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Shri Akash Jha, Secretary, Y20 India 2023 Secretariat; Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI (lighting the ceremonial lamp); Shri Ravinder Shrimali, Former Chairman, Urban Improvement Trust, Udaipur; Shri S. K. Shrimali, Council Member ITPI; and Shri G. S. Tak, Honourable Mayor, Municipal Corporation Udaipur, the Chief Guest, and Shri B.S. Kanawat, Former Chairman, Rajasthan Regional Chapter

RAJASTHAN REGIONAL CHAPTER SEMINAR ON 'CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION'

The Rajasthan Regional Chapter organized the seminar at Udaipur on "Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction" on 30th July, 2023 at Udaipur under the aegis of G20 Y20 India 2023.

Shri G. S. Tak, Honourable Mayor, Municipal Corporation Udaipur, and the Chief Guest in his inaugural address highlighted that Government of India, under the Air Quality Improvement Scheme



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'Planners can play important role in reducing the effects of man-made disasters by sensitizing people to control cutting of forests, unprecedented removal of sand from river beds'

(G.S. Tak)

'To control the impact of climate change, sustainable development needs to be adopted, green covers to be protected, lakes and Aravali Ranges of Udaipur need to be protected'

(Ravinder Shrimali)

'Humanity is responsible for climate change as all the countries are adding carbon footprints in general and developed countries in particular'

(B. S. Kanawat)

has identified 131 cities from 24 States and UTs, as Non-Attainment Cities. He further elaborated that to reduce the risk of disasters, there is a need to focus on disaster mitigation strategies. As the disasters can also be man-made, planners can play important role in reducing the effects of man-made disasters by sensitizing people to control cutting of forests, unprecedented removal of sand from river beds. While common man can play important role in reducing the temperature in urban areas by using local construction material and by painting roof tops white, as it will act as heat repellent. In addition, he also underlined to have a very strong efficient and cost-effective Mass Transport System in cities to reduce the use of private vehicles which will help in reducing the use of fossil which is main causing environment pollution.

Shri Ravinder Shrimali, Former Chairman, Urban Improvement Trust, Udaipur, and the Guest of Honour, highlighted the role of urban planners in sensitizing people on the issues of climate change. He mentioned that the report prepared by United Nations on climate change strongly advocates about the impact of climate change on human health, therefore, we must focus on all the aspects of climate change. Ever increasing pollution in fact is the threat to human life which is being faced in different countries owing to global warming. Besides the increasing Emission of Green House Gases lead to global warming. Therefore, in order to control the impact of climate change, sustainable development needs to be adopted, green covers to be protected, lakes and Aravali Ranges of Udaipur also need to be protected. Developmental activities should ensure the conservation of natural resources like forests, hills, lakes, etc. In this direction community participation plays an important role in reducing the

risk of disasters and impact of climate change, as no policy is successful without the involvement of common man, Shri Ravinder Shrimali said.

Welcoming the Chief Guest, Guests of Honour, Key-Speakers, Delegates and participants, Shri B. S. Kanawat, Former Chairman, Rajasthan Regional Chapter said that humanity is responsible for climate change as all the countries are adding carbon footprints in general and developed countries in particular. The impact of climate change has resulted into disasters and maximum burnt is faced by the poor of developing nations. Therefore, there is a need to sensitize the people and take strong actions and other initiatives to control carbon emissions which lead to climate change.

Shri Pradeep Kapoor Secretary General, ITPI while introducing the theme stated that the climate change is the cause of many natural and man-made disasters. Hence, it is important to know the causes of disasters so as to address the issues which make the cities resilient. UNFPA estimates that more than 50 percent Indian population would be living in cities by 2050. The cities contribute more than 75 percent of GDP and provide employment opportunities, better living conditions, access to better socio-economic infrastructures but at the same time they consume more than 66 percent of energy, which results into the 75 percent of carbon emissions, as per the findings of UN Habitat. Greenhouse gas emissions due to electric generation, transport, industries, etc. lead to pollution resulting in unsafe air quality which impact human life adversely affects climate too. Worsening climate change leads to extreme rains, draughts, rising of sea levels, urban heat islands, etc. and also impacts socio-economic conditions.



