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Chairman Editorial Board:
Milind B. Patil

Editor and Secretary Publication:
Prof. Dr. Ashok Kumar

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Lighting of the Ceremonial Lamp during Inaugural Session of 68 NTCP Conference by Shri Aaditya Thackrey, Honourable Minister, Environment, Tourism and Protocol, Government of Maharashtra; present on dias are Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI, and Shri Milind B. Patil, Vice President, ITPI; Shri Jitendra L. Bhople, Chairman, MRC (M); and Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI

68 NATIONAL TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNERS CONFERENCE “NATIONAL MISSIONS – SPATIAL PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION INITIATIVES”

Shri Aaditya Thackrey, Honourable Minister, Environment, Tourism and Protocol, Government of Maharashtra inaugurated the 68th National Town and Country Planning Conference on 11 January, 2020, at CIDCO Exhibition Centre, Navi Mumbai. In his inaugural address Shri Aaditya Thackrey noted that rapid urbanisation is taking place in India, which should be taken as a positive indicator of development. However, action needs to be taken to disperse concentration of urban population from large metropolitan centres to tier – 2 and tier – 3 towns because large metropolitan cities attract more population due to push and pull factors. He suggested that we should provide quality infrastructure in tier – 2 and tier – 3 towns as these towns have the capacity to absorb population destined towards large metropolitan centres. He further

emphasised that crucial aspects of environment in the process of planning should be given more weightage at the time of preparation of development plans, and planners should have in depth interactions with all the stake holders including the excluded and marginalized because planning is meant for all sections of the society. Planning also needs to take into consideration overall development of towns and cities and should not focus only on residential or commercial areas, it has to be comprehensive so as to provide good quality of life to all citizens. At the same time planning should not be carried out at the cost of degradation of environment. He expressed that environment is not merely flora and fauna, it is about everything around us therefore planners should consider behavioural patterns of the community around.



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Shri Aaditya Thackrey, Honourable Minister, Environment, Tourism and Protocol, Government of Maharashtra, delivering inaugural address



Souvenir being released by Shri Aaditya Thackrey, Honourable Minister, Environment, Tourism and Protocol, Government of Maharashtra; present on dias are Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI, and Shri Milind B. Patil, Vice President, ITPI (on left); and (on right) Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI and Shri Jitendra L. Bhople, Chairman, MRC (M);

He raised yet another issue of provision of reservations in development plans due to which lands are lying vacant. He suggested that lands which are lying vacant and are not in use should be converted into urban forests by planting trees. Planning should not only focus on urban areas but we must also plan for rural areas. The concept of 'Ease of Doing Business' is important as it attracts greater investments, but equally important is the concept of 'Ease of Living' because it impacts the quality of life of all people.

On the aspect of climate change, he cautioned planners that if appropriate actions are not taken in time and issues of climate change are not addressed

fact is that forest cover is depleting fast day by day and if it continues further, the existence of our planet will be in danger, which has already started showing its impact in the form of excess rainfall in some parts of the country, while other parts are facing the problem of droughts. He therefore, advocated to increase forest cover through urban forestry. Due to excess rainfall drains get choked, damaging people and property. He also suggested that we need to change our behavioural patterns so as to protect our environment, for example, use of plastics is required to be eradicated from our daily life. At the same time, we have to decrease quantity of solid waste we generate because its collection, conveyance and disposal is a big challenge. He further stressed that in 2017 Mumbai generated solid wastes to the tune of 10,000 tons, which was expected to increase to 14,000 tons by 2020. However, with proper planning and management it decreased to 6,800 tons in 2020. The compulsory segregation of solid waste is done at the household level, it will ease the problem manifold. He was also concerned about pollution caused by traffic and transportation and suggested the use of environment friendly modes. Traffic in urban areas is increasing manifolds day by day. To address this issue we generally propose to increase the width of roads to accommodate fast moving vehicles neglecting pedestrians and bicycles, which are environment friendly mode of transport. Therefore, there is a need to focus on the environment friendly modes of transport. He then suggested steps to manage solid waste and traffic in urban areas and mentioned that 5 experimental streets have been taken up which will be extended to 50 streets soon, from where one can walk to work, school, parks,



Shri Aaditya Thackrey, Honourable Minister, Environment, Tourism and Protocol, Government of Maharashtra; and Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI requesting Honourable Minister to establish SPA in Maharashtra

adequately coastal towns will be in danger in next 20 years. We talk about the climate change, but the

markets, health centres, etc. He also pointed out that industries, which are not causing pollution, should be encouraged to ease the problem of unemployment.

While concluding his address, Shri Thackrey underscored that the Government of Maharashtra will take initiative to set up the School of Planning in the state of Maharashtra. He requested the Conference organisers to send the recommendations for the consideration of the Government of Maharashtra.

The honourable Minister then released the colourful Souvenir of 68th NTCP Conference and also the Profile of Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai prepared to celebrate Golden Jubilee of MRC (M).

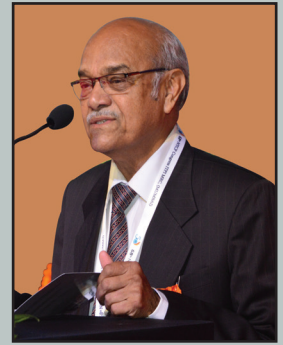
The honourable Minister also inaugurated the exhibition organised on this occasion.

Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President ITPI, in his presidential address highlighted that India is transforming. However, the trajectory of this socio-economic transformation is being guided by a number of national missions launched by different ministries. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is contributing to this change through their programs like the Smart Cities Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) and Urban Transport. To promote economic development, Government of India, under their Make in India Program, has plans to develop industrial corridors cutting across boundaries of states. In addition to these corridors, industrial clusters and integrated townships are also being developed under the National Manufacturing and Investment Zones (NMIZ) program. Several Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have already been developed to boost development of export-oriented industries. Ministry of Railway has a program to develop 'Dedicated Freight Corridors' as well as 'Redevelopment of Railway Stations'. Besides, development of national highways is a priority of Government of India and during 2018-19 the rate of construction of national highways has risen to 30 km per day.

Ministry of Tourism has a program of development of theme-based tourist circuits like program of 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive' (PRASAD). Under the Sagarmala Program, Government of India intends to unlock potentials of waterways and coastlines and is developing six mega ports. In addition to the development of railways, highways and air ports for passengers and cargo movement, India is also developing waterways. Under the National Waterways Act, 2016, 111 national waterways have been declared. The Inland Waterways Authority of India, Ministry of Shipping is developing rivers - Ganga, Brahmaputra and the West Coast Canal as national waterways.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change has eight Missions including National Solar Mission, India is committed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There are 17 SDGs and some of these include Clean Water and Sanitation (Goal - 6), Industry Innovation and Infrastructure (Goal - 9), Sustainable Cities and Communities (Goal - 11), and Climate Action (Goal - 13).

Developmental impulses generated by these missions are required to be translated on ground through spatial planning. Therefore, the 68th NTCP Conference is being organized for discussing impacts of these national missions on spatial planning. Technical Session – I, focuses on 'Urban and Regional Planning and Development Strategies' and will deliberate on



Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI, delivering the presidential address



Shri Aaditya Thackrey, Honourable Minister, Environment, Tourism and Protocol, Government of Maharashtra, inaugurating the exhibition organized during Conference



Shri Aaditya Thackrey, Honourable Minister, Environment, Tourism and Protocol, Government of Maharashtra with Council Members of ITPI

the impact of these Missions on Development Plans and Regional Plans. Technical Session – II, focuses on 'Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development



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Shri Milind B. Patil,
Vice President, ITPI
reading the messages
received from dignitaries



Shri Jitendra L. Bhole,
Chairman, Maharashtra
Regional Chapter,
Mumbai
extending vote of thanks



Audience during Inaugural Session

Goals' with emphases on SDG – 6 and SDG – 11 as India is signatory to Paris Agreements on Sustainable Development. Technical Session – III, on 'Urban and Regional Governance' focuses on Good Governance because it is the backbone of management of urban areas. Besides, each mission provides elaborate governance mechanisms including creation of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). It requires to be discussed whether SPVs has achieved the role assigned to them. In addition Technical Session – IV, deals with local theme 'Spatial Implication of Sea Ports, Airports and Transport Corridors'. This theme places emphasis on the state of Maharashtra, the state that has made tremendous progress in building major sea ports, airports and transport corridors, etc. This session provides insights on implications of these projects on planning and development of existing towns and regions.

In the Inaugural session welcome address was delivered by Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI, while Shri Milind B. Patil, Vice President, ITPI read the messages received from the dignitaries on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai, for the success of the 68th National Town and Country Planners Conference. The vote of thanks were extended by Shri Jitendra L. Bhole, Chairman, Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai.

Plenary Session: This session on 'National Missions: Spatial Planning and Implementation Initiatives' was chaired by Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI, in which presentations were made by Prof. Dr. P. S. N. Rao, Director, SPA Delhi, Shri S. Surendra, ACP, TCPO,

MoHUA, Delhi, and Prof. Dr. Ashok Kumar, Professor of Physical Planning, SPA Delhi. After discussions, the following recommendations were made:

- The concept of 'Ease of Doing Business' is a welcome step to attract greater investments, but equally important is the idea of 'Ease to Living' because it impacts the quality of life of people.
- National missions for spatial planning at a large scale cannot modernize cities abruptly by an input of high technology. Instead, it should be based on initiatives that embrace both tradition and modernity. Missions must address the global challenges like lack of piped potable drinking water, access to sanitation and housing, faced by Indian cities.
- Within the existing spatial planning practices, efficiency of planning organisations needs to be greatly enhanced to successfully implement the existing development plans and missions.
- While implementing projects under national missions, poor people should not be pushed to the margins.
- Several states such as the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have allowed setting up of private municipalities in the form of industrial townships under article 243 Q-1 as entailed in the Seventy Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of India. Further, the Smart Cities Mission is being implemented by the Special Purpose Vehicles created under the Companies Act, 2013. Both developments hit hard at the deep devolution that the country aspired through the 74th amendment to the



Plenary Session is in Progress



**Shri Pradeep Kapoor,
Secretary General, ITPI
delivering the welcome
address**

Constitution of India. It is therefore, recommended that article 243 Q-1 should be deleted from the Constitution of India in order to promote the spirit of the 74th Constitution Amendment.

- Urban planners need to evolve a system where information is available on a regular and comparable basis at city and state level. Urbanization offers a unique opportunity to India, which needs to be harnessed. It needs no emphasis to mention that well governed cities and metropolitan regions will present the clearest path to country's prosperity.
- Application of state – of – art technologies in urban and regional planning needs to be adopted to increase efficiency of plan formulation, implementation, and monitoring, which would also help in bringing about transparency in decision making.
- Development in cities is taking place through project modes, therefore, it is imperative that spatial plans are phased in implementable projects through detailed implementation strategies and monitoring process so that the same can be considered for funding through national mission mode.
- PMAY document should clearly specify the role of state governments towards slums developed on private and government lands, specifically with reference to *in situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR).
- As the nodal national level agencies like HUDCO and NHB deal directly with beneficiaries through portal in the case of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), there is a need to devise a mechanism for consultations with states governments so that state governments are actively involved in the scheme.
- As the interest rate charged by NHB is quite high, it discourages the beneficiaries to participate in the schemes. Hence, there is a need to have a cap on the interest rate particularly for the EWS scheme.

- In the Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) Scheme, if one beneficiary is unable to construct his house, other beneficiaries who constructed their houses suffer, since the next instalment is not released to them till all the beneficiaries complete their house. This dichotomy needs to be resolved.

Technical Session – I: This session on 'Urban and Regional Planning and Development Strategies' was chaired by Shri K. S. Akode, former President, ITPI, in which presentations were made by Prof. Dr. N. Sridharan, Director, SPA, Bhopal, Ms. Uma Adusumilli, Chief Planning Division, MMRDA; and Prof. Joy Sen; Head, Architecture and Regional Planning, IIT Kharagpur. After discussions, the following recommendations were made:

- Missions have to balance with fresh recovery of green emotive surges in our living style of the metropolis with the advance mosaic of a rapidly changing pace of urban economy. Only livability can provide such a bridge and such a balance.
- To achieve live ability, the spatial planning of metropolitan regions should be based on implementation initiatives embracing both traditional flows and inheritance (inclusive socio - cultural trends), and contemporary outlook to smart amenities and services.
- There is a need to achieve balanced distribution of linkages and urban services at metropolitan level covering mission for trans-municipal governance and linkages. Planning at macro, meso and micro levels should be simultaneously undertaken to achieve the balance in planning and development.
- Disruptive strategy for the settlement planning can be creative alternative for bringing about desired spatial development, which will also induce regional economic development, specifically in backward districts of southern India.



**Shri K. S. Akode,
former President, ITPI,
addressing the delegates
of Technical Session - I**



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Technical Session - I, is in progress

- Adopting unified development control regulations for all towns and cities of the state needs to be detailed out carefully because prescribing the same regulations for town and cities without taking into consideration their population, location, functions and economic conditions may create more challenges rather than solve their problems.

- 11 and the National Urban Agenda (NUA) are interlinked and bring out governance challenges, which need to be confronted if the global urban sustainability objectives are to be localised to meet India's needs.

Technical Session - II: In this session on 'Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development Goals' Shri Suresh Kakani, IAS, Addl. Municipal Commissioner, MCGM was the Chief Guest and the Session was chaired by Shri A. R. Patharkar, former President, ITPI. The Key Speakers were Prof. Chetan Vaidya, former Director, SPA, New Delhi; Ms. Anumita Roychowdhary, Executive Director CSE; and Prof. Dr. Meenakshi Dhote, SPA, New Delhi. After discussions, the following recommendations were made:

- To achieve SDG - 11 in India, urban development needs major reforms towards land related issues, capacity building and partnership with various stakeholders like citizens, communities, public agencies and academicians. Inclusiveness and resilience and spatial information and monitoring through Geo Spatial Information system is equally important.
- Urban development is a central concern under the Sustainable Development Agenda, 2030 and in this direction National Urban Agenda (NUA) is a vital step towards localisation of global urban sustainability goals as it seeks to improve urban governance system through the pillars of national policies, legislations, urban planning, municipal finance and local implementation frame work. Therefore, success of SDG - 11 depends on the

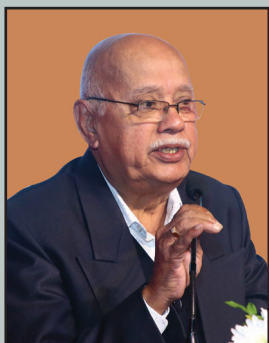
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are wider in scope and take comprehensive look at development. In fact SDGs are built on the systems approach of mutual linkages. Targets of indicators of 17 SDGs are tied to each other. SDG



Technical Session - II, is in progress



Shri Suresh Kakani, IAS, Addl. Municipal Commissioner, MCGM, Chief Guest in Technical Session - II



Shri A. R. Patharkar, former President, ITPI, addressing the delegates of Technical Session - II

extent to which they are localised and adopted to suit local extent.

- Cities need a cross-cutting framework that integrates and aligns a wide gamut of central and state level policies to deliver on clear indicators related to resource conservation and efficiency, waste management and recycling, pollution and mobility management, energy efficiency and reusable energy, and environment clearance requirements and protection of biodiversity.
- To address rapid and complex changes, physical planning should be integrated with interdisciplinary environment like energy efficiency, climate change, urban economics and finance. At the same time, urban development process needs to be mainstreamed with sustainability, inclusiveness and resilient oriented process.
- In the present day context, where the pace of change is rapid and problems are complex, the planners needs to work in interdisciplinary environments in consultation with diverse stakeholders, requiring continued engagements and partnership with citizens, community groups, public agencies, private sector, academic institutions, etc. In this direction, SDG - 11 offers challenges as well as opportunities to city planners.
- A dense and compact building typology increases efficiency in terms of use of land and distribution of services. Therefore, new planning and development should follow high density and low to mid-rise building typology.
- Solid waste management requires most actions at the level of waste generation, primarily to segregate, while residential, commercial and institutional complexes and colonies need to provide dedicated spaces for composting of bio-degradable wastes.
- Urban local bodies need to make waste management plans and build public awareness programs that include reuse and recycling of plastics and construction and demolition wastes. We should aim at 'zero landfill waste management plan' and stringent action should be taken against open waste burning.
- For achieving inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities for all, as outlined in SDG - 11, requires national and state governments to recognise the interdependence of global goals and local actions and to follow an integrated vision for development of resilient cities.
- Urban planning process have to mainstream sustainability, inclusiveness and resilient oriented processes, which call for changes in Urban and

Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines.

- To maintain a rational balance between built and the natural environment, it is necessary to promote and make optimum use of the existing infrastructure.
- Fresh water is a finite source and critical for promoting and sustaining life. Thus, society needs to adopt holistic approach for water management. Therefore, efforts should be made for preservation, conservation, restoration and reuse as an integral part of sustainable city planning, development and management so as to make human settlements self-sustaining in terms of availability of water in sufficient quantity and of appropriate quality.

Technical session - III: In this session on 'Urban and Regional Governance', Dr. P. K. Mohanty, former Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh was the Chief Guest and the Session was chaired by Shri V. Sathyanarayan, former President, ITPI. Presentations were made by Shri Mathew Idiculla, Azim Premji University Bangalore; Prof. Tathagata Chatterjee, Xavier University, Bhubaneswar; and Prof. K. K. Pandey, Professor of Urban Management, IIPA, New Delhi. After discussions, the following recommendations were made:

- The role and contribution of urban sector in the overall national development needs to be recognised and policies should be framed to underscore the importance of cities.
- At the city level, vibrancy in the governing bodies could not be achieved even after the 74th CAA i.e. devolution of powers from state to urban local bodies because of the reasons of accountability of parastatal agencies and lack of financial powers given to them. This situation needs to be resolved.
- Strengthen the process of functional, fiscal, and political decentralisation and downward accountability in the city governance with a particular reference to creation of the *area sabhas*.
- In confirmation with the structure of MPCs formed as per the directives of 74th CAA of India, a well constituted mechanism for the working of MPCs and city governments with clarity on the role of Mayors and Commissioners is required.
- It is vitally important to build internal capacities of ULBs in order to take up the functions assigned to them under 74th CAA, specifically planning and development, by deploying qualified and experienced planners and other supporting staff.



Dr. P. K. Mohanty, IAS
former Chief Secretary,
Government of Andhra
Pradesh, Chief Guest in
Technical Session - III



Shri V. Sathyanarayan,
former President, ITPI
addressing the delegates
of Technical Session - III



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Technical Session - III, is in progress

- Unlike central, state and district administration, there is no clarity on well-defined cadres in municipalities in India to discharge functions of planning and development. Thus, unqualified personnel are given the task of planning, who often lack professional capabilities. Therefore, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs may be requested to issue advisory to all concerned to assign planning jobs only to qualified city and regional planners.
- Expertise to plan for urban regions, districts, metropolitan agglomerations, cities, census towns and large villages likely to become urban centres in India is severely limited by the lack of spatial planners. With 7,935 cities and towns including 53 metropolitan cities requiring metropolitan planning committees and more than 650 districts, requiring District Planning Committees. India needs a manifold increase in the number of town and country planners from the current level of about 6,000.
- Committee of Experts of MHRD suggested that by 2031, about 1,80,000 qualifies planners will be required i.e. a total of 16,000 planners needs to be trained every year, which calls for increasing the number of schools of planning. The Government of Maharashtra should take the initiative to establish schools of planning on the pattern of SPAs as at present there is no such school of planning in Maharashtra.
- The multi - tier system dealing with specific problems at local and regional level needs to be evolved besides strengthening ward committees. Also political measures should be taken to ensure proper functioning of regional level governments.
- Spatial planning and infrastructure development should reinforce each other, creating conditions for economic growth and resource generation for poverty alleviation. At present both are pursued in isolation of each other without tapping the synergy between the two. Therefore, socio - economic planners and physical planners need to work together, understanding each other's perspectives on cities and urbanization processes.
- Spatial planning and infrastructure development in conjunction with externalities of cities provide opportunities to raise resources on 'users pay', 'beneficiaries pay', 'contesters pay', 'exacerbates pay', and 'growth pays', in particular land based taxes are ideal sources to fund urban and regional infrastructure.
- A value-creating partnership between local, state and central government authorities is warranted to finance major urban projects in the spirit of cooperative federalism.
- Institutional, human resource and technical capacities for spatial planning and service delivery in Indian cities are severely constrained and institutional structure for metropolitan governance is highly fragmented. Therefore, policy makers need to study the regional and local governance structures of metropolitan regions of other countries such as Greater London, New York, Tokyo, Barcelona, etc.
- Governance system needs to be reformed to ensure that executive powers are devolved by states to municipal bodies. Besides more powers and functions are devolved to wards and an effective regional and metropolitan level governance framework is established.
- India's urban growth is dominated by spatial expansion of cities. There is a need to examine governance systems that respond to the specific



Shri G. S. Gill, IAS,
former Additional Chief
Secretary, Government of
Maharashtra, Chief Guest
of Technical Session – IV

challenges of cities. A city region approach with a multi - tier governance framework is worthy of exploring by integrating all the key functions, which have region wise impact.

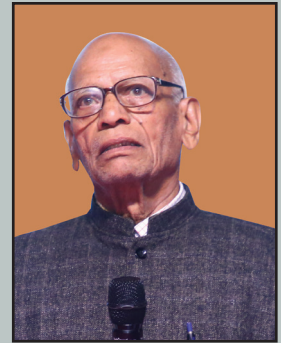
- Urban sector policies, which are suggestive in nature, are often by passed to meet administrative exigencies. Therefore, the 'loose-fit-light-touch' approach of the National Urban Policy Framework (NUPF) towards state urban policy needs to be bolstered through a more concentrate actionable template to guide the state governments so that state government policies articulate to strengthen the urban local bodies (ULB's) through devolution of funds, functions and functionaries as most of ULBs continue to remain weak.
- There is a need to engage states to minimise gap between urbanisation and creation of statutory towns so that eligible urban areas are brought within the system of urban governance. Central government has to develop uniform basic norms for according the status of statutory towns to census towns. In this regard, the political economy at central, state and local level needs to recognise the importance of urban areas in economic development and social justice.
- For achieving good governance, the capacity to govern, needs to be infused in local bodies by providing necessary skills in terms of institutional, technical, administrative manpower to discharge their roles and functions for good governance.
- Processes of decentralisation covering allocation of functions and powers to raise funds, particularly the value capture finance and monetization should be devolved to ULBs. In this regard necessary amendments should be made in article 243 X of constitution to create a local list of taxes that have urban bias. The proceeds of GST (Goods and Service Tax) should be shared

with ULBs as indicated by the Finance Minister at the time of introduction of the Tax Bill in the parliament.

- Implementation of urban sector missions should give due cognizance to city governments as the mother institutions at local level, particularly with regard to their manpower requirements to create and maintain assets under respective missions.

Technical Session – IV: In this session on 'Spatial Implications of Sea Ports, Airports and Transport Corridors in Metropolitan Region', Shri G. S. Gill, IAS, former Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra was the Chief Guest, and the session was chaired by Shri R. V. Bapat, former President, ITPI. Shri N. R. Shende, Director Town Planning Government of Maharashtra, Panellist. The presentations were made by Prof. Dr. Sanjay Gupta, Professor, Transport Planning, SPA Delhi; Shri S. Vijaykumar, Chief Transportation Planner, CIDCO; and Prof. Dr. Sewa Ram, Professor, Transport Planning, SPA Delhi. After discussions, the following recommendations were made:

- Seaports and airports have dynamic impacts on urban development in terms of economic, spatial, and environment. Hence, integrated and comprehensive planning of seaport area, and airport areas should be done and they should act as engines of growth and their influence zone is required to be taken into consideration so as to generate financial resources for development of infrastructure.
- For Metropolitan Regions, TOD Policy should be enforced to generate financial resources for the development of infrastructure in TOD Zones.
- Expansion of non - aeronautical activities at airports should be encouraged to favourably enhance their financial performance, besides allowing them to meet modernization and



Shri R. V. Bapat,
former President, ITPI
addressing delegates of
Technical Session – IV



Shri N. R. Shende,
Director Town Planning
Government of
Maharashtra, addressing
delegates of
Technical Session – IV
as Panellist



Technical Session - IV, is in progress



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Shri Jaywant Sutar,
Honourable Mayor,
Navi Mumbai Municipal
Corporation of
delivering the Valedictory
address

expansion of infrastructure which will increase the revenue of public service providers.

- Augmentation of regional transport network service ability, port connectivity with widening of national highways can ease traffic congestion. Providing connectivity with rail can also reduce traffic emissions while development of new links connecting port will ease regional as well as port traffic.
- Development of inter modal facilities like ICD container handling facilities to ensure ease of freight movement destined to port by shifting cargo and customs related activities outside the port area. Besides, proposing truck terminals in the port influence area will avoid congestion on local urban roads.
- To cater to the travel demand due to the location of New Airport, the transport network is required to be enhanced to provide a good level of service in the transport system which may include suburban rail corridors, metro corridors, dedicated bus lanes, BRTs and highway express way corridors so as to provide both regional as well as local transport connectivity to the new airport.
- Development of seaport – hinterland connectivity contributes to regional economic development and sustainability by reducing transportation costs, improving quality of the goods and services, and facilitating inter-regional trade and investment, therefore needs to be encouraged.
- Spatial strategy should be evolved to harness the potential corridor and to attract freight and domestic investments, in order to mitigate regional imbalance and transmit the development impulse to other parts of the country.
- Airport-centric planning should encourage transport networks for local, state and regional connectivity which also result in economic development of the region. At the same time, it also has the negative aspect like safety risk, besides noise and air pollution. Therefore, Airport-centric planning should be planned in an efficient, sustainable and smart manner following the balanced approach.
- Augmentation of port connectivity considering the temporal growth of port needs to be encouraged at the same time precaution is required to be taken so that neither urban mobility is hampered due to port freight movement nor freight movement is delayed or neglected due to urban mobility.

In the Valedictory Session, Shri Jaywant Sutar, Honourable Mayor, Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation, while delivering the valedictory address,

welcomed all the delegates and participants, who had gathered from different parts of the country in Navi Mumbai, a planned city on the west coast of Maharashtra. He also said that it was a great challenge to Navi Mumbai not only to maintain but also to improve the quality of life. It is well known fact that Mumbai is the financial capital, therefore, provision of 'growth centres' in the umland of Mumbai merit considerations of planners. He also mentioned that Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation is always prepared to face challenges like provision of public transport specifically by increasing the number of electric buses so as to reduce the personalized trips undertaken through private transport. Besides, encouraging the use of electronic bicycles by providing bicycle stands, etc, in addition by providing dedicated, bicycle tracks, etc. All these measures taken by Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation has resulted in reducing pollution levels. He further noted that Navi Mumbai is at number 10 at national level in terms of 'Swacch Bharat Missions' from Maharashtra.

Honourable Mayor went on to say that not only provision and maintenance of public parks, traffic roundabout, etc, are on the priority agenda of Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation, but also beautification of vacant lands and plantation of trees on such lands has also been taken up, which contributed in reducing pollution in Navi Mumbai.

While concluding his address, Honourable Mayor mentioned that the recommendations of the Conference will receive his utmost attention. He then distributed the National Best Thesis Award to the postgraduate and undergraduate students of planning.

Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI in his concluding remarks mentioned that the national missions has given the boost for planning and development of towns and cities and also impacted spatial planning and implementation initiatives. However, the recommendations emerged during the Conference, if adopted by all the stake holder it will not only ensure the implementation of the national missions, in the spirit they have been conceived but will also have the positive impact on the planning and development of our town and cities.

In the Valedictory Session the welcome address was delivered by Shri Jitendra L. Bhople, Chairman, Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai and Shri Milind B. Patil, Vice President, ITPI read the recommendations emerged during Plenary and Technical Sessions of the Conference. At the end Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI extended the vote of thanks.

GENERAL MEETING ON PROFESSIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR ITPI MEMBERS

In the General Body Meeting chaired by Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI on 11 January 2020 at CIDCO Exhibition Centre, Navi Mumbai, the Report of the Committee constituted by the Council, ITPI, under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. K. Kulshrestha, was placed for discussion.

Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI, requested Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI to give the background about the Committee. Shri Pradeep Kapoor explained that the existing Code of Conduct was formulated in the year 1952. Since then the ground realities has become very complex and there is cut throat competition in the market for getting projects. Therefore, there is a need to update and upgrade the 'Code of Professional Conduct' of the ITPI for the benefit of members. The recommendations of the Committee were uploaded on the website of the ITPI for suggestions. After incorporating the suggestions given by the members, the Committee made the following recommendations.

The vision of the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI) is to promote dynamic, inclusive and integrated town and country planning practice, education, research and also institutional mechanism for vibrant, sustainable and resilient spatio - economic development of towns, cities and regions. To accomplish this vision, the Members of the ITPI (hereinafter referred as Members) engaged in professional practice need to demonstrate a high standard of professionalism and acceptance, of the principles of conduct in their relations with public, clients, fellow Members, assistants and students of the planning profession.

The object of this Code of Professional Conduct is to promote the standard of professional conduct and self-discipline required of every Member in the interest of the public, society and planned spatial development.

The Members and students are governed, by the Article 106 of the Memorandum, Article of Association and Bye-laws of the ITPI as per the following Code of Professional Conduct which specify the basic ethics, professional ethics, and professional misconduct.

Basic Ethics

- Members have obligation to serve the public interest, which includes the following:
 - conduct professional practice respecting diversity, needs and values of public encouraging their participation in discussions;
 - provide clear, accurate and timely information on spatial planning matters to members of the public and decision-makers while respecting the confidentiality rights of the employers or clients;



General Meeting is in progress

- promote spatial planning endeavours to conserve and preserve heritage and natural and built environment;
- provide opportunities for meaningful participation of stakeholders in the spatial planning process; and
- promote and plan for equitable choices and opportunities for spatial justice for all persons including the disadvantaged.
- Members shall not discriminate on the basis of caste, creed, gender, nationality, religion, disability and age.
- Members shall ensure that their corporate, personal, political and financial interests do not conflict with their professional duties and disclose such cases, if any, in advance.
- Members shall encourage healthy and constructive criticism about spatial planning practice among colleagues.
- Members shall share the results of field experiences and research outcomes that contribute to enrichment of spatial planning knowledge.

Professional Ethics

- Members shall carry out their professional responsibility in a manner that upholds dignity and reputation of spatial planning profession and shall:
 - discharge their professional responsibility with courtesy, integrity, dignity and fairness;
 - give objective and credible opinion on professional matters to the best of their ability and knowledge;



- take all necessary steps to update their professional knowledge;
 - honour the professional conduct of the country when working outside India, upholding the integrity of the ITPI;
 - have proper regard for the professional obligations and qualifications of those with whom they are professionally associated;
 - protect and enhance the integrity of urban and regional planning profession while practicing as a domain expert (spatial planning) in a consortium / organisation keeping in view its objectives, and
 - refrain from participating in academic activities of an educational institution not recognised by the ITPI, unless such institutions get provisional or final recognition of ITPI.
- Members shall not take up work outside of their professional competence.
 - Members shall act with fairness and competence while describing and commenting on the works and views of other professionals and shall not falsely or maliciously injure their professional reputation, prospects or practice.
 - Member shall neither attempt to supplant another Member nor knowingly accept an appointment while the claim of another previously employed Member remains unsettled.
 - Members shall not accept an assignment where the services involved are in violation of applicable rules and regulations.
 - Members shall not disclose any confidential information relating to his clients / employers, in the course of his professional duties, which could be turned to financial advantage to them.
 - Members shall share the results of field experience and research that contribute to spatial planning knowledge.
 - Member shall contribute time and resources to the professional development of students, interns, young planning professionals and colleagues.
- Members shall promote and propagate professional planning works and services in a manner that contribute to the public understanding and perception and also enhance credibility of the profession.
 - Member shall charge fee for the professional services rendered by him / her as per agreement with the Client, specifying the scope of work and amount of fee to be paid in conformity with the Scale of Professional Fees and Charges of the ITPI.
 - The Scale of Professional Fees and Charges of the ITPI are the minimum desirable payable to a spatial planner, however, may:
 - charge a lump sum fees higher than that prescribed by the ITPI, considering his professional standing, higher level of expertise, nature and complexity of the assignment, time constraints, etc., and
 - change the fees only if the scope of work is modified and also mutually agreed between him / her and the client.

Professional Misconduct and Disputes

- Any member found guilty of professional misconduct, shall be liable for disciplinary action by the ITPI Council under Article 48 of the Memorandum, Articles of Association and Bylaws of the ITPI
- Any dispute arising out of the agreement with the Client may be referred for arbitration by one or more persons as agreed upon by the parties and, if agreed by both the parties (Client and Spatial Planner), one of the arbitrator may be nominated by the ITPI on request.

The Report of the Committee was discussed threat bare in the general meeting by the Members of ITPI. After detailed discussions and deliberations, clarifications were given by the President and Secretary General, ITPI. The draft report prepared by the Committee was recommended for incorporating in the Memorandum, Articles of Association and Bylaws of the ITPI.

CURTAIN RAISER OF THE 68TH NATIONAL TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNERS CONFERENCE

Shri Jitendra L. Bhole, Chairman, Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai introduced the office bearers of the ITPI and requested Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI to take over proceedings of the Curtain Raiser. Dr. Meshram then requested Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI to give background of the 68th National Town and Country Planners Conference.

Shri Pradeep Kapoor mentioned that the 68th National Town and Country Planners Conference will be held

at CIDCO Exhibition Centre, Navi Mumbai from 11 to 13 January 2020 for which 41 technical papers have been received out of which 15 have been short listed for presentation. Giving the background of the ITPI, Shri Kapoor highlighted that the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI) was established in 1951, and is the apex body of qualified professional town and country planner in the country. The ITPI is committed to foster town and country planning profession and to advance town and country planning education. The ITPI started

with 15 town planners in 1951, today in 2020, the ITPI has a membership of over 6,000 planners.

Every year the ITPI has been organizing the National Town and Country Planners Conference since 1951 in different parts of the country on the subject of national interest. The 68th National Town and Country Planners Conference is being organised at Navi Mumbai on the occasion of Golden Jubilee function of the Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai. The theme of the Conference has been decided in consultation with the members of the Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai.

The ITPI in order to encourage the students also initiated Best Thesis Awards for postgraduate students and also undergraduate students. In order to watch the interests of the qualified planners, the ITPI is tirelessly working. In this direction, the ITPI continually takes up issues of assigning planning jobs to qualified planners with State Governments and Public Service Commissions.

He also mentioned that the ITPI functions through 24 Regional Chapters mostly located in the state capitals. It is heartening to mention that only Maharashtra has two Regional Chapters, one at Mumbai and the other at Nagpur, in addition to one Regional Centre of Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai located at Pune. Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI, then gave details of the program of Conference. Shri Pradeep Kapoor then requested the representatives of press and electronic media to address the questions on any of the issues to Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI.

Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI mentioned that when the Institute of Town Planners, India was established in 1951, there were only 15 planners, and all of them were qualified abroad, there being no School of Planning in India. Therefore, the ITPI took the lead for establishing the School of Planning and Architecture in the year 1952, followed by a program of planning in the IIT Kharagpur. Since then the ITPI has conducted national Conference every year to discuss and disseminate the latest technologies for the preparation, implementation and enforcement of development plans. This year the 68th National Town and Country Planners Conference focuses on 'National Missions: Planning and Implementation Initiatives' to discuss the implications of these missions on planning and development. In addition, the Sustainable Development Goals will also be discussed so as to assess whether these goals have been included in these missions. If yes, what are its implications and if not how can it be addressed as India is the signatory to the Paris Agreement on Sustainable Development Goals. He also mentioned that the successful stories and unsuccessful stories of the implementation of National Missions will be



Curtain Raiser of 68th NTCP Conference is in progress

discussed and efforts will be made to understand why the implementation is successful in some of the towns and not in other towns. Dr. D. S. Meshram then invited the questions from the representative of the Press and Electronic Media who were present.

- On the issue of commercial presentations, Dr. Meshram, clarified that the presenters will provide inputs for the preparation of the base maps through the latest technologies like Remote Sensing, GIS, GPS, etc.
- On the issue of Associateship Examination, he clarified that the ITPI is conducting this examination since its inception for the candidates who are interested in upgrading their knowledge and skills, but are not in position to attend regular classes in universities and colleges. Every year about 40 students are short listed to undertake this Examination in which priority is given to the candidates employed in government, semi-government and other sectors.
- On the issue of increase in the population of large towns, Dr. Meshram mentioned that the main cause is migration taking place from the nearby states and towns. India being democratic country it is not possible to restrict entry of migrants. Therefore, efforts are required to be made to ascertain from where the migration is taking place and to provide infrastructure and essential facilities there it self so that migration is reduced. He advocated for the development of small and medium towns, which have the capacity to absorb migrant population which would also result in decrease in migration to larger towns.
- On the issue of narrow lanes in the congested areas of Mumbai which may be hazardous because the fire tenders cannot enter during fires, causing more casualties; Shri Bhople mentioned that this aspect is being addressed through proposed cluster development scheme in Maharashtra.



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PROF. V. N. PRASAD NATIONAL BEST THESIS AWARD 2019 FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF PLANNING

The Institute of Town Planners, India in 1991 instituted the National Best Thesis Award to inculcate a healthy competition amongst the young planners so that they can compete with overseas students. One thesis each from each specialization from all the Schools of Planning, recognized by the ITPI, with the highest marks, is eligible to participate in this competition. Since 1996, the award has been dedicated to the 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. Subsequently the Council ITPI decided to institute three awards, comprising First, Second and 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 the duly constituted Jury comprising of senior professionals and academicians for selecting the best entries in order of merit. The awards are distributed in the Valedictory session of the NTCP Conference for which to and fro air tickets and modest accommodation is provided by the ITPI.

27 entries were received from various recognized institutions of which 19 contestants presented their

In 2017, Surat City has only 1 per cent trips per day, which were fulfilled by public transport, while 48 per cent trips were made by private transport consisting of IPT and rest of 52 per cent trips by walking, bicycles and other means. As a result, traffic congestion and subsequently accidents, air quality degradation and low levels of service on roads have escalated. Hence, efforts were made by introducing the Bus Rapid Transit Corridor (BRTC) from Railway Station to Kamrej of Surat city to cope with this issue. But inefficient transport policy could not make significant shift of PV commuters to BRTS. In this study, policies are targeted to discourage the use of private modes of transportation, and thus the aspect of providing convenient “first mile and last mile connectivity” i.e. interlinking of such modes available increase for seamless daily travels. The study presents a finding that the travel behaviour characteristics towards the operational BRTS and city buses in the delineated influence area by identifying factors preventing PV users from utilizing PT. The data sets were examined to investigate the mode choice models for each mode of travel for the profound and most disastrous origin - destination routes over the study area. Concept of ‘fishbone’ network has been proposed with a main transit system as trunk lines and organized IPT routes for feeder services. Along with motorised Public Bicycles Sharing System (PBSS) is adopted. It is observed that optimum locations of docking stations of PBSS that can feed the transits stations proves effective in promotion of green mobility which has huge potentials for low carbon practices.

The Second Prize was awarded to Kriti Trivedi, M. Planning (Environmental), School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal for the thesis on ‘Ground Water Pricing Strategies for city of Kanpur’.

Groundwater is the largest reservoir of fresh water in the world accounting for over 97 per cent of the earth’s freshwater. But due to pace of economic development and ever increasing population, water demands are rapidly increasing, and water resources are becoming scarce in many regions of the world. In Indian scenario, groundwater is preferred over surface water due to its universal availability and reliability. This has resulted in indiscriminate extraction and ultimately in declining groundwater levels. India is the highest user of groundwater in the world at 260 cubic km per annum. It is estimated that India consumes 25 per cent of the total ground water extracted globally, which is ahead of China and USA. The study aims at



Shri Jaywant Sutar, Honourable Mayor, Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation awarding 1st prize to Sonar Yajush Ganesh, SVNIT, Surat

thesis before the Jury. The Jury for Prof. V. N. Prasad National Best Thesis Award for 2019 recommended the following entries:

The First Prize was awarded to Sonar Yajush Ganesh, M. Tech (Urban Planning), SVNIT, Surat for the thesis on ‘A Study for Multi - Modal Integration of Urban Transport Under High Privately Motorized Scenario of Surat City’.

developing ground water pricing strategies as a tool for ground water management in the city of Kanpur. In this study, the assessment of the existing ground water management has been done for identification based on the natural hydro - geological features, available water supply infrastructure and ground water consumption pattern. The level of ground water has been identified for the city at ward level, which can act as the basis for the dynamics of the ground water pricing model and address the vulnerability of the available resource. The willingness to pay by the users has been identified through the hedonic regression model based on the external and internal factors related to ground water. The variation in the consumption requires to be addressed through a targeted tariff system. Increased block tariff has been selected as the mechanism for conservation pricing. The amount of extractable water in each block addresses the equity amongst users and aims at curbing over extraction. The resultant pricing model is used, which includes spatial variation in criticality of groundwater. Alongside, it gives due regard to the high consumption levels in the form of additional marginal cost of groundwater resources, which are being addressed in the form of high tariffs for the blocks. This tool thus automatically identifies the high consumption beneficiaries of the service, those who can be discouraged from over exploitation of groundwater resource. This method also incentivizes judicious use of the resource thus ensuring the efficient abstraction of the groundwater resources in the study area among all the users. Apart from the model, the strategies also include the registration of the bore wells and mandatory recharge structures in order to maintain groundwater level.

The Third Prize was awarded to Rahul Vardhan Bhatnagar, M. Planning, (Transport Planning) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi for the thesis on 'Assessment of Level of Service for Access and Dispersal Facilities at a Railway Station'.

The research study is based on the level of service for access and dispersal facilities for a railway stations taking New Delhi station as a case study. The objective of the study is to find the current level of service of access and dispersal to the station. The thesis also intends to identify, the barriers to the users in terms of access and dispersal to the stations to develop the criteria of level of services to enhance access and dispersal to the station. A new terminology of Equivalent Passenger Unit(EPU) has been formulated for the passengers by using Chandra's formula for PCU calculation. Firstly, passengers were segregated according to luggage they are carrying and clustered in 6 categories namely – no luggage, with poly bag, with bag



Shri Jaywant Sutar, Honourable Mayor, Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation awarding 2nd prize to Kriti Trivedi, SPA, Bhopal



Shri Jaywant Sutar, Honourable Mayor, Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation awarding 3rd prize to Rahul Vardhan Bhatnagar, School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi

pack, with trolley, with a duffel bag, and with two duffel bags. Then EPU have been formed for these categories. The passenger's speed and attributed luggage have been counted at different locations in the station. Then EPU has been formed on the basis of speed and time separately but speed based EPUs has been only used for this study to evaluate the level of service for arriving passengers and dispersal passengers separately. After evaluating the level of service for access and dispersal, the capacity of different access and dispersal spaces have been calculated for the passengers and the vehicles. The capacity helped in determining the holding of that particular space. The capacity is then related to the LOS parameters for evaluating the desired level of services for that space. The main objective of the thesis was to prepare a model for space planning in the station.

All the three awards were distributed by Shri Jaywant Sutar, Honourable Mayor, Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation during Valedictory Session of the 68th National Town and Country Planners Conference at Navi Mumbai.



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PROF. DR. D. S. MESHARAM NATIONAL BEST THESIS AWARD, 2019 FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF PLANNING

On the demand of undergraduate students from various planning schools and institutions who could not compete for Prof. V. N. Prasad National Best Thesis Award, which was generally claimed by postgraduate students, the ITPI Council (2014-2015) instituted the National Award for Best Thesis for undergraduate students comprising of a Certificate and cash prize of Rs. 30,000. The award is distributed in the Valedictory session of NTCP Conference for which to and fro air tickets and modest accommodation is provided by the ITPI.

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 entries. The Jury for Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram National Best Thesis Award 2019 recommended the name of Chadarajupalli Leelavamsi, Bachelor of Planning, School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada for the thesis on ‘Municipal Bonds – An Alternate Source of Funding Infrastructure Projects’.

In India, 31 percent of population lives in urban areas and the trend show that the number of people living in urban areas will be increasing with faster pace than the rural areas. This increasing population in the urban areas put more pressure for provision of infrastructure, which is already overburdened. Therefore, there is a dire need for Municipal Corporations to explore alternate sources of funding. According to the SEBI the Local Bodies can issue municipal bonds, only when it has the approved credit rating, which is the first step before going for the municipal bonds, which is also useful tool to analyse the financial and non-financial aspects of ULBs. In addition, it is also useful for ULBs to assess themselves so as to which areas are not performing well and needs improvement. The city selected for the study is Vijayawada, which is the second most populous city in Andhra Pradesh after Visakhapatnam, and is capital of Andhra Pradesh. This has further given boost to the growth of population in Vijayawada, which further generated huge demand for infrastructure provision and upgradation. To find the credit rating of the ULBs the various components of the Credit Rating have been analysed, to understand the fiscal position and to find out the financial feasibility of the projects, by analysing all the indicators and creating Index. The credit rating status of the ULBs has also been ascertained, which helped in understanding the potential of ULBs to opt for municipal bonds for the water supply project.

Shri Jaywant Sutar, Honourable Mayor, Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation during Valedictory Session of the 68th National Town and Country Planners Conference gave the award to Chadarajupalli Leelavamsi.



Shri Jaywant Sutar, Honourable Mayor, Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation awarding 1st prize to Chadarajupalli Leelavamsi, SPA, Vijayawada

However, taking into account the contribution of Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI, not only of town and country planning profession but also in planning education, specifically initiating the action for starting undergraduate program in town and country planning education in the country in the year 1987 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, resulting into opening of two schools of planning one at Bhopal and other at Vijayawada. Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram has also taken initiatives for preparation of Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) Guidelines by ITPI for the then Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. Accordingly, it was decided by the Council that the title of this award should be “Prof. Dr.