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Designed by:

Dr. D.S. Meshram



Ms. Anandiben Patel, Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development and Urban Housing, Government of Gujarat, being escorted to the Congress venue

SIXTY FIRST NATIONAL TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNERS' CONGRESS: INDIAN CITIES IN TRANSITION

The 61st National Town and Country Planners' Congress was organized by the Institute of Town Planners, India at Gujarat University Convention and Exhibition Centre, Ahmedabad from 8 February 2013 to 10 February 2013. The Congress was inaugurated by Ms. Anandiben Patel, Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development and Urban Housing, Government of Gujarat on 8 February 2013. In her inaugural address the Minister noted that Gujarat is one of the most urbanized states in the country with urban population of 2.57 crore accounting for 42.58 percent of the state's total population of 6.04 crore. Urban areas of Gujarat comprise of 8 municipal corporations and 159 municipalities. Gujarat has strategic location and excellent transportation network, which enables access to major international and domestic markets.

According to McKinsey Global Research Institute Report, Gujarat is projected to be the second most urbanized state by 2030 with three of country's largest cities located in the state. Fully responsive to the emergent needs of urbanization, state government is completely geared up to converting challenges of urbanization into opportunities. To make cities sustainable and environmentally sensitive, state government has undertaken various initiatives for optimum use of land to cater for the needs of urbanization and urban mobility.

She stressed that ancient Gujarat was also ahead in town planning and urban development. The planning of Dhola - vira in Indus valley civilization is well known in the world. The historic towns of Champaner, Patan, Gondal and others provide examples of town planning in other towns of India. Even the Bombay



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**Ms. Anandiben Patel,
Hon'ble Minister for
Urban Development
and Urban Housing,
Government of
Gujarat, addressing
the delegates**

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Town Planning Act, 1915 was first applied in the present states of Maharashtra and Gujarat. This Act empowered local authorities to control use of land and development through the instruments of zoning and building regulations. This Act made it possible to acquire land for public purposes and recover betterment contributions in respect to land parcels benefiting from improvements. This Act largely came as a response to remedying the chaotic and unhealthy environments created by industrialization. Its objective was to improve sanitation, provide social amenities, and enhance orderly development of areas. Local authorities were given powers to prepare town planning schemes or TPS. Jurisdiction of the Act however was limited to a local authority area. With increasing pace of urbanization and migration, pressure of development outside the limits began to be felt soon. Responding to these challenges of unplanned development, a comprehensive legislative act titled the Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act (GTP and UDA) was enacted in 1976 by the State of Gujarat which came into force in 1978.

At present 24 Urban Area Development Authorities have been constituted and 106 Area Development Authorities have been designated in the state of Gujarat under this Act. For micro planning by these authorities, Development Plans are prepared for creating better urban infrastructure. More than 800 Town Planning Schemes have been prepared for macro planning of urban areas and more than 300 town planning schemes are at various stage of implementation.

In the entire history of mankind urban renewal of cities for entire area in Kutch region in the post earthquake period took place which is only next to the destruction to the city of London after the Second

World War. Entire planning and redevelopment of houses, infrastructure development and implementation of town planning scheme proposals was completed in a record time span of four years in the four cities of Kutch - Bhuj, Anjar, Bhachua and Rapar. This development opened up a new era of technical development through town planning and overall industrial development in the region. It won laurels from several international agencies for best planning and quick implementation.

Government is well on its way to developing twin cities like Gandhinagar - Ahmedabad, Surendranagar - Wadhawan, Surat - Navsari, Vaodara - Halol, Bharuch - Ankleshwar and Morbi - Wankaner. Proactive town planning has, inter alia, led to the constitution of Bharuch - Ankleshwar, Surendranagar - Wadhawan, Morbi - Wankaner and Anand - Vidyanagar - Karamsad Urban Development Authorities as also Shamlaji Area Development Authority in recent times. In order to give fillip to urban regeneration, state government has also made certain notable policy interventions, namely, (i) Regulations for Residential Township, 2009, (ii) Regulations for the Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of the Slums, 2010 (iii) Regulations for Hotels, 2011, and (iv) Regulations for Hospitals, 2011.

State government is also developing as a joint venture the Gujarat International Finance-Tech (GIFT) City which will be a smart and intelligent city welcoming global footprints. It is fast taking shape on ground in close proximity to Gandhinagar. As an International Financial Services Centre and an IT hub, it will have an ultimate employment potential of one million having state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities spread over an area of 886 acres close to Gandhinagar with 90 million sq feet



Audience in Inaugural Session of the 61st National Town and Country Planners Congress



Souvenir being released by Ms. Anandiben Patel, Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development and Urban Housing, Government of Gujarat. Present are : Shri Saurabh Patel, Hon'ble Minister for Energy, Planning and Tourism, Government of Gujarat and Shri I.P. Gautam, IAS, Principal Secretary, Urban Development and Urban Housing Department, Government of Gujarat (from her left)

of built up area. Besides suitably facilitating people's participation, state government is promoting PPP in infrastructure development, public transportation and integrated waste management to name a few sectors. Kankaria Lake Development and Sabarmati Riverfront Development and BRTS in Ahmedabad are the landmark projects in enhancing the quality of life of the urban residents. State government is fully committed and geared up to meeting challenges of urbanization to realize the vision of inclusive growth and development of urban areas of the state in the shortest possible time. On this occasion she also released a colourful souvenir.

