



PLANNERS NEWS LETTER

January - March - 2018

No. 15 x 1

Institute of Town Planners India

4-A, Ring Road, I.P. Estate, New Delhi - 110002

www.itpi.org.in

RNI-DELENG/2004/12724

Chairman Editorial Board:
S. D. Saini

Editor and Secretary Publication:
Prof. Dr. Ashok Kumar

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Designed by:
Dr. D.S. Meshram



Lighting of the Ceremonial Lamp during Inaugural Session of 66th NTCP Congress by Shri K.T. Rama Rao, Hon'ble Minister for I T, Municipal Administration and Urban Development, Industries and Commerce, Public Enterprises, Sugar, Mines and Geology, NRI Affairs, Government of Telangana

66th National Town and Country Planners Congress

“Urban Environmental Planning: Consequences and Challenges”

The 66th National Town and Country Planners Congress organized by the Institute of Town Planners, India; at Hotel Taj Krishna, Hyderabad was sponsored by Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department, Government of Telangana; and co-sponsored by Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad; Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority; Hyderabad Metro Rail Ltd.; Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation; City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO); Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Ltd.; Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, (MIDC); Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority and Delhi Development Authority, Delhi and was supported by CREDAI, Hyderabad; Telangana Real Estate Development Association (TREDA); and CREDAI, Bhiwadi, Neemrana.

The Congress was inaugurated by Shri K. T. Rama Rao, Hon'ble Minister for I T, Municipal Administration and Urban Development, Industries and Commerce, Public Enterprises, Sugar, Mines and Geology, NRI Affairs, Government of Telangana, on 2 February 2018. In his inaugural address, he mentioned that as urban population of India is about 30 percent, remaining 70 percent i.e. a large percent of population still lives in villages, and as per various forecasts, by 2050 more than half of India's population will live in urban areas. It is well known fact that rapid urbanization would degrade natural environment, and ultimately deteriorate quality of life due to increasing pressure on the existing infrastructure as a consequence of increased urban population. Urban pockets cannot sustain such fast growth of urbanization unless we make changes in the system. It is not



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Shri K. T. Rama Rao,
Hon'ble Minister
for IT, Municipal
Administration and
Urban Development,
Industries and
Commerce, Public
Enterprises,
Sugar, Mines and
Geology, NRI Affairs,
Government of
Telangana, addressing
the delegates



Souvenir being released by Shri K.T. Rama Rao, Hon'ble Minister for IT, Municipal Administration and Urban Development, Industries and Commerce, Public Enterprises, Sugar, Mines and Geology, NRI Affairs, Government of Telangana

possible to stop urbanization because people from rural areas will continue to migrate to urban areas specifically to mega cities in search of employment and better living conditions. The capital city of Telangana, Hyderabad generates 45 percent of GDP and also has become a global city due to information technology based businesses. Besides, economic growth of the state has been placed on a fast track. Thus, urbanization also brings prosperity and economic growth, and so opportunities and challenges come together. Let us not see urbanization as a curse but try to explore and enhance benefits of urbanization.

He noted that there being only one School of Planning in Telangana i.e. Jawaharlal Nehru Fine Arts and Architecture University, Hyderabad while other states have a number of Schools of Planning. He thus argued that there is a need to start new schools of planning in Telangana. He also assured that Telangana would be in a position to absorb 100 new students of planning for training so that after completion of their training they could be appropriately placed. The knowledge obtained from planning schools needs to be translated directly on ground, accordingly planning education should be continually reoriented with changing times.

On the issue of unauthorized construction, taking place in Hyderabad he stated that any body who builds space more than what is permissible as per development regulations and master plan provisions, that illegally constructed space should be handed over to state government. Taking this into consideration, the state government would bring about reforms along with stringent punitive action for violation of building byelaws.

Lakes and parks are required to be conserved by reforming land revenue system because a number of existing lakes are diminishing in Hyderabad

due to the system of 'Shikampatta'. TDR policy could be liberalized by giving additional TDR, say up to 400, for surrendering encroached lake land. He also noted that Department of Town Planning is not being liked by some people and other unscrupulous elements because of strict observance and enforcement of building byelaws to regulate development. At the same time he also said that approval of building plans consumes a lot of time of planners, which is why online system of granting building permission is started by Government of Telangana since June 2016 and offline applications are not encouraged any longer. As per present regulations, building permission process is required to be completed within 30 days. However, in certain cases applications are rejected in the third week, thus the approval period is reduced to 21 days and if the plans are not approved within 21 days, a 'deemed clause' would come into force. Therefore, if there are any shortfalls in application of an individual, the same is required to be notified by the concerned department in the first week of receipt of the application. Government may also consider levying penalty of INR 1,000 per day to the concerned officer responsible for the delay.

After the creation of the state of Telangana, 21 new districts have been created and at present there are 31 districts. The state has 6 new urban development authorities. In Telangana there are more than 72 urban local bodies, which will encourage level of urbanization in the state. Rural areas having more than 15,000 population will be declared as urban areas. Newly created local bodies are more organized than gram *panchayats*, where haphazard and unauthorized developments are taking place, specifically in those gram *panchayats* area that are situated in peripheries of large urban areas.

In the mega cities, developers are focussing on front elevations of buildings, which appear very attractive from the outside, but inside buildings there are deficiencies of infrastructure, and improper hygiene and inadequate parking, due to which the surrounding areas find it difficult to park vehicles. Therefore, Government of Telangana is trying to constitute Building Tribunals to resolve these building issues.

On the issues of urban flooding, the Minister stated that he himself suffered when he was travelling from Mumbai to Hyderabad due to intense rainfall at Mumbai Airport which was totally inundated. He also said that a study carried out by Kriloskar in 2006 to improve drainage system in Hyderabad, demolition of 21,000 structures was suggested to channelize water during rainy seasons, which appears to be quite harsh and impossible because Hyderabad is democratically governed where decisions are taken in consultation with peoples' representatives. Therefore, he suggested that proposals should be practical and people friendly so that the same could be implemented and at the same time there a need to sensitize people about respecting laws and rules.

The colourful souvenir prepared on this occasion containing lead articles and messages of dignitaries was released by the Honourable Minister.

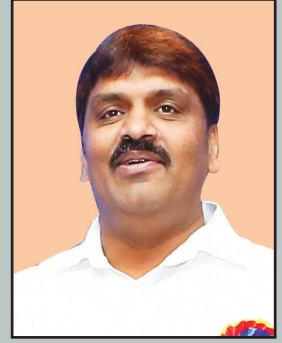
Shri Bonthu Rammohan, Hon'ble Mayor of Hyderabad and Dr. B. Janardhan Reddy, IAS, Commissioner, GHMC were also present during the inaugural session. The Exhibition was inaugurated by Shri Bonthu Rammohan, Hon'ble Mayor of Hyderabad.

Shri K. S. Akode, President, ITPI highlighted the fact that the first President of Institute of Town Planner's

India, established in 1951, was Padma Shri M. Fayazuddin, Chief Town Planner of Hyderabad Province, and the first National Town and Country Planners Conference was held in 1953 at Hyderabad on the theme "Town Planning Legislation". Again in 1965 a conference was held on the theme "Planning for Resources and Micro Towns" and also in 1995 on the theme "Emerging Dimensions of Regional Development Planning - District, Metropolitan, Urban Areas as Planning Units" and once again in 2000 on theme "Information Technology for Urban and Regional Planning in New Millennium". Hyderabad has remained one of the favourite avenues for the organization of ITPI Congresses.

It is in this context the President ITPI elaborated that every year the National Town and Country Planners Congress is held in different parts of the country on the subject of topical interest, and this is one of the most important promotional activities of the Institute, which in essence provides important forum to promote understanding of the subject, and ensure continued debate on current issues. This is the time when experience gained by professionals, educationists and researchers in public, private and corporate sectors are shared with a view to keep planning practice and education revitalized with the latest theories, techniques and technologies.

Then the ITPI President briefly introduced the main theme and sub-themes of the Congress. He reiterated the fact that in India more than half of the population is expected to live in urban areas by 2050, due to increase in level of urbanization, from 31 percent in 2011, to over 50 percent, which will open up opportunities as well as challenges for the country.



Shri Bonthu Rammohan, Hon'ble Mayor of Hyderabad, inaugurated the Exhibition



Shri Bonthu Rammohan, Hon'ble Mayor of Hyderabad inaugurating the Exhibition

Inauguration of Exhibition is in Progress



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Shri K. S. Akode
President, ITPI
delivering the
Presidential Address

66th National Town and Country
Planners Congress, is in progress



Audience during Inaugural Session

As India is urbanizing fast, serious environmental issues have taken the centre stage in planning and governance discourses. World as well as India is facing extreme climatic conditions like intense rainfall, drought, heat wave, etc. Infrastructure development became a puzzle for the cities, as they are struggling with infrastructure inadequacy. The consequences of lack of environmental approach to urban planning can be seen through intense rainfall in Chennai and Mumbai, air quality issues of Delhi, droughts in Maharashtra, floods of Bihar and Odisha and many more. Lack of sustainable management of urban basic services and transportation; and inefficiency in the land policy, increasing land pressure beyond their carrying capacity are some of the major issues of environmental degradation.

A sustainable society needs resilient ecosystem. Planning policies generally are not able to fulfil deficiency of services and provide services in an environment friendly way. One of the major threats for achieving an urban environment friendly planning is inadequate governance i.e. weak institutional capacity, poor inter - sectoral coordination, lack of effective public accountability, inadequate regulatory policies, inefficient economic policies, insufficient knowledge and information, shortage of qualified and experienced professionals. The need is to adopt general principles and pragmatic approaches to integrate environment in urban planning. Policy imperatives and environmental sustainability of urban form should aim at energy efficiency in transport and green built environments.

Accordingly, the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI) has decided to focus its 66th National Town and Country Planners' Congress on the theme of "Urban Environmental Planning: Consequences and Challenges" to discuss and exchange the ideas on the topic which has critical significance for the

human race. To supplement the main theme, three sub-themes have also been identified.

The first Sub-theme will focus on "Environmental Challenges of Urbanization". It is well known from the modern history of city development, that rapid urbanization and industrial development leads to environmental degradation. In spite of inclusion of sustainability aspects in plans, and planning guidelines; and persistently talking about climate change, risk and resilience, we have been observing constant environment degradation world over. Increasing rate of urbanization with migration to urban areas, urban sprawl leading to acquisition of agricultural lands, deficiency of infrastructure, lack of open spaces and parks, pose serious environmental challenges. Continuous building activity eventually spills over to choke waterways causing floods during monsoons.

The Sub-theme second will focus on "Environment and Development Plans". Development Plan is located at the core of planning practice, making planning policies and development control regulations, the key elements of the day to day business of planning practice. Even though Master Plans and Regional Plans generally have chapters on the environment, it is worth considering whether inclusion of a separate chapter on environment in a Development Plan is a good idea, environment being such a crucial part of city planning practice. Some view that a separate chapter on environment in a Development Plan shows the seriousness with which planning agencies take environmental concerns into account. Others who posit a contrarian view stress that instead of one dedicated chapter to environment in a development plan, various facets of environment should be embedded in all planning policies of a plan, making environment as an overarching principle for guiding development.

The third Sub-theme will focus on local issues i.e. “Urban Flooding”, human activities are more responsible rather than meteorological factors for urban flooding, for example areas which were essentially created for storm water drains to let their flood waters pass freely, are encroached by so called development, which overtakes natural drainage systems. Urbanization also, reduces surface run-off due to paved surfaces which decrease ground absorption and increase speed and amount of surface water flow. Urban flooding not only affects environment but also has economic costs and infrastructure losses.

During Inaugural Session, the messages received from the dignitaries were read by Shri S. D. Saini, Vice President, ITPI and welcome address was given by Prof. Dr. Najamuddin, Secretary General, ITPI and a vote of thanks was proposed by Shri S. Devender Reddy.

Shri Jupally Krishna Rao, Honourable Minister for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Government of Telangana delivered the Valedictory Address on 3 February, 2018. He mentioned that New Urban Agenda Habitat - III is aimed at achieving environmental sustainability by promoting clean energy, sustainable use of land and resources in urban development and by focusing on building urban resilience; reducing disaster risks; and mitigating and adapting to climate changes. India is an integral part of this UN - Habitat - III Agenda and has made its own contribution to the Agenda in line with the global and Indian concerns about the environment. Therefore, he said, focused discussions in the 66th NTCP Congress on the theme of “Urban Environmental Planning” is quite encouraging.

However, major threats for achieving an urban environment friendly planning is inadequate governance i.e. weak institutional capacity, poor inter - sectoral coordination, lack of effective public accountability,

inadequate regulatory policies, and economic policies, insufficient knowledge and information, shortage of environmental planning professionals, etc. Therefore, there is a need to adopt general principles and pragmatic approaches to integrate environment in urban planning. Policy imperatives and environmental sustainability of urban form should also aim at energy efficiency in transport and green built environments.

Urban floods can strike anywhere without giving any warning and occur when a large volume of rainfall takes place; however, he opined that human activities are more responsible for calamities occurring due to urban flooding. Chennai faced heavy rains, in late November and early December 2015, which was followed by unprecedented floods that devastated the city. Buildings were inundated, roads converted into canals and airport flooded. What caused these catastrophes? Two views have emerged one group says it is the result of global warming; while the other attributes it to man-made situations. It would therefore, be appropriate to adopt Green Economy, which is environment-friendly. It touches almost every aspect of our lives and concerns regarding agriculture, fisheries, forestry, industry, tourism, transport, buildings, waste management, use of water, and jobs.

Cities, as places of concentration of people and most of the non - farm economic activities, provide opportunities but, they are also the centre of environmental pollution. Cities will, therefore, have to play a major role by following the policy of green cities that house green activities and promote green economy and green environment. Like green economy, green cities are those that are environment-friendly; which generally forms part of Development Plans and to overcome all these challenges it is imperative to implement the proposals of Development Plans in the letter and spirit.



Shri S. D. Saini
Vice President, ITPI
Reading the Messages



Valedictory Session is in Progress

66th National Town and Country Planners Congress,
is in progress



Institute of Town Planners, India



Prof. Dr. Najamuddin
Secretary General, ITPI,
welcoming the Delegates

66th National Town and Country Planners Congress, is in progress

He also elaborated on the fact that after the creation of Telangana State, the state government has been engaged with all social groups of the society for proper planning for the humanity. We have also taken up the task of plantation of 32 crore trees. The state government is committed to supplying portable water to each and every household. However, for the improvement of the environment, the mind set of the people is required to be changed, which calls for lot of changes in the implementation of development plans in the spirit in which these are conceived and also by prescribing stringent punishments for polluters on the principle of 'polluter pays'.

Before closing his address, the Minister assured the delegates and participants that he will follow up with the recommendations of the Congress and send these to Government of Telangana for their consideration and probable implementation.

Honourable Minister also gave away Prof. V. N. Prasad National Best Thesis Award to postgraduate students of planning and Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram Best Thesis Award to an undergraduate student of planning. He also gave away recently instituted Padma Shri M. Fayazuddin Memorial Award for Best Thesis to a student of planning in Telangana, by Telangana Regional Chapter of ITPI.

Dr. T. K. Sreedevi, IAS, Director of Panchayat Raj and Municipal Administration, Telangana State in her address highlighted that the young state of Telangana is urbanizing very fast and as per local surveys, the present urban population of Telangana has reached to 43 percent. The Government is also committed to preparation of development plans for all major cities and implementation of proposals in conformity with these plans. Hyderabad is emerging as an important city on the global scene. She also reiterated that the

state government has also introduced reforms in the sanctioning and approval of building plans online and also made certain changes in the process of online processing of applications in order to contribute to the process of greater 'ease of doing business'.

Shri K. S. Akode, President, ITPI in his address requested all stakeholders of urban development to adopt the recommendations of the Congress, which will go a long way in channelizing urban development in a sustainable and balanced way making our towns and cities liveable.

In Valedictory Session, welcome address was given by Shri S. Devender Reddy, Chairman, Telangana Regional Chapter and the recommendations were read by Shri S. D. Saini, Vice President ITPI. A vote of thanks was extended by Shri Pradeep Kapoor, former Secretary General of ITPI.

After detailed discussions and deliberations, the following recommendations emerged which are given below session-wise:

Plenary Session: Urban Environmental Planning: Consequences and Challenges

The Plenary Session on the theme "Urban Environmental Planning: Consequences and Challenges" was chaired by Shri K. S. Akode, President, ITPI in which Chief Guest was Dr. B. Janardhan Reddy, IAS, Commissioner, GHMC and the Key Speakers who made the presentations were of Prof. Dr. Ashok Kumar, SPA, Delhi; and Dr. R. Parthasarathy, Director, GIDR, Ahmedabad. The Rapporteurs of the Session were Shri Sujit A. Rodge and Shri K. Ravi Kumar Reddy.

- Climate change happens when excess greenhouse gases are emitted into earth's atmosphere and these gases form a kind of blanket around the



Plenary Session is in progress

earth's atmosphere and do not allow heat to escape from earth's atmosphere leading to global warming, therefore, what matters is cumulative contribution of greenhouse gases of all nations and not per capita generation of GHGs, therefore the yardstick of per capita emissions and per unit area emissions should be replaced with global cumulative contribution of greenhouse gases for all future climate change policy framing as well as global negotiations.

- An organisational framework needs to be devised so that department of urban development and department of environment in each state could collaboratively approve development plans and other major development projects for addressing climate change concerns.
- An inventory of vacant lands in cities should be made and these lands should be converted into protected green spaces, which could also be used to supplement ground water recharge. If some of these lands are privately owned, these should be acquired by government under TDS mechanism and enhanced development rights should be given to private owners.
- A trade-off between environment and development has to be made so that cities endeavour to lower and zero GHG emissions for the conservation of environment. The core philosophy should revolve around effective implementation and feasibility.
- Housing, employment, accessibility and safety are key concerns of city dwellers and these are strongly connected to climate change. Appropriate policies on densities, land uses, public spaces and infrastructure and services can make a world of difference for the delivery of good quality of life at a right price. Therefore, it is recommend that designing a spatial pattern that adopts key principles of urban resilience and sustainability should be adopted that could result in a liveable city.

- Lower levels of consumption of resources such as water and energy would also act as a climate change abatement measure. Use of renewable energy, recharge and reuse of water, etc.; would further act as climate change mitigation measure. Currently different local government departments, private sector and other stakeholders focus on small part of their city without meaningfully integrating their efforts with overall sustainable city development. Integrated approach combines different strategies that encourage competitiveness and also safeguard the environment.
- Green Mobility Plan for each city in line with the proposed Green Mobility Scheme of Government of India should be prepared and implemented. Green mobility plans would significantly reduce cities' contribution to greenhouse gases. All public vehicles should use only green fuels. Public modes of transportation like metro and buses using green fuels should be encouraged in all urban settlements. All those vehicles which are not being used in a personal capacity should be treated as public vehicles.
- Attempts should be made to reduce the amount of hard surfaces in a city. If this requires framing of new byelaws, this should be also pursued urgently by state governments.
- Middle classes have recently emerged as a distinct class that has supported the movement of climate change abatement. Gurugram and Chennai are two good examples. State governments, through credible think tanks and NGOs, should harness middle class energy to protect the earth's environment.

Workshop - I: Environmental Challenges of Urbanization

The Workshop - I on the theme "Environmental Challenges of Urbanization" was chaired by Shri V. Satyanarayan, Past President, ITPI, in which



Shri Jupally Krishna Rao, Honourable Minister for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Government of Telangana addressing the Delegates



Workshop - I, is in progress

66th National Town and Country Planners Congress, is in progress



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Shri S. P. Singh, IAS;
former Chief Secretary,
Government of Telangana

66th National Town and Country
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Chief Guest was Shri Jayesh Ranjan, IAS; Principal Secretary to IT, Electronics and Communication Department, Urban Development and Housing, Government of Telangana and Guest of Honour was Shri T. Chiranjeevulu, IAS; Metropolitan Commissioner, HMDA. The Key Speakers who made their presentations were Prof. Somnath Sen, IIT - Kharagpur; Shri R. Srinivas, Senior Planner, TCPO; Prof. R. Shankar, IIT - Roorkee and Rapporteur were Prof. Dr. Vijay Kapse and Smt. Sandhya Reddy.

- Climate change also challenges economic growth of the country because highly trained experts are less willing to live, in a highly polluted city, accordingly in order to bring about sustainable economic growth, climate change abatement policies must be implemented urgently.
- Conservation activities should go beyond administrative boundaries of a region and region should be used as a unit of planning for resource assessment or environmental endowments. Long term environmental conservation plans should be prepared and linked up with development plans supporting policies for the integrated development of regions for climate change abatement.
- Green growth for urban planning should be advocated for dealing with challenges of climate change. Green growth should support environmental sustainability. This policy was adopted in the fastest growing countries where GDP growth rates are increasing.
- Human impact on the eco - system especially through large scale manufacture of goods and services basically enhances ecological footprints. Therefore, there is a need to reduce ecological footprints.
- Increased pressure of migration leading to population growth is one of the major challenges for cities. Increasing employment opportunities in small and medium towns alongside enhancing accessibility and mobility among these settlements should be taken up urgently.
- Energy issues in urban area should be addressed and action be taken to measure ecological footprints of cities. Therefore, in India taking into consideration socio - economic aspects, natural assets, economics opportunities and policies should be evolved to promote green growth.
- Waste management in cities including domestic waste, industrial waste is a major issue of urban areas and accordingly waste management issue be addressed appropriately which can lead to green growth.
- Emphasis should be placed on compact city planning where proper housing, solid waste management, green manufacturing, land use and transport planning co - relationships, and green standards be adopted.
- There is no denying the fact that pressure on land resources is more in urban areas. Degradation of natural water bodies has resulted through human actions which needs to be addressed adequately. Generally Development Plans are prepared taking this aspect into consideration but problems arise during the implementation process.
- Due to urbanization large junks of agriculture land converted for urban use which in turn affecting supply of agricultural products like vegetables, and fruits on which cities are highly dependent. Therefore, conversion of land from agriculture to urban use should be done only under exceptional circumstances. As populations of cities grow, meeting food needs of urban populations would become more acute.
- Integration of environmental clearances with building plan approvals process should be attempted. Building plans should be subjected to EIA where delegation of powers should be given to municipalities to conduct EIA. Ministry of Urban Development consider making it mandatory, through state governments, to achieve strong link between building plan approval process and environmental clearance process.
- Compliance with the National Green Tribunal orders should be sought from state governments on a periodic basis and non - compliance should attract strict and legally binding penalties.
- Ministry of Forests should re-examine notifications in view of judgments of NGT, regarding EIA being made mandatory for certain size of projects.
- Many hydel projects on the Ganga River led to widespread loss of life and property in Kedarnath and Badrinath. This ended as a man made disaster due to violation of building bylaws. Construction of roads which need cutting of hills and deforestation also contributed to environmental degradation and hazards, therefore, environmental aspects merit consideration on priority.
- Population growth should be also considered as an environmental impact irrespective of urban or rural areas. Preparedness for mitigating environmental hazards has to be embedded in Master Plans. Availability of land to feed people will be growing in future as population continues to grow. Therefore, the issues of food security and water security should be addressed adequately along with climate change mitigation and abatement.

Workshop - II: Environment and Development Plans

The Workshop - II on the theme “Environment and Development Plans” was chaired by Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President Emeritus, ITPI. In this session the Chief Guest was Shri S. P. Singh, IAS; former Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana. The Key Speakers who made the presentation were Dr. S. P. Bansal, Ex-Commissioner, DDA; Dr. Chithra Sampath, Ex-Chief Planner, CMDA; and Prof. Utpal Sharma, Director, Nirma University. Rapporteurs were Shri Subhash Sharma and Ms. Kalpana Raghavendar.

- Cities consume more than 70 percent of all energy used and produce 80 percent of greenhouse gas emissions, therefore, climate change policies should be prepared at city level and should become integral part of development plans. When preparing climate change policies for cities for inclusion in development plans, local planning agencies could draw on state level climate change plans as well as policies prepared by central government, more specifically provisions of ECBC and NBC should be incorporated in development plans.
- Cities indeed are attractive places for investment as they produce most of the wealth. Cities contribute 70 percent to our GDP and 70 percent consuming classes live in cities, therefore, city plans should promote climate change resilient city planning policies including compact cities policies and transit oriented development policies, etc.
- Climate change disproportionately affects the poor who have little access to resources, infrastructure and housing. Their habitats are generally located on marginal lands in low lying areas. When events like flooding occur, the city's poor suffer more than anyone else. However,

contribution of the poor people to GHGs is much less than higher income groups, therefore, development plans should contain specific disaster mitigation policies for the urban poor and municipalities should make adequate resources available for mitigation.

- Planners have to take a broad view of the environment. In this line of thinking, a comprehensive set of policies should be included in development plans about complete elimination of open defecation.
- Zero or lower pollution for conservation of environment should be focussed in the development plans, based on a well evolved trade-off model between environment and development. The core philosophy should be evolved around implementation practicality and feasibility.
- Rising level of urbanization has its imprint and impact on various aspects of urban life especially in the Metro Cities. Planning policies marginalize and exclude the urban poor from the enforcement and implementation, while implementing agencies are very weak and slow in implementing development projects in addition there is lack of citizen participation, therefore, Master Plan should be made dynamic policy instrument with in built mechanisms for speedy amendments to accommodate climate change abatement policies.
- The real needs of the urban poor needs to be addressed rather than market needs of the entrepreneurs for making profit. Inclusivity and climate change abatement should be addressed together.
- Planning policies on density, land use, public spaces and layout of infrastructure and services can make a difference in delivery of good quality



Shri Jayesh Ranjan, IAS; Principal Secretary to IT, Electronics & Communication Department, Urban Development and Housing, Government of Telangana addressing the Delegates



Workshop - II, is in progress

66th National Town and Country Planners Congress,
is in progress



Institute of Town Planners, India



Shri T. Chiranjeevulu, IAS; Metropolitan Commissioner, HMDA addressing the Delegates

66th National Town and Country Planners Congress, is in progress

of life at a sustainable price. Designing a spatial pattern that adopts key principles of sustainability, etc.; i.e. financial, social, environmental and managerial in addition to addressing citizens' consensus is a means for delivering a liveable city.

- There is a need to adopt integrated approach of development and set measurable sectoral targets for periodic evaluation. Use of renewal energy, recharge and reuse of water, etc.; is currently done by different local government departments, private sector and other stakeholders focus on small parts of their city without meaningfully integrating their approaches for overall sustainable city development. Integrated approach that promotes competitiveness and also safeguards the environment should be adopted.
- Public participation in planning of infrastructure is essential for identifying what, why, how, and where, changes should occur, therefore, there is a need to bring out concerns of different stakeholder groups that helps in exploring various available options for planning and development.
- Environmental concerns need to be built in all development strategies. The growth models that have been adopted has not benefitted all equally. Existing strategies of providing housing, energy, water sanitation, and mobility are not sustainable. It is important to learn from the best practices while preparing spatial development plans at all levels. Integration of sector specific plans advocated by different ministries, in order to realise benefits of development plans for producing compact, green, resilient and sustainable city be attempted.
- Mapping of environment profile of the area and environment resources in the form of Environment Atlas is a pre - requisite for the preparation of any development plan.

- Development plan should contain special development regulations to preserve eco - sensitive areas by banning or restricting developments.
- Environment challenges have to be identified with reference to the emerging urban scenario and to improve green cover. As far as possible, the native species should be grown and protected.
- Mixed land use should be encouraged as far as possible, in order to reduce the need to make frequent and longer trips for different day to day life activities, and public transport networks should be extended and made effective, to all parts of city.

Workshop - III: Urban Flooding (Local Sub Theme)

The Workshop - III on the theme "Urban Flooding" (Local Sub-Theme) was chaired by Prof. Dr. A. N. Sachithanandan, Past President, ITPI in which Chief Guest was Dr. B. Janardhan Reddy, IAS; Commissioner, GHMC. The Key Speakers who made presentations includes Shri Iftikhar A. Hakim, CTP, J&K; Dr. V. Subba Rao, ESCI, Hyderabad; Ms. Priya Sasidharan, MESAI, Chennai; and Dr. V. R. Hegde, Pixel Softek P. Ltd., Bangalore. The Rapporteurs were Dr. Raj Kumar Udayan and Smt. S.B. Chandrika.

- Flooding of major cities due to erratic rainfall has been seen as a major consequence of climate change, therefore, all efforts should be made to protect the existing water bodies in cities even if this requires large amounts of government investment. Attempts should be made to secure lost water bodies due to urban development by vacating these spaces through the mechanism of TDR.
- The quantum of appropriate land required for future residential growth should be based on basic requirements rather than on luxury based standards. Public transport, if made reliable and



Workshop - III, is in progress

affordable, would reduce carbon emissions. Excessive personal vehicle ownership and use cause serious problems of road areas occupied by cars outside residential areas and paved parking lots within properties. One vehicle per household rule should be explored.

- The run off of rain water from terraces and almost 100 percent paved sites leads to incessant flooding even during low rain days. Strict adherence to minimum percentage of green and paved areas may be stipulated in development control rules.
- Environmental challenges have to be identified with reference to the emerging urban scenario and climate changes. Flood plain boundaries should be clearly demarcated with reference to the latest flood levels which will enable planners to suggest appropriate land uses and development regulations.
- While preparing a development plan, boundaries of the eco - sensitive areas with reference to the old revenue records should be taken into consideration. Flood plain boundaries to be clearly demarcated with reference to the latest flood levels.
- Conversion of agriculture wet land, especially three crop rotation lands, should be avoided for urban development purpose.
- The encroachments are the main cause of ad-hoc government policies which at the time of disasters becomes problematic due to which rehabilitation of affected people on the enriched land is resorted, therefore, this issue should be addressed adequately, because Projects are announced in the assembly floor under a special clause on which neither discussion nor opinions are permitted in the assembly specifically in Tamilnadu.
- Preparation of planning schemes in advance and extending the land pooling in all states could comprehensively address drainage sewage and transport networks.
- Introduction of micro technology for checking whether development is taking place in orderly manner could be localised by way of using drones for small area aerial photography.
- Sewage boards and river and canal authorities should work in tandem to relieve water bodies from getting polluted due to sewage and dumping of garbage, in water bodies by concerned authorities.
- Land under water in catchment areas including agriculture lands placed under urban use should be saved at any cost.

- Jammu and Kashmir has suffered from flooding since 1971 till date and causes for the devastation due to floods are well known. Almost half of the Srinagar town was affected by the floods in 2014. Reasons for urban flooding are deforestation; impervious surfaces; encroachments of water ways; and urbanization of local lands supported by legal framework which needs to be re-visited.
- Urban planning process should factor in integrated flood management system ensuring that flood absorption basins are preserved and environmental management issues are addressed adequately.
- Long term master plans be split to short term development plans and coded proposal of water layout should be included in the Master Plan specifying catchment areas, carriers for water management.
- Planning should not restrict itself to making flood estimates once in every 50 or 100 years, as climate change requires everyday interventions. There is a need to increase the capacity of storm water systems as urban growth is on fast track beside the impact of climate change is also rapid which calls for flexible systems to be adopted to accommodate future changes which are likely to occur.
- Urban Flooding Plan and Master Plan should be integrated. Flooding should be made an integral part of development plan.
- Capacity building training programs should be conducted in order to design and develop integrated city plans with superimposed layers of status of natural environment including natural drainage, water bodies, streams and rivers, and disaster prone zones due to urban flooding. Besides, there is a need to evolve training modules and conduct workshops on urban watersheds - impact of urbanization on natural drainage including pre - assessment of expected changes in storm-water runoff, urban flooding and dynamics of urban flooding. This will facilitate main - streaming urban flood mitigation measures in development plans.
- Revise development and zoning regulations in order to promote mixed land use and compact and high density development; revive and conserve water bodies in and around urban settlements, and enforce penalty for polluting on the principle of 'polluter pays'.
- Flooding is generally caused by human interventions against natural drainage systems. Revival of traditional water harvesting systems of maintenance and management by communities should be adopted for inclusive city planning.



Dr. B. Janardhan Reddy, IAS, Commissioner, GHMC addressing the Delegates

66th National Town and Country Planners Congress,
is in progress



Institute of Town Planners, India



Commemoration of World Town Planning Day by Regional Chapters of ITPI

Commemoration of World Town Planning Day by Regional Chapters of ITPI



Delhi Regional Chapter of ITPI Celebrated World Town Planning Day at ITPI, HQ New Delhi



Rajasthan Regional Chapter, ITPI Celebrated World Town Planning Day at Jaipur



West Bengal Regional Chapter of ITPI Celebrated World Town Planning Day at Kolkata



World Town Planning Day being Celebrated at Andhra Pradesh



Odisha Regional Chapter of ITPI Celebrated World Town Planning Day at Bhubaneswar



Maharashtra Regional Chapter (Mumbai), ITPI Celebrated World Town Planning Day at Mumbai



Gujarat Regional Chapter of ITPI Celebrated World Town Planning Day at Gandhinagar



Telangana Regional Chapter of ITPI Celebrated World Town Planning Day at Hyderabad

ITPI Welcomes to New Associate Members



Hrishiraj Sarma
2017-283
House No. 4, Bye Lane - 2, Swaraj
Nagar, Sarumotoria; Dispur, Guwahati -
781 006, Assam



Vishal Balaji Lakras
2017-292
Flat No. 06, Balaji Coop-Society, Plot
No. 48, First Floor, Datar Colony, SMB
Paranjpe Road, Bhandup (E), Mumbai -
400042, Maharashtra



Shri Subramanian Vembadi
2017-284
No.18, Sivasamy Nagar, North Gate of
CEoA School, A.Kosakulam Madurai,
Tamil Nadu- 639105
Ph:9843153371



Jemish Bhanubhai Lathiya
2017-293
B / 24, Nandeshwari Society, near
Kalidas Nagar, L.H. Road, Surat - 395
006, Gujarat



Prakhar Nigam
2017-285
SD - 296, Pitampura, Delhi - 110 088



Abhijeet Arun Kulkarni
2017-294
4212, 'Mahadev Sahanivas'
Jilbee Chowk, Brahmanpuri
Miraj - 416 410, Maharashtra



Sawan Singh Bharaj
2017-286
Ha. No. 112/11, Friends Colony, Opp.
DAV College Jalandhar City,
Punjab - 144008



Harsh Kantilal Parmar
2017-295
A - 110, Hirabaug Society, near Mahadev
Temple, Sussen - Tarsall Road,
Vadodara - 390009, Gujarat



Manpreet Singh Saini
2017-287
38, Type - 5, Rail Coach Factory,
Kapurthala, Punjab - 144602, Punjab



