

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES: VISION FOR BHOPAL

School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal is organizing a program on 'Sustainable Futures' on 24th September 2011 in collaboration with National Institute of Environmental Studies (Tsukuba, Japan); Kyoto University (Kyoto, Japan); Mizuho Information and Research Institute (Tokyo, Japan); United Nations University's Institute for Sustainability and Peace (Tokyo, Japan); and Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal. The program would be held in two Technical Sessions:

- Developing Low Carbon Society (LCS) Scenarios at city level with case study of Bhopal focusing on Climate Change mitigation and adaptation strategies:

LCS studies at city level provide a platform where researchers interact with stakeholders and policy-makers to use their knowledge and build relevant scenarios. These scenarios help in identifying possible ways and potential measures to re-orient existing cities or develop new cities towards low carbon pathways. The LCS road maps thus achieved for cities help in integration of development activities, prioritize investments in urban infrastructure, and provide incentives for use of innovative technologies to improve efficiency. Another important contribution of these studies is to promote behavioral and lifestyle changes in the cities.

While there is an in-principle agreement on the importance of sustainable urban development, the actions and the measures to achieve it are wide and varied. As such these details are very often less clearly chalked out. To gain a first - hand feel of

the complex issues, it was decided to explore and analyze the role of rapidly urbanizing metropolitan cities in India, which are moving towards low carbon pathways. A case study of Bhopal – located in Central India – was taken up. A report highlighting the key findings of the research would be presented as: Vision for LCS: Bhopal. The scenarios in this Report are generated with the target year as 2035. The report also suggests actions and methods by which this vision of sustainable LCS: Bhopal can be realized. Incorporation of these measures in the policy formulation and dissemination of the same to the people of Bhopal would be necessary for achieving this goal.

- Urban Expansion and Economic Growth Analysis of life styles to establish Sound Material Cycle Society with practices of Re-use and Re-cycle:

For the past two centuries or so, the human civilization has witnessed unprecedented industrial, urban and economic growth. The 'growth phenomenon' started from global north with industrial revolution is now spreading in Asia and Africa with varying magnitude. One of the problems associated with this fast paced

growth is effectively managing 'urban waste'. The research on SMC Society spanning across countries aims to study and document the SMC pathways that can be introduced as sustainable urban solution in the Asian region.

SMC Society and 'Material Flow' are largely alien concepts for most of the people living in cities of developing countries. These cities are routinely struggling to manage increasing daily waste within their municipal limits. However, a study conducted by the National Geographic has indicated that a large section of the population living in these cities has its own frugal ways and modest means of dealing with this problem making them the most environment-friendly denizens of the Planet Earth. To understand this diverse reality, this multi-country research is an attempt to review urban expansion and economic growth along with the analysis of life-styles of the people. This is expected to help in ascertaining changing material flows in domestic and industrial sectors as well as prevailing reuse and recycle practices that may be considered as precursor to the ideas of establishing SMC Society.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHALLENGING DIMENSIONS AND PLANNING STRATEGY FOR URBAN FUTURE

Axis Institute of Architecture, Knowledge City, Roopa, Kanpur, organized national conference on 'Challenging Dimensions and Planning Strategy for Urban Future' on 15th and 16th September, 2011.

It was highlighted in the Conference that the quality of life in all existing

urban centers is deteriorating day by day. In most cases the residents feel unsafe, remain unhealthy and face enormous problems in their living and working. It is largely due to increasing population and paucity of infrastructure coupled with lack of planning mission and vision.

The Conference focused on the sub-themes: (i) future urbanization and challenging dimensions; (ii) new concept of planning and technology; (iii) education and practice for future; and (iv) urban future of Kanpur.

Shri D.S. Meshram, Immediate Past President of ITPI, was the Chief Guest in valedictory function held on 16th September 2011. In his valedictory address, he argued that as per provisional Census 2011 figures; population of the country was 1,210 million. With reduced decennial growth rate of 17.60 percent during the decade 2001 – 2011, population of India by 2051 would be 2,018 million. However, the United Nations estimates indicate that population of India would be 1,750 million by 2051. Thus, to provide basic requirements like water and food to such as huge population is a challenging task. With reference to urbanization, by 2051 every second person in India would be living in urban areas. As per provisional figures of 2011 census, the number of municipal towns in 2001 was 5,000, which increased to 7,937

in 2011, including 53 metropolitan towns. However, it is well known fact that the number of new towns developed is meager in number. Infact either people from rural settlements jump straight to towns or migrated population settles in the existing large and middle size towns, which is a challenging task not only for town planners but also for the country as a whole. He also pointed out that at present the number of town planners is quite less i.e. hardly 3,500. To cater to this huge magnitude of urban population, it is essential that immediate steps are taken to increase the number of qualified town planners. He, therefore, urged the institutes imparting architecture education to start undergraduate and postgraduate courses in town planning.

Prof. (Dr.) V.K. Jain, IIT Kanpur, the Guest of Honor, highlighted the issues regarding degradation of environment and called on town planners' community to take serious note of the depleting green cover in our towns and cities. Prof. S.C. Garg, Director, Axis Institute of Architecture, gave a vote of thanks.

the Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, for the Census Department to document census data for each urban area.