In his presidential address Dr. D.S. Meshram, President ITPI began by saying that the Congress has been sponsored by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and Co-Sponsored by Urban Development Department, Government of Gujarat and Gujarat Regional Chapter, ITPI and CEPT University, Ahmedabad. The Congress is also supported by the Industrial Extension Bureau, Ahmedabad ; Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority; Gandhinagar Urban Development Authority; Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Mumbai; Jaipur Urban Development Authority; Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation; and Sun Builders, Ahmedabad. He then noted that it is interesting to see that 10 mega cities (more than ten million population) of Asia which accommodate 11 percent urban population of the region are – Tokyo, Mumbai, Shanghai, Kolkata, Dhaka, Karachi, Beijing, Manila and Osaka-Kobe as per State of Asian Cities 2010- 2011. India and China the two fast growing countries in the world,

accounts for one third of the global urban increase. Census of India 2011 reveals that India accounts for a meagre 2.4 percent (135.79 million sq km) of the world surface area but supports 17.5 percent of the world population. Total number of towns and cities has increased from 5,161 in 2001 to 7,933 in 2011. By 2051 half of the population of India would reside in over 10,000 urban settlements including 100 metropolitan (million plus) cities. Towns in India as also in other developing countries provide opportunities and are the most preferred locations for immigrants. A host of problems that are undesirable in a civilized human society are manifested in the current urban processes in India. Large scale migration to the cities resulting in slums, lack of sanitation and good health, insecurity, crimes, congestions and the crisis of inadequate infrastructure is some of the major challenges of urban governance in Indian cities. The Congress focussed on four main themes as discussed by the President below.

Inclusive Planning: The Copenhagen Declaration (1995), the first UN Decade for Eradication of Poverty (1997) and the Millennium Declaration (2000) call for creating a just and inclusive world that addresses the concerns of the weak and vulnerable. However, the progress on the poverty front has been limited and uneven. Hence a need was felt to proclaim the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) being midway to the Millennium Development Goal targets of 2015. Although there has been increasing attention to hear the voices of people and various stakeholders in programming at the national and

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Shri Saurabh Patel,
Hon'ble Minister for
Energy, Planning and
Tourism, Government
of Gujarat addressing
the delegates during
Inaugural Session

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sub-national level, the most excluded groups like old people, disabled, indigenous people and other groups like youth are still not fully represented in the processes and therefore inclusive planning processes still remain exclusive.

In the approach paper to Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), inclusive growth has been restated as one which 'provides an opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision based on faster, broad based and inclusive growth'. By inclusive growth the plan refers to an all out effort to increase access of basic social services to the masses - the left outs. The approach paper also makes references to cater to weaker and vulnerable sections of the population like elderly, disabled, adolescent girls and children and others whose interests are not always strongly lobbied to receive adequate attention. The Approach Paper to 12th Five Year Plan also draws attention to the major flagship programs which were instrumental for promoting inclusiveness in the Eleventh Plan.

Urban Mobility: Roads in our cities need to ensure mobility of people, goods and services – the essential components of city functioning and development. Any dysfunction in the road system will put our cities in serious difficulties affecting deeply the mobility of the city system, its liveability and growth. In fact, the level of mobility of a city is the function of its efficiency. It is well known that road is the function of land use and not vice-versa. Uses and activities of space guide the types of the roads they need in order to assure the correct type of mobility, i.e., the functional viability of space. Each space in a city is interactively related to the organization of multitudes of spaces with specific character and uses that compose the city as a whole and its peripheral urban areas. To make a city viable in terms of its varied land uses, it needs a functionally appropriate road network responding adequately to the needs of each space and their users while linking the network ultimately with total road system of the city. Therefore, there must be well established and functional hierarchy within the city's road system to channelize a conflict free traffic flow across the city.

There is a clear and interactive link between a road and its users and the mobility on which depends the liveability of city population and its sustainability. Otherwise there will be conflicts between different types of users and their means because 80 percent of urban roads, especially in developing and emerging countries, are used by all types of users and vehicles irrespective of their official hierarchies, starting from the pedestrian and bicycles to highly motorized multiple wheeler vehicles, all are sharing

the same road space often without any physical barrier in between them.

Smart Cities: Smart cities concept is a fuzzy term. Till date there is no consensus on its definition. It is a concept that has emerged from business and marketing disciplines whereby strategies are formulated to counter pressures and challenges of demand and supply. Similarly, in urban world the concept is used to respond to pressures and challenges presented by rapidly increasing urban population, environmental and energy inefficiencies, digital technologies and sustainability options, etc. Hence, a city can be defined as smart when investments in human and social capital, and traditional transport and modern ICT communication infrastructure, fuel sustainable economic development, and a high quality of life with effective management of natural resources through participatory action and engagement is achieved. That is why in various expressions three characteristics are commonly addressed viz. environment and energy friendliness, use of digital information and communication technology and sustainable development of different sectors of the economy. However, in totality smart cities are perceived to have six main axes or dimensions viz. smart economy; smart environment; smart governance; smart living; smart mobility; and smart people. These six axes pave way for a city to be developed as a smart city. However, it needs no emphasis that one of the important agents in making a smart city has been the intelligent communication technology, which has been identified as the key player in creating smart cities.

Corridor Development: It is well known that linear development occurs along the transportation corridors due to rapid industrial and economic development. Latest Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project is a sponsored industrial development project of the Government of India. It is an ambitious project covering an overall length of 1483 km aimed at developing an industrial zone spanning across six states in India. The project will see major expansion of infrastructure and industry including industrial clusters with rail, road, port, air connectivity in the states along the route of the Corridor. The ambitious Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) has received major boost with India and Japan entering an agreement to set up a project development fund.

As we all know that Gujarat has been in the forefront as far as the development initiatives are concerned, it has shown exceptional pace of economic growth leading to industrial and urban development in the recent past. It has surpassed the rate of



Ms. Anandiben Patel, Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development and Urban Housing, Government of Gujarat, inaugurating the Exhibition on the occasion of National Congress. Present with her are : Shri Saurabh Patel, Hon'ble Minister for Energy, Planning and Tourism, Government of Gujarat and Shri I.P. Gautam, IAS, Principal Secretary Urban Development and Urban Housing Department Government of Gujarat

urbanization of India as a whole and in many cases traditionally urbanized states. With 42 percent of urban population, state provides both challenges and opportunities for faster economic growth and inclusive urban development. It has also been able to showcase mega industrial and urban development projects demonstrating industrial development led urbanization in the state.

However, the larger urban planning issues would remain the same for both India and other states including Gujarat while preparing for future urban development and inclusive growth. It therefore becomes pertinent for urban planners, practitioners and policy makers to understand the contemporary processes of urban India, while preparing for challenges of urban explosion in coming future and address the emerging critical issues like - what are the processes that result in transformation across the urban spaces in India?; why are the migrants from rural areas and smaller towns cannot be accommodated in large metropolitans?; why a considerable proportion of urban society is excluded across different size class cities?; why Indian metropolis remains extension of rural hinterland with its existing socio - cultural relations?; why urban mobility is rhetoric even after spending millions in the JNNURM cities?; why large proportion of urban areas remain devoid of even basic amenities for the masses?; why institutions of urban governance do not succeed in achieving their own set goals and targets within their own jurisdictions?; and why Indian cities are not being considered as smart cities

or for that matter global cities? with these question, Dr. D. S. Meshram, the President of the ITPI, ended his presidential address.

After presidential address, the welcome address was given by Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI and a vote of thanks was extended by Shri P. L. Sharma, Chairman, GRC.

Shri Saurabh Patel, Hon'ble Minister for Energy, Planning and Tourism, Government of Gujarat was the Guest of Honour, during Inaugural Session and also on inauguration of the Exhibition organized on this occasion.

The primary theme of the Congress was "Indian Cities in Transition" along with the sub - themes of Inclusive Planning, Urban Mobility, Smart Cities and Corridor Development.

The Plenary Session was chaired by Dr. D. S. Meshram, President ITPI and Prof. B.V. Doshi was the Chief Guest. In this session presentations were made by Prof. E. F. N. Ribeiro and Dr. S. K. Kulshrestha. While Shri Boniface Fernandes was the expert panellist and Shri S. B. Khodankar and Prof. Anil Roy were the rapporteurs. After discussions, the following recommendations were adopted.

- The Congress in analysing Indian Cities in Transition took note that the gap between spatial development planning and sectoral socio - economic investment planning has not narrowed in the last six decades despite the platform

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inauguration
of Exhibition
is in
progress



for a spatial context for investments being offered through the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts, 1992. Accordingly the need for expediting a mapped framework enmeshed through regional, settlement and local area plans for inclusive growth that is transparent, participatory and equitable for all sections of society is required.

- The Congress debated the role of cities as prime settlements within the national context of an emerging urban – rural continuum and of growth largely along national urban corridors and noted that an interplay of habitats comprising holistically of mega cities, cities, transitional towns and village

for below poverty line groups in settlements, job opportunities through inclusive spatial planning and development processes should be created to match their skills.

- The Congress also noted that cities are transforming as urban agglomerations and that peri - urban areas are growing haphazardly. Therefore, holistic development framework plans are strongly recommended by the Congress for inclusive growth. In particular the Congress discussed mega national projects like the Delhi – Mumbai Industrial Corridor, National Investment and Manufacturing Zones, Special Investment Regions (SIR) and such other investment destinations in the context of sustainable development and recommended that planned development of such areas should be inclusive, smart and sustainable.
- The Congress noted that the task is enormous but urgent and endorsed that related issues of manpower, access to information and decisions through participatory governance need to be addressed. The Congress accordingly stressed that the objectives and actions towards a holistic spatial context for investments for the benefit all sections of society must be created.



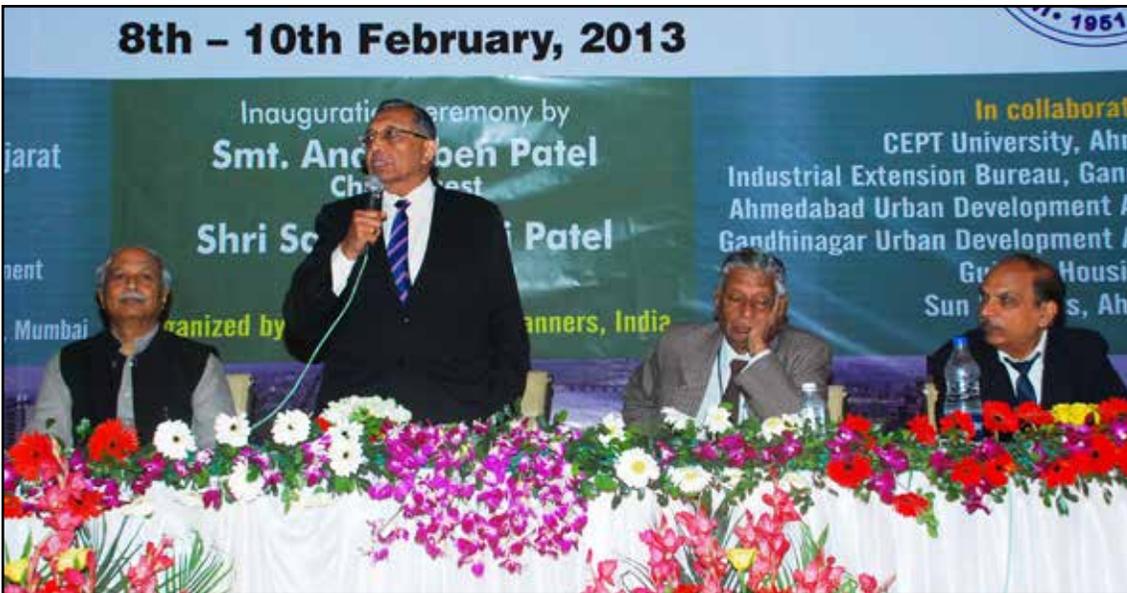
Shri Saurabh Patel, Hon'ble Minister for Energy, Planning and Tourism, Government of Gujarat being escorted to the venue of the Congress

Technical Session – I on “Inclusive Planning” was chaired by Prof. E. F. N. Ribeiro, former President ITPI. In this session Shri P. K. Laheri, former Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat was the Chief Guest and presentations were made by Prof. Dr. Ashok Kumar, Prof. Dr. P. S. N. Rao, Prof. Dr. Darshini Mahadevia and Prof. Dr. K. K. Pandey. The expert panellists were Prof. Dr. Dinesh Mehta and Prof. Dr. A. N. Sachithanandan. Rapporteurs for this session were Dr. R. Biswas and Dr. Rutul Sharma. After detailed discussions and deliberations, the following recommendations emerged:

panchayats within the states of the Union was typically missing from the thrust areas of national and state visions and development agendas. Spatial planners accordingly should take a critical look which is overdue in order to provide holistic frameworks at regional, settlement and local area levels as sustainable development platforms for sectoral projects that provided sane equitable built environments and where compatibility of built space is the prime objective.

- The Congress debated and noted that cities are under a continuous process of transformation. They evolve, grow, decay, redevelop and reinvent themselves. In the Indian context, the four critical drivers of change have been (a) Five year plans; (b) Promotional industrialization policies; (c) Liberalization and globalization policies; and (d) Participatory development through JNNURM funds. In the processes urban poverty is on the rise because industrialization which is capital intensive and the IT sector which is knowledge intensive. It was, therefore, recommended that

- Inclusive planning requires development plans to include those below the poverty line in settlements by simultaneously providing employment opportunities and housing and shelter apart from their integration into health, education and welfare services within the settlements. Without taking steps for meeting shelter and employment needs of slum dwellers at the same time, it is unlikely that government could achieve the goal of slum free cities. This integration of shelter and employment policies for the urban poor is proposed by the Congress.
- The Congress also noted that holistic governance paradigm was one where the district emerged as a region, the municipality as a city settlement and the panchayat as a supportive rural entity and the electoral wards emerged as the local areas.



Technical Session - I on "Inclusive Planning" is in progress

Importantly, decision makers have to converge thoroughly a spatial platform where budgets and accountability are transparently and effectively programmed and monitored for greater stakeholder participation – a major thrust of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

- The Congress took note and endorsed the following recommendations and concerns:
 - For inclusive urban planning, a wide range of public interests should be identified and spatial policies be accordingly framed to serve these diverse interests;
 - For inclusive urban planning human capabilities must be developed on a continual basis with a particular focus on the urban poor;
 - Moral exclusions and the processes of 'othering' (treating those below the poverty line in settlements as trespassers and encroachers) need to be replaced by acceptance of this segment of society as equal citizens. Nothing could be achieved by treating these groups as social irritants. In-situ up - gradation or relocation of their habitats has to be practised on the basis of specific contexts;
 - Inclusion should incorporate all sections of marginalized society including the physically challenged, single marginalized women, street children and the abandoned, elderly and socially ostracized caste based groups;
 - Spatial plans, especially in the inner cities, should attempt to carve out 'organic spaces' not only for community interactions but also for hawking where people on their own could participate;

- There is a need to promote convergence of resources for different components of in-situ up - gradation and reconstruction projects as also for other community projects by even pooling resources from public-private cooperation and partnerships. For this the participation savvy Local Area Plans at Ward Level and as part of the city or municipal settlement plan has to be promoted; and
- Incentives needs to be given to inclusive projects within a Ward or a number of contiguous Wards through finely tuned Town Planning Schemes or other such instruments.

Technical Session – II on "Urban Mobility" was chaired by Shri V. Satyanarayan, former President ITPI during which presentations were made by Prof. Shivanand Swamy and Prof. Sanjay Gupta and the expert panellist was Shri Boniface Fernandes. Shri P. K. Behera and Ms. Shalini Sinha were rapporteurs. After detailed discussions and deliberations, the following recommendations were made:

- The Congress noted that mobility for people, freight and services was a critical component for the Indian cities in transition but this has to be considered in the context of not just transport-cum-land use plans but holistically as Environment Management Plans. In such plans spatial development at regional, city and local area levels is required to map up - front the sustainable but positive constraints of forest lands, wetlands, multi - cropped agricultural lands, natural and man made heritage landscapes, and sites before transportation and basic services are shown as drivers of land use and built space in India's

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Technical Session - III on "Smart Cities" is in progress

spatial canvas of sustainable development and where land and access to land is emerging as an escalating constraint. Within this context, the Congress noted that urban mobility is a function of the structure of the city and land use. Hence transportation and land use needs to be planned, developed and managed in an integrated manner to achieve maximum mobility and economic development. The Congress accordingly noted and endorsed debates at this session:

- Mass transportation system needs to be incorporated in the circulation system and priority be given to walk trips through compatible mixed uses and to the public transportation system by several modes with least priority given to motorized private transport by two and four wheelers;
- Real time traffic management be part of the traffic strategy for enhancement of city circulation and part of monitoring system for effective functioning of the circulation system. Transit oriented development needs to be given priority;
- Adequate provision be made for non - motorized transport, cycle tracks and pedestrian facilities in the development plan;
- There is a need to evolve a coordinated sustainable urban freight policy with well defined objectives through stakeholders involvement for movements that are least in conflict with the movement of people; and
- There is a need to engage academic domain expert community in building capacity database in the field of urban transport including freight transport.
- There is therefore a need for integration of urban freight, people and essential service movement in spatial plans with other

infrastructure and land uses. Thus, transport proposals for each settlement in terms of planning, development and management of traffic, fare structures, and deterrent violation charges require the creation of a Unified City Transport Authority.

The Technical Session - III on "Smart Cities" was chaired by Dr. A. N. Sachithanandan, former President, ITPI in which Shri Sudhir Mankad, Chairman, Gujarat International Finance Tec-City Co. Ltd. and Shri N. V. Patel, Chairman, Vadodara Urban Development Authority were the Guest of Honour. Presentations were made by Prof. Christopher Beninger, Shri S. P. Shorey, Shri M. D. Lele, Dr. M. N. Shobha, Shri Aamer Azeemi of CISCO and Shri Nilesh Purey of GIFTCL. While expert panellists were Prof. Chetan Vaidya and Shri V. M. Hedge. Rapporteurs were Dr. Mayank Mathur and Prof. Sejal Patel. After detailed discussions and deliberations, the following recommendations emerged:

- This technical session on smart cities with focus on holistic projects designed for an envisaged urban form to be designed in a single exercise or in stages. The scale discussed encompassed neighbourhoods to small, medium and big townships and endorsed that such welcome growth should not pre-empt spatial frameworks and should be within both the vision of the state as also its sustainable development context. The Congress accordingly endorsed debates at the session:
 - Cities need to take advantage of rapid advancements taking place in information and communication technology (ICT) to facilitate provision of infrastructure at affordable costs for all income groups in an equitable manner;

- Technology must also attract investment in the ICT and related areas to become competitive with a global perspective;
- Smart cities need to be socially and environmentally sustainable with judicious application of high technology and these cities must concentrate on e-governance and be participative and democratic;
- Caution must be exercised in looking for appropriate solutions for low income housing as part of smart cities with low rise high density models that may have a lower carbon footprint by avoiding unnecessary dependence on high energy consumption. Smart cities must have a sizable housing component through mixed use developments so as to reduce the need to travel;
- Inter connectivity of systems must aim at reducing costs and minimizing wastage of resources;
- The principles of intelligent urbanism need to be adopted at both regional and local levels. In planning at regional level it implies integration of transport nodes and land uses and for implementation role of government may be limited to the regional level infrastructure with the private sector providing for local infrastructure;
- As the Twelfth Five Year Plan recognizes managing urbanization as one of its strategies, smart cities become a focus of growth and competition. On one side in managing urbanization, role of smart cities is quite significant; on the other it needs to include a component of the urban poor who are

struggling for shelter. Tension prevails in quest for smart cities between people looking for lifestyle on one hand and shelter on the other;

- Smart cities could be evaluated through basic parameters of economy, environment, mobility, people, living (quality of life) and governance, and smart city technology needs to be rolled out for planning, connecting and modernizing of citizen services;
- ICT networks should be included in development plan processes, though this will require substantial capacity building of planners; and
- Planning is to be done at both macro and micro level and at micro level with better neighbourhood planning with walkable access to various daily needs of the family. Smart city plans would require being formulated accordingly.

Technical Session – IV on “Corridor Development” (Local Sub-theme) was chaired by Shri A. R. Patharkar, former President, ITPI in which Shri G. S. Sandhu, Additional Chief Secretary, Urban Development, Housing and Local Self Government Department, Government of Rajasthan, was the Chief Guest. Presentations were made by Prof. Utpal Sharma, Shri Paresh L. Sharma, Shri Pravin Jain and Shri M.L. Chotani. Shri N.K. Patel acted as the expert panellist. Shri R. Srinivas and Ms. Neeru Bansal were the rapporteurs. After detailed deliberations and discussions, the following recommendations emerged:

- As far as the corridor development is concerned, India has emerged as a leading nation through

Technical Sessions are in progress



Audience to be Technical Sessions



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national rail networks based on broad gauge, double track electrified traction for the movement of rail and people and parallels within 100 km on either side a road system of national expressways and nationally highway meeting and interchanging with each other at nodes along with airports and seaports. Nearly eighty percent of urban India is within these national corridors, the rest of urban settlements serve the large rural hinterlands giving the nation a growing rural-urban canvas.

- Massive economic and transport corridor developments are restructuring national

calling for firm decisions transcending local and regional interests;

- Besides, environmental impact should be critically assessed in corridor development. The danger of pre-emptive and excessive consumption of farmland for non - farming uses requires careful examination and firm handling in regional spatial plans. Spatial patterns even finely tuned along such corridor need careful planning;
- The concept of corridor development leading to new urbanism requires updating for enabling legislation pertaining to environment and spatial growth so as to kick start mega projects and other high profile growth bypassing statutory spatial frameworks. In particular corridor development in and around metropolitan cities will have to be delineated to channelize peri - urban growth in a planned manner; and
- In general high density growth, mixed use development, and equitable neighbourhoods with adequate lung spaces should be inculcated around transit nodes.
- The Session noted that growing importance of metro rail and bus rapid transit is advantageous and favoured modes of mega city and large city movements and endorsed their programmed infusion into existing and developing settlement structures along with other supporting public transit modes and through a well researched incrementally compatible built environment bearing in mind the varying traditions, footprints and growth dynamics of cities.



Dr. D. S. Meshram, President ITPI being felicitated by Prof Y. K. Alagh for successfully completing Ph.D, during Valedictory Session

demographic patterns through a rapid densification of national corridors. Fear is being expressed that relatively poor development may prevail deep into the countryside defeating the inclusive coverage of rural areas while linear endless cities may develop along the corridors. This constituted an urgent and major challenge to spatial planners towards equitable growth. In the process, development of cities whether new or existing would require more intense efforts for spatial and infrastructure development planning towards a manageable settlement pattern embedded in skilled manpower through homogeneity of policies across the sectors and geographical boundaries in all states of the union;

- Spatial planning frameworks would need to be dynamic to incorporate rapid and long term changes in the use of land in tandem with economic policy changes;
- Inter-state water management is envisaged to be a critical issue in this view millennium growth

The Valedictory Session : Shri G. Mohapatra, IAS, Municipal Commissioner, AMC, Ahmedabad was the Chief Guest and Prof. Y. K. Alagh was the Guest of Honour. The session was chaired by Dr. D.S. Meshram, President ITPI. In this session the recommendations were read out by Shri Aniyam Mathew, Vice President ITPI. Chief Guest and Guest of Honour distributed Prof. V. N. Prasad National Awards for the Best Thesis to the candidates to (i) Ms. Zahra Bathool, for the thesis 'Planning for Natural and Built Urban Aesthetics in Mysore City' from Institute of Development Studies, Mysore; (ii) Ms. Neha S. Potdar for the thesis 'Role of Agro-based Industries in Regional Development: A Case Study of Baramati' from School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi; (iii) Ms. Nivedita. P. for the thesis 'Formulation of Planning Policies and Guidelines for the Heritage Core of Madurai' from College of Engineering, Trivandrum; and (iv) Ms. Pragya Sharma for the thesis 'Development Control Guidelines with a Physical Vulnerability Perspective in a Hill Area' from the CEPT University, Ahmedabad.

Valedictory
Session is in
progress



Prof. V. N. Prasad National Best Thesis Award 2011 First Prize being received by Ms. Zahra Bathool, IDS, Mysore

During the Valedictory Session the invitation for organising the 62nd National Town and Country Congress at Pune was extended by Shri K. S. Akode, Director, Town Planning and Valuation Department, Government of Maharashtra to be held on the occasion of centenary year on completion of 100 years of Town Planning Department of Maharashtra.

The Proposal was seconded by Shri Rajan Kop, Jt. Secretary (UD) Government of Maharashtra.

In the Valedictory Session welcome address was given by Prof. Utpal Sharma and a vote of thanks were extended by Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General ITPI and Shri Paresch Rawal, Secretary, GRC.



Prof. Y. K. Alagh addressing the delegates during the Valedictory Session of the Congress.

Extra Ordinary General Meeting of ITPI

For the Extra Ordinary General meeting of ITPI, the notice was issued on 18th January 2013 along with agenda items giving explanatory notes. Accordingly EOGM was held on 9th February 2013 at 15.00 hrs. at Gujarat University Convention and Exhibition Centre Ahmedabad, Gujarat, in conformity with Article 14 of the Memorandum of Articles of Association and Bye Laws of ITPI. Following Agenda items were discussed :

Item No. 1 : Planning Education

While introducing the agenda Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI stated that keeping in view the increasing demand of urban planners in the country, it is being professed by ITPI that the under graduate course in planning is required to be expanded and more and more institutions be encouraged to undertake under graduate course in planning. While post graduate level course in planning could be imparted as a specialization in various branches of urban planning.

Prof. Chetan Vaidy, Director, SPA made focused presentation on expanding the need for planners in the country and stated that the schools imparting

town planning education at post graduate level needs to start under graduate course on priority.

After discussion it was emphasised by the members that there is a need to have common nomenclature (B. Planning), common duration (4 years) and common syllabus / curriculum through out the country. Accordingly, it was decided to convene the meeting of the Directors / Head of Department of Planning Institutions imparting Town and Country Planning Education for deliberating the issue in detail, by ITPI

Item No. 2 : To increase membership fee for Extending the benefits of Group Insurance to desirous members.

Institute of Town Planners, India is facilitating its members in the form of Benevolent Fund to the family members / nominees of the deceased member. Presently, this amount is 10 times of the deposit by the members in the form of life live time subscription. It is proposed that the life time membership fee may be raised to Rs. 10,000/- for Associate Member and Rs. 20,000/- for Fellow Member. Consequently,

Extra
Ordinary
General
Meeting of
ITPI is in
progress



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International Seminars, Workshops and Conferences

the benevolent fund will be Rs. 1,00,000/- and Rs. 2,00,000/- respectively to be paid either at the time of critical illness of a member or spouse of member after the demise of the member which ever occurs early. After discussions it was decided that the members can opt for the present Scheme i.e. Rs. 1,000/- for Associate Member and Rs. 1,500/- for Fellow Member OR Rs. 10,000/- for Associate

Member and Rs. 15,000/- for Fellow Member. However, Members desired Council to work out the details / modalities i.e. date from which the new Scheme will be made applicable, eventuality (illness, etc., on which Benevolent Fund to be paid to the family members / nominees of the deceased members / member himself), etc., after discussing with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

International Seminars, Workshops and Conferences

Fifty First Session of the Commission for Social Development

Date : February 6 - 15, 2013
Venue : New York, United States of America
Website : <http://social.un.org/index/CommissionforSocialDevelopment/S>
Organised by : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

The 51st session of the Commission for Social Development (CSocD) is scheduled to meet from 6 February 2013 to February 2013. The session will consider as its priority theme, "Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all." The agenda also includes: follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly; review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups, including the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, World Programme of Action for Youth, Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, and Family issues, policies and programmes; and the social dimension in the global development agenda beyond 2015.

Seventh ESCT Conference Workshops

Date : April 17 - 19, 2013
Venue : Geneva, Switzerland
Website : <http://www.sustainablegeneva2013.org/?lang=en>

The City of Geneva (Switzerland) and its local partners invite participants attending the 7th European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns, running from 17-19 April 2013 in Geneva. The workshops will offer participants the chance

to explore a wide variety of sites in the locality, learning about the cutting-edge activities in which Genevans have been immersed in the last years.

The conference will explore sustainability in all areas of public administration and will provide innovative and appropriate ideas to tackle the current financial and environmental crises as well as support local governments in their quest to achieve sustainable communities.

The conference will be a valuable opportunity to decision makers from various levels of governments, representatives from UN and European institutions as well as researchers to present, discuss and exchange best practices and experiences.

In addition to the wide-ranging programme, participants will benefit from workshops on site to discover the latest innovative activities in urban sustainability.

Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Date : May 19 - 23, 2013
Venue : Geneva, Switzerland
Website : <http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/>
Organised by : United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

The aim of the Fourth Session is to continue the momentum into a durable and sustained effort from all actors (governments, NGOs and civil society, international agencies and organizations, academic and technical institutions, and the private sector) to take shared responsibility in reducing risks and reinforcing resilience in our communities. Sunday, 19 May, will be reserved for a preparation day. Monday, 20 May, will be a day for innovative dialogue. The official agenda will be from 21-23 May.

Key outcomes to achieve during the Fourth Session:

- A stronger and more sustainable ISDR movement world - wide that leads to increased responsibility for reinforcing resilience to disasters.
- A dynamic and trend - setting forum for decision makers, partners, experts and practitioners to announce initiatives, launch products, share information, promote campaigns, and provide evidence around disaster risk reduction.
- Directions and new alliances for the development and use of new tools and methodologies aimed at understanding and applying the economics and investment in disaster risk reduction.
- A forum to discuss progress and consult over a post - Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA).
- Events that follow-up and progress on the 2011 Global Platform (examples may include an update on disaster loss in schools and hospitals, accounting for disaster losses, the status of National Platforms, and progress of the Children's Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction).
- Priorities and directions reflected in the outcome document - the Chair's Summary.

Sixth International Conference on Sustainable Development and Planning

Date : 27 to 29 May

Venue : Kos, Greece

Website : <http://www.wessex.ac.uk/13-conferences/sustainable-development-and-planning-2013>.

The sixth International conference on Sustainable Development and Planning builds upon a series that started in 2003 in Skiathos (Greece), and

continued with another four meetings in Bologna (2005), the Algarve (2007), Cyprus (2009) and the New Forest, UK (2011).

Sustainable Development and Planning 2013 aims to bring together scientists and other stakeholders from across the globe to discuss the latest scientific advances in the field, as well as to seek and highlight developments in managerial strategies and assessment tools for policy and decision makers.

The conference addresses the subjects of regional development in an integrated way as well as in accordance with the principles of sustainability. It has become apparent that planners, environmentalists, architects, engineers, policy makers and economists have to work together in order to ensure that planning and development can meet our present needs without compromising the ability of future generations.

In many countries there has been an increase in spatial problems that has led to planning crises. Planning problems are often connected with uneven development, deterioration of the quality of urban life and destruction of the environment. The increasing urbanisation of the world coupled with the global issues of environmental pollution, resources shortage and economic restructuring are leading to major crises.

Problems of environmental management and planning are not restricted to urban areas. Environments such as rural areas, forests, coastal regions and mountains face their own problems that require urgent solutions in order to avoid irreversible damage. The use of modern technologies in planning gives new potential to monitor and prevent environmental degradation.

National Conferences, Workshops and Seminars

National Seminar on Sustainable Development of Rural India by 2022

Date : March 7 - 8, 2013

Venue : Chandigarh, India

Website : <http://knowledgesteez.wordpress.com>

Development planners are envisioning for making the country a developed nation by the year 2020 or by the end of the Thirteenth Five Year Plan, which is going to be completed by 2022. With this in background a national seminar is planned to bring

development planners, teachers, civil servants, scientists, social activists and environmentalists to one platform to debate on various issues of sustainable rural development.

The 21st Century Indian City: Towns, Metros, and the Indian Economy

Date : March 26 - 27, 2013

Venue : Bangalore, India

Website : www.ihs.co.in

The Centre for South Asia Studies, at the University of California, Berkeley, and the Indian

National Conferences, Workshops and Seminars



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Institute for Human Settlements, Bangalore, is organising a two day conference on urbanisation in India titled "The 21st Century Indian City: Towns, Metros, and the Indian Economy" to be held on March 26 - 27, 2013 in the Indian Institute for Human Settlements, Bangalore, India.

Even though the focus of this third Berkeley conference on Indian cities is on economic issues, speakers and participants are encouraged to address, if they so desire, the sorts of social and political issues that need to be considered to make Indian towns, cities and metros vibrant, both in the economic, as well as social spheres.

Fifteenth International Conference of Humane Habitat

Date : 1 – 3 February

Venue : Mumbai

Website : <http://humanehabitat.org/conferences/15th-ichh-2013/>

21st Century is marked by a rapid growth of metropolises all around the world. For the first time in human history more than half of the humanity now lives in the urban areas. Yet, the quality of life in most of our metropolises, cities and towns is not satisfactory. Humanizing our habitats is a critical issue that needs urgent attention of architects, planners, engineers, social and environmental scientists, policy makers, administrators, businesses and industry, government and non-governmental organizations at local, state, national and international levels.

The 15th International Conference on Humane Habitat (ICHH) 2013 shall focus on the issues of affordability, sustainability and humaneness of metropolitan areas including policies, programmes, rules, regulations, bye-laws, development, planning, urban design, and landscape architecture to evolve strategies for development of Sustainable Humane Habitats. The sub - themes include:

- Critical studies of Redevelopment of metropolitan areas and districts as sustainable humane habitats.
- Critical evaluation of current policies, programmes for planning, urban design, rules and regulations, bye - laws for redevelopment of areas and districts.
- Critical Studies of Conservation of natural and architectural environment to enhance the quality of life in existing metropolitan areas.
- Critical evaluation of current policies and programmes of architectural, cultural and artistic heritage of historic and early modern metropolitan areas and districts.
- Critical studies of development of new metropolitan areas and regions as sustainable humane habitats.
- Critical evaluation of existing policies and programmes for planning, urban design and buildings in new metropolitan areas and regions and proposals for new policies and programmes, new urban design and landscape design guidelines.

Regional Chapter's Activities

Maharashtra Regional Chapter (Nagpur)

MRC (Nagpur) organised "Seminar - Lecture Series", on 30th January 2013 at MRC (Nagpur) Building on the topic "Sewage Treatment Technology by NEERI and DRDO". Shri Satish Rehpade, Managing Director, Go Green Solutions Pvt. Ltd. Nagpur in his presentation emphasised that selection of technology for sewage treatment should be on criteria such as Bacteria / plants which work without electricity, require minimum maintenance and most importantly, the technology should be self-sustainable. Defence Research Development Organisation have developed a novel technology based on natural method of treatment of sewage using Anaerobic Microbial Consortium Developed

by Acclimatization / Enrichment of Microbes at low temperature and Bio - augmentation with critical group of bacteria. The Technology is named as bio - digester.

Bio - digester technology is developed by DRDE, Gwalior which comes under Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for sewage treatment. DRDE Gwalior a full fledged independent unit of Defence Research and Development Establishment (DRDE) with a separate charter of duties . Defence against hazardous chemical and biological agents as well as associated toxicological problems were major thrust areas of the laboratory, which later reorganized to work in the fields of synthetic and analytical chemistry, protective

Regional Chapter's Activities



“Seminar - Lecture Series” is in progress

devices, process technology development, pharmacology and toxicology, microbiology, entomology, biochemistry, biotechnology, virology, electron microscopy, etc., . Go Green Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur is TOT (Transfer of Technology) holder of this Bio - digester technology.

The technology was used to decompose biological waste generated by soldiers deployed in high-altitude regions such as Siachen and Ladakh. It degrades and converts the human waste into usable water and gasses in an eco - friendly manner. The generated gas can be utilised for energy / cooking and water for irrigation purposes. The process involves the bacteria which feeds upon the faecal matter inside the tank, through anaerobic process which finally degrades the matter and releases methane gas that can be used for cooking, along

with the treated water. Highlighting the technical aspects and features of bio - digester technology. Dr. W. Selvamurthy, Chief Controller (R&D Life Science and International Cooperation) that stated, “The bio - digester technology is an innovative and cost effective solution for a mega problem of water pollution and health hazard due to open defecation.

The effluent coming out of the Bio - digesters is odourless and harmless and could be used for gardening and irrigation as well.

The coordinator of the workshop was Shri Parag Yalve. Vote of thanks were extended by Shri Sujit Rodge, Secretary, MRC (Nagpur) and welcome address was delivered by Prof. Aniket Deshmukh, Chairmen, MRC (Nagpur)

Odisha Regional Chapter, Bhubneswar

Odisha Regional Chapter, Bhubneswar on the occasion of Silver Jubilee Year of ORC (1988 - 2013) is organizing East Zone Conference of ITPI on the theme : “Challenges and Management of Urban Heritable” during 6 - 7 April, 2013 at ORC building.

Heritage plays an important role in a city; it reflects an image of the city, reveals stories about its past and inculcates its character. If understood and managed properly, heritage can effectively contribute to the overall quality of urban areas and serve as a vital asset guiding the future urban development.

The conference would focus on urban heritage and aims at developing a better understanding of the complex relationship between urban environment and heritage conservation in modern urban planning milieu, providing an opportunity to Planners, Urban

Experts, Resource persons and policy makers to discuss different issues on the value of Natural heritage use of urban heritage in socio - cultural environment; various urban heritage approaches; maintenance and provision there of, besides the law guiding implementation and safety factors of the “Heritage Environment”.

In order to focus on contemporary issues, papers are invited on main theme of “Challenges and management of urban heritage” with following sub themes;

- Initiatives in Conservation of Urban Heritage in India, and
- Planning and Management of Heritage in the temple city of Bhubaneswar

All paper must be submitted in MS Word by March 15, 2013.

Regional Chapter's Activities



Institute of Town
Planners, India



SHRI S. K. JOGLEKAR

Know Your Former Presidents

Shri S.K. Joglekar

Shri S.K. Joglekar, FRIBA, FIIA, MTPI, FITP was the Chief Architect and Town Planner, Central Public Works Department; and was associated with the Institute from the very early days as he was one of the members of the Indian Board of Town Planners and one of the 15 founding members who formally established the Institute in 1951. He was one of the members of the group which framed the Memorandum, Articles of Association and Bye - Laws, besides ITPI's 'think - tank' and an active member during the formative years of the Institute.

Shri Joglekar had the privilege and distinction of being the second president in the line of succession during 1954-55. He was President of the Institute in 1959-60 also.

His presidential address at Kharagpur was in the background of the development approach of the First Five Year Plan and its ongoing projects and in the context of the activities which confronted the planners and the planned for. He touched upon issues of planning projects, flood control and agricultural production, land use control, industrial development, community development.

He said that hardly there is an activity which is not dependent, directly or indirectly, upon use of land. This recognition underlines the importance of physical planning. As President of the Institute, he appealed to those who control the scheme of things "to lay" greater emphasis on physical planning".

He stressed the organic use of land and coordinated utilization of human activities. The most primitive human activity is the constant struggle to live in a shelter and make a living. Between these two, we can safely interpolate a thousand and other activities to increase the struggle and out of this struggle the society has helplessly coined the expression "Survival of Fittest".

Stress on physical planning called for survey of land use, a comprehensive and definite land use policy for the whole country, regardless of any boundary – physical, agricultural or political. Government should direct the growth of basic

industries in "special areas and for choosing special areas in intensive regional planning must immediately be taken in hand".

He feared agricultural over production in view of greater emphasis on agriculture, and suggested balancing of land for agriculture and industry in right mix at appropriate place; and to ensure proper use of agricultural land, a coordination in between food crop and cash crop productions. He pointed to the need for linkage and location of industries – that is, industrial use of land – with the agricultural use of land for cash crops.

He observed, "We, as professionals, should become alive to this (role which the Institute is likely to play), and must actively begin to participate in the planning activities of our government". And it would be our duty and ideal to guide the government in achieving objectives laid down by them". He commended the sister organizations like "Engineers' Institute, Architects' Institute" to extend their hands of cooperation in achieving these objectives.

Shri Joglekar played an effective role in procuring land for the Headquarters building.

In his presidential address at Bombay he said many things are happening in towns and cities – improvement and development, slum clearance – but they were mostly disjointed. Erratic slum clearance schemes and spasmodic housing colonies do not make town planning in the real sense. This was merely nibbling at the problem. " Antibiotic effects of more housing or slum clearance do not compensate for the major diseases of the city." He said that Chandigarh and Dandakaranya did not make for any positive approach in planning. They were a necessity born out of partition – a political inevitability.

Shri Joglekar said that there was a need for the formulation of a national and coherent physical planning policy. The vital role of town and country planning has come to be recognised rather late and a great deal of damage has already been done in the land use pattern by the various developmental activities. "We shall not be too late if we start now."