Pragna Govindbhai Vagadoda
2017-296
24, Telephone Society, Akesan Road,
Highway, Palanpur - 385001, Gujarat



Shri Nirajkumar Dineshchandra Jani
2017-288
14, Abhilasha Opp. Prashant Society,
B/H Samved Hospital, Commerce
Six Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad,
Gujarat-380014



Hitesh Babul Sorathia
2017-297
C - 403, Shreemad Residency, Pramukh
Road, Sargasan, Gandhinagar -
382 421, Gujarat



Ms. Sri Laxmi Ande
2017-289
L.I.G. 252, 7th Phase
K.P.H.B. Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad -
500085, Telangana



Kanishk Harshwardhan Gadpale
2017-298
1st Floor, Plot No.17, Adarshanagar,
Wadi, Nagpur - 440023, Maharashtra



Ms. Smita Arunendu Bikash Kanungo
2017-290
L&T Infra Engg. Ltd., 5th Floor, Office
513 to 516, White House, Block - 3,
Kundanbagh, next to Lifestyle, Begumpet,
Hyderabad - 500 016, Telangana



K.N. Nagaraja
2017-299
S/o Shri K. Naganna, NishanthNilaya,
4th Cross, Devanur Main Road, Srinidi
Layout, SapthagiriExtn., Tumakuru,
Karnataka - 572102



Ms. Bharathi Nagasanudram
2017-291
D. No.10/433, Adimurthy Nagar
Anantapur - 515001, Andhra Pradesh



Manjit Singh
2017-300
H. No. 42, Hargobind Nagar
Village - Noorpur, Distt. -
Jalandhar - 144004, Punjab

ITPI Welcomes to New Associate Members



Institute of Town
Planners, India



Rajinder Kaur
2017-301
W/o Shri Rajinder Singh, V.P.O. Tohra,
The. Nabha, Distt. Patiala - 147 104,
Punjab



Jagdeep Singh
2017-302
S/o Shri Jagtar Singh, Village -
Gharkhana, P.O. Manki, Tehsil - Samrala,
Distt. Ludhiana - 141114, Punjab



Swati Kulashri
2017-303
E - 14, CSIR - CBRI, Shanti Nagar Colony,
Roorkee - 247 667, Uttarakhand



Channabasavanna Basavaraj Mudholkar
2017-304
No. '5', Annapoorna Building, 2nd Main
Road, Prashant Colony, Vidyanagar,
Hubli - 580031, Karnataka



Ms. Neeru Ramprakash Shukla
2017-305
B/4, Kalind Apartment, Maninagar,
Ahmedabad - 380008, Gujarat



Ms. Sampurna Fal Desai Pandurang
2017-306
Kritarth 558, Bhagatwada, Canacona
South Goa 403702
Ph-09923149859



Shri Salil Modgil
2017-307
#19, Gulmohar Block, Dee-Ess Estate
Dhakoli, Zirakpur, Punjab 160104



Ms. Sudha Chandrika Vemaganti
2017-308
H.No. 8-2-465, # 204, IInd Floor, Studio
Sycamore Apartments, Road No. 4,
Banjara Hills, Hyderabad - 500034,
Telangana



Raji S. S.
2017-309
"Saarang", Kera - 110, T.C. 10/1181(1),
Chencherry, Nalanchira, P.O. Trivandrum,
Kerala - 695 015



K. Krishna Babu Mandapati
2017-310
S/o Shri M. Nagamani
Plot No. 41, H. No. 12-7-45/16/2,
Ground Floor, Maheshwari Nagar, Bharat
Nagar, Moosapet - 500018, Telangana

Prof. V. N. Prasad National Best Thesis Award, 2017 for postgraduate students of Planning

The Institute of Town Planners, India in 1991, instituted a National Best Thesis Award, to inculcate a healthy competition amongst the young planners so that they can compete with overseas students as well. One thesis each from each specialization from all the Schools of Planning, recognized by ITPI, getting highest marks is eligible to participate in this award. Since 1996, the award has been dedicated to late Prof. V. N. Prasad, one of the founder members of the Institute and a pioneer in the field of Urban and Regional Planning in the country. Recently, the Council of ITPI has decided to institute three awards, comprising First, Second Third with cash prize of Rs. 30,000, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively and a Certificate of Merit. Nominees are required to make a presentation before a Jury comprising of senior professionals and academicians for selecting the best entries in order of merit.

The Jury for Prof. V. N. Prasad National Best Thesis Award for 2017 on the basis of

presentations made by the student recommended the following entries. The first prize was awarded to Ms. Mahak Agarwal from School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi for the thesis "Climates Resilient Urban Development Strategies for a Mega City: A Case of NCT of Delhi". The research study highlights the need for a climate resilient urban development for Delhi and the need to start envisioning and planning the city base on its carrying capacity. There is a need to put a break on the increasing trend of city development and start decongesting the city, which can be supplemented with the upcoming Regional Rail Transit System connecting Delhi to surrounding towns of National Capital Region. Delhi would continue to exist as an employment hub, but the need of the hour is to start containing the development of city and create heat sinks at an accelerated rate and redistribute population along the principles of smart growth. Further, in order to contain adverse impacts

arising out of years of past developments, enhancing the climate resilience of population and infrastructure becomes indispensable. Lastly, urban planning needs to widen its scope beyond the administrative boundaries of NCT of Delhi and start working at Delhi Metropolitan region, particularly for a climate change resilient urban future by making mandatory provisions for all spatial plans to have a chapter on the climate change and its implication on urban development.

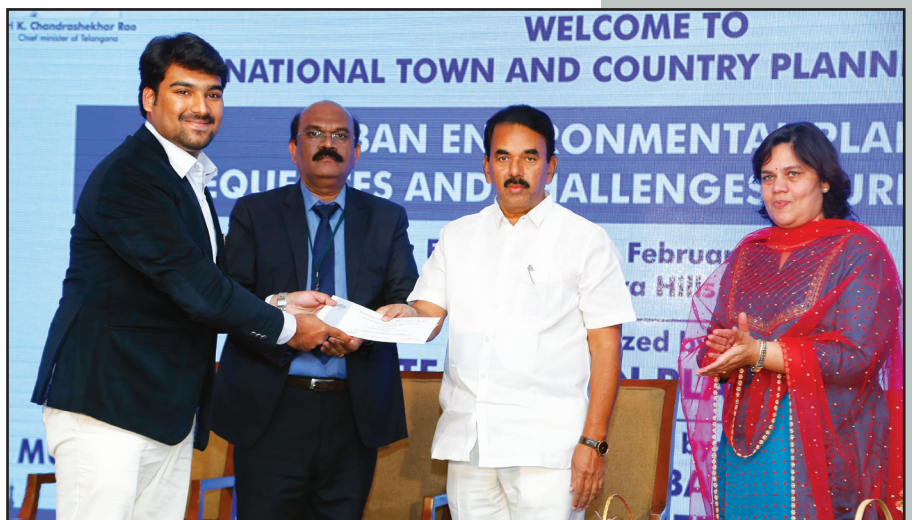
The Second Prize, go to Goutham Konikar S. M.; from School of Planning and Architecture, University of Mysore for the thesis “Planning for Sustainable Urban Transport for Mysuru City”. The study concludes that there is need of a paradigm shift in approach to Urban Transport with three key strategies, namely, ‘avoid, shift and Improve’ transport planning as advocated by the Asian Development Countries more Climate Friendly, as reiterated by the Bellagio Declaration 8th May, 2009. This means ‘avoid’ increase in demand for travel both by reducing the numbers and length of trips. Promote a shift from personal vehicles to other MRT and non - motorized transport (NMT) modes to reduce energy demand and hence pollution in cities. Improved strategy includes use of clean fuels and clean vehicle technology. Improved urban mobility will help alleviate poverty. The World Bank publication (2001); ‘City on the Move; A world bank UT Strategy Review’ states that Urban Transport is the life blood of cities, and emerges as a subject of concern of all studies of the poor urban areas.

The Third Prize, goes to Ms. Naina Gupta; from School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi for the thesis “Environmental Capacity of Urban Roads: A Case Study of Delhi”. Six different categories of the strategies have been evolved in the study for reducing vehicular pollution; i.e. Planning Instruments; Regulatory Instruments; Economics Instruments; Technological Instruments; Voluntary Agreements; and Information. Adopting these strategies would help in reducing the need of travel, or more use of public transport, reduce vehicle ownership, increase in vehicle occupancy, increased travel by alternative modes, reduced trip length.

All the three awards were distributed by Shri Jupally Krishna Rao, Honourable Minister for Panchayat



Shri Jupally Krishna Rao, Honourable Minister for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Government of Telangana awarding 1st prize to Ms. Mahak Agarwal



Shri Jupally Krishna Rao, Honourable Minister for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Government of Telangana awarding 2nd prize to Goutham Kanikar S.M.



Shri Jupally Krishna Rao, Honourable Minister for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Government of Telangana awarding 3rd prize to Ms. Naina Gupta

Raj and Rural Development, Government of Telangana.



Institute of Town
Planners, India

Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram National Best Thesis Award, 2017 for Undergraduate Students of Planning

On the demand of undergraduate students from various Schools and Institutions who could not compete in the Prof. V. N. Prasad National Best Thesis Award, which was generally claimed by the postgraduate students; the Council, ITPI, (2014-2015) instituted a National Award for Best Thesis for undergraduate students comprising of a Certificate and cash prize of Rs. 30,000. However, taking into account the contribution of Prof. Dr. D. S.

merit. The Jury for Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram National Best Thesis Award for 2017 has recommended the name of Mr. Sarthak Verma; from School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal for the thesis "Assessing the Impact of Accessibility on Spatial Variation of Land Value for Different Land use Distributions: A Case Study of Bhopal City".

The result of the study showed that street network, as an element of urban form was competent in explaining the major aspects of the urban spatial structure. Therefore, in spatial planning, the derived relationship can prove to be useful in the sectors; like using the derived relationship between centrality index and vehicular volume, the traffic volume on street can be estimated and accordingly the width, services and infrastructure may be provided on streets; land use zoning based on accessibility values to integrate transportation and land use which can be helpful for spatial planners to generate a land use scenario; and the relationship between land value variation and indices which can be used as an alternative approach in determining the circle rates.

The study concludes on the notes that network measures of accessibility are powerful indicators in explaining activities within the urban structure. Hence, should be incorporated in the process of preparation of development plan and formulation of development control regulation. This measure can be useful for planners to understand the dynamics' of the spatial structure. The methods developed in this research offers promise for transport planning, land use planning applications in Indian context which is urgently called for. The research has contributed with a robust, dynamic planning tool that will guide spatial planners in justifying their planning decisions in designing policies contribution of emerging literature in spatial applications of network centrality parameters with a case of emerging Indian cities. The need for further studies is underpinned by the fact that the results of this thesis are limited to some wards of the Bhopal city. With increase in number of wards and replicating the model of different cities will lead to more generalized results.

The award was distributed by Shri Jupally Krishna Rao, Honourable Minister for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Government of Telangana.



Shri Jupally Krishna Rao, Honourable Minister for Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Government of Telangana awarding 1st prize to Sarthak Verma

Meshram, President Emeritus, ITPI, not only in the field of town and country planning profession but also in the field of planning education, specifically initiating undergraduate program in Town and Country Planning Education in the country, in the year 1988 and also making efforts to start four Schools of Planning in the country by taking up the matter with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, and following it vigorously by preparing DPR for Ministry of Human Resource Development and Making Presentation to Planning Commission of India it was decided by the Council that the title of this award should be "Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram National Best Thesis Award" for undergraduate students.

Nominees are required to make a presentation before a Jury comprising of senior professionals and academicians for selecting the entries, in order of