Under his stewardship, as Director, the Directorate steered the work on master plan preparation to give shape to most of the Class I cities of the state. He also managed to provide initial seed capital for implementation of Development Plan prepared under the new Act of 1973. He was responsible for setting up Development Authorities for each city for which development plans were prepared under the Act. He was able to get IUDP funding from the Government of India for most of the first generation development plans.

Development plan reports were prepared by the Department, based on detailed surveys and supported by other socio-economic studies. These development plan reports were circulated among all the states and even abroad and the manner in which the development plan reports and maps were envisaged were widely appreciated. Development authorities and development trusts functioned very effectively to steer orderly development of cities. He was responsible to guide various development departments in the state.

Shri Kaplish believed in building up qualified team of town planners and convinced the government to open up senior level post for direct recruitment. He also recruited engineer and architect graduates and sponsored them for planning course at post graduate level. He steered the state as Town Planner for over 20 years.

Contributed by Shri Abdul Qaiyum, former Town and Country Planner, TCPO, New Delhi.

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spatial data base to frame planning proposal and regulate development permission. Shri Kaplish believed in organizing citizen study group to mobilize citizens active participation to generate deliberation on draft development plans and organized exhibitions at different places in the city among different groups.

During his stewardship, Madhya Pradesh was the pioneering state in framing a new town and country planning act. The state enacted the 'Madhya Pradesh Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyniam, 1973' broadly on the basis of model guidelines prepared by the Central Town and Country Planning Organisation. The

Act gave town planning activities and the Director of Town Planning tremendous boost. Under this Act, an attempt was made to delineate the state into suitable planning regions and to prepare development plans for them. Based on scientific studies, the state was divided into 10 planning regions and preparation of regional development plans for some of them were taken up. Bhilai Region was one of them,

During his tenure 'Standard Urban Area' maps were prepared, which became base line for preparing census data base for each urban area in 1971 and subsequent censuses. Standard Urban Area was a new concept introduced by

KNOW YOUR FORMER PRESIDENTS



SHRI K.K. KAPLISH

Shri Keval Krishan Kaplish was Fellow of the Institute of Town Planners, India, Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh Regional Chapter for four years, and President of the Institute during 1974-75. Shri Kaplish took keen interest in setting up the Regional Chapter entitled Institute of Town Planners, India, Bhopal Regional Chapter which was formed at Bhopal on 7th December, 1972 and its first meeting was also held at Bhopal the same day under the Chairmanship of Shri Kaplish. In the meeting, various sub-committees were constituted to promote professional activities of the Institute.

Under the presidentship of Shri Kaplish, the subject of 'Planning and Management of Steel and other Industrial cities' was discussed at the Annual Town and Country Planning Seminar held at Bokaro in December 1974. In his presidential address, Shri Kaplish pointed out that large industrial cities act as foci of regional growth. It is, therefore, essential to regard every major industrial cities as a nucleus for integrated development of the surrounding region as a whole. Steel town and other large industrial and power

project towns provide the basis for the development of small and medium industries, new townships, progress of education and training, and whole host of commercial and other activities. The steel towns, due to the expanding iron and steel industry, may play a strategic role in the process of urbanisation in the country. The possibility of such development abounds in the vicinity of such cities and towns.

Large steel projects, as Shri Kaplish pointed have varied and far reaching impact on their environs. He took the case of Bhilai steel plant, in which wake thousands of people migrated to Bhilai from the different parts of the country to provide various types of skills in building the steel plant and the town.

Born on 25th September, 1925, Shri Kaplish, was an Engineer Planner. He did Diploma in Civil Engineering and qualified as Town Planner from Dunehlam. He did a short term (4 months), course in Comprehensive Planning from the Institute of Social Studies, Netherlands. He was AMTPI (London) and Fellow of the Institute of Town Planner, India.

He joined the Town Planning Department of the erstwhile state of Madhya Bharat at Nagpur. At the time of re-organisation of the states in 1956 and the formation of the state of Madhya Pradesh, the head office was shifted from Nagpur to Gwalior and later to Bhopal in 1960. On 3rd June, 1963, he became Town Planning Officer and Chief Town Planner on 20th January, 1969 and Additional Director on 5th December 1972

and continued on this post till 1981 when he was promoted to the post of Director which post he held for about four years, till 1984.

Shri Kaplish served the Town Planning Department of Madhya Pradesh for about 22 years (1962-84) and steered town planning activities in the state. Although the preparation of master plan was under the domain of the department of Local Government under Madhya Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act 1947, yet he was able to steer the planning activities including the Master plan. He was responsible to formulate first Interim Development Plan for the new State Capital, Bhopal in 1965-66.

He also guided the formulation of town planning schemes under Improvement Trust Act which helped orderly planned development of fast growing urban centres in the state. The schemes facilitated easy availability of developed plots to general public at very affordable rates. The Improvement Trust Act was applicable to over more than 23 towns. Madhya Pradesh was the first state in preparing detailed existing land use maps in India, which served as very valuable spatial data base having legal backing. Grid based land use sheets in the scale of 1:500, for core built up area, 1:1000 for out built up area and 1:4000 for open area prone to city growth, based on actual survey – for which cost was borne by local authorities- were prepared. Existing land use maps and land use registers giving 'TP No' to each and every property within envisaged planning area, worked as base line

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