Present on the dais Shri B. S. Kanawat, Former Chairman, Rajasthan Regional Chapter; Shri Akash Jha, Secretary, Y20 India 2023 Secretariat; Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI; Shri G. S. Tak, Honourable Mayor, Municipal Corporation Udaipur, and the Chief Guest; Shri Ravinder Shrimali, former Chairman, Urban Improvement Trust, Udaipur; and Shri S. K. Shrimali, Council Member ITPI.

In the technical session – I on ‘Climate Change’, Dr. Mahendra Singh, Professor, Department of Geography IGNOU, New Delhi, and the Key-Speaker in his talk mentioned that spatial planning courses in India are multi-disciplinary and accordingly admits students possessing undergraduate degree in Planning or Architecture or Civil Engineer, or Master Degree in Geography / Economy / Sociology and recommended to include more disciplines such as law, digital mapping, etc. He also emphasized to use appropriate technology in urban planning to meet future challenges, and added all dimensions of climate change such as melting of ice, global warming, rise in sea level, etc. effect on human health, nature and air quality and creates heat islands which ultimately lead to disasters and need address in right earnest.

Shri Rajneesh Sareen, Program Director, Sustainable Habitat Programme, Centre for Science and Environment, Delhi and Key-Speaker in his presentation clarified the difference between anticipation and adaptation of climate change and pointed out that ecosystem stress is required to be addressed from the point of view of urban productivity. He then focused on the recommendations of NITI Aayog to tackle the impact of climate change in hill towns and also in land use planning. He further emphasized to revisit Unified Building Code as each state has several agro-climatic regions and sub-regions.

Ms. Geeta Sandal, Urban Planner at ARUP Consultant, focused her presentation on adaptation of climate change and shared the experience of Agra city. She pointed, how participatory system helps to address climate resistance and adaptation. She also emphasized that Rajasthan has a history of adaptation related to water sensitivity and highlighted the need to revisit the same.

Dr. Uma Shankar, Chairman of the Technical Session – I, brought into limelight the dimensions of health impacts, agriculture change and air quality in second and third tier cities. These phenomena in turn have impact on economic development and the poor bear the brunt of climate change as compared to others. He desired the researchers to address these issues in detail for different regions and at different levels.

Prof. Dr. N. Sridharan, Former Director, SPA - Bhopal / Vijayawada, the Moderator of the Session – I, mentioned that the national and international conventions reiterate the importance of developing adaptation measures that can reduce the adverse impacts of disaster. SDG-13 specifically focus on

integration of localization of infrastructure, innovative technology, human, physical and social capital to integrate for minimising the adverse impact of disaster towards risk aversion. And also highlighted the need to have ecological foot print approach in planning, renewable energy, and natural resource investment for good governance and retracted the recommendation of CoP 25 Madrid towards Creation of Climate Change Trust Fund (CCFT). He suggested to initiate the action accordingly, from municipal corporation level by involving all stakeholders, to raise funds to make CCFT, successful.

In the Technical Session - II on “Disaster Risk Management”, Ms. Shahena Khan, Consultant-Sustainable Cities and Transport- WRI India, Key-Speaker from Y-20 Secretariat shared her experience on the project “Building Water Resilient Communities- A case of historical city of Agra”, which specifically focus on impact of water scarcity on the weaker section of society and how urbanization has impacted change. The increase in built area is reducing the green areas and blue covers. Chennai and Bengaluru are the worst cases of urban flooding. As historical water sources have vanished - Hauz tanks, stepwells, etc. are destroyed in Agra and disturbed the water system of Taj. She then focused on likely reduction of water by 54 percent in next 7 years and many cities by 2030 may become dry. Therefore, we have to plan cities focusing on this aspect. She recommended to build water resilient communities by engaging people; community centric projects to ensure water security; mobilize people to generate awareness about water conservation; crowd sourcing for water harvesting, scaling up community spaces, restoration of historical water sources; and climate change and disaster risk reduction making sustainability a way of life.

Prof. Tushar Bose, Associate Professor, CEPT University, Ahmedabad, while making his presentation on ‘Nature Based Solutions for Urban Flooding’, mentioned that urban flooding is caused due to increase in built-up area, reduction of impermeable surfaces, obstructions in the natural drainage system, poor storm water management, abuse to Master Plans and Building Byelaws to great extent. Urban flooding play havoc in cities because of loss of human life and properties. Built-up area has increased from 19.96 percent in 1991 to 37.92 percent in 2017. While urban green has declined from 12.79 percent to 9.41 percent and urban open spaces from 10.51 percent to 7.74 percent.



Shri Rajneesh Sareen
Program Director, Sustainable
Habitat Programme Centre for
Science and Environment, Delhi



Dr. Uma Shankar
Chairman, Technical Session – I



Prof. Dr. N. Sridharan
Former Director,
SPA - Bhopal / Vijayawada



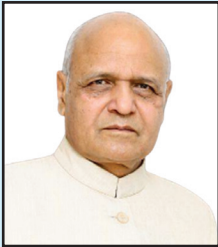
Ms. Shahena Khan
Consultant, Sustainable Cities
& Transport- WRI India, Delhi



Prof. Tushar Bose
Associate Professor, CEPT
University, Ahmedabad



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Prof. B. P. Sharma
Chairman, Technical Session - II

'In Udaipur, 30 percent of Aravali hills have been destroyed, therefore, we have to adopt zero tolerance towards destruction of natural features like hills, rivers, lakes, etc.'

(B. P. Sharma)

'Nudge individuals and communities to practice a lifestyle that is synchronous with nature and does not harm it'

(D. S. Meshram)

Therefore, he suggested to adopt strategy for 'Nature Based Solutions' like developing rain gardens, green roofs, creation of wetlands and strong storm water management system to check the wastage of rain water going into sewer. For Udaipur, he suggested interlinking of the lakes, and adopting Town Planning Schemes to create recreational spaces around lakes. Ground water level can be increased by interlinking lakes and construction of rain water harvesting structures. Towards vegetation and landscaping the focus should be on urban forestry; vegetative/ filter strips; rain gardens; impervious area management; pervious pavements/ patios, and roof gardens. He also stressed on the issue like stormwater collection and infiltration; retention/ detention ponds; infiltration wells/leaky wells, and infiltration trenches.

Prof. B. P. Sharma, Chairman of the Session - II, in his concluding remarks highlighted the historical efforts towards conservation and protection of environment. He pointed how the natural resources has been destroyed over the years, leading to pollution and

climate change, which ultimately brings disasters. Therefore, we should pledge to reduce the use of fossil fuel to achieve net zero carbon emission. In Udaipur, 30 percent of Aravali hills have been destroyed therefore, we have to adopt zero tolerance towards destruction of natural features like hills, rivers, lakes, etc. Though the government has taken some measures and committed to reduce the carbon foot-print by 2030, but more strong measures needs to be taken to address to the issues of climate change. Similarly, even though the use of latest technology for the disaster forecast has brought changes in prediction of disaster but mitigation machinery is required to be further strengthened to reduce the losses due to occurrence of disasters.

After Open House (question-and-answer session), Shri Ankur Dadheech, Secretary RRC, extended the vote of thanks to all the dignitaries, Key Speakers and all the participants for their active participation and also to Shri Akash Jha, Secretary, Y20 India 2023 Secretariat, for participating in the seminar.

MAHARASHTRA REGIONAL CHAPTER, NAGPUR SEMINAR ON "CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTABILITY AND RISK MITIGATION"

Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Nagpur organized Seminar on the theme "Climate Change Adaptability, and Risk Mitigation" at Nagpur on 15th July, 2023 under the aegis of G20 Y20 India 2023.

Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI, in his presidential address remarked that the Paris Agreement, for the first time, brought together all countries of the world to make efforts to combat climate change and its impacts. He said that India is committed to put forward their best efforts through 'Nationally Determined Contributions' (NDCs) to strengthen / implement the goals setup in the Paris Agreement, which suggested a new technology framework and enhanced capacity building framework to put in place and support the actions by developing countries and also the most vulnerable countries. Dr. Meshram highlighted that the agenda set out by Honorable Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, while addressing the 26th Conference of Parties (COP 26) at the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held at Glasgo on 1st November, 2022 highlighted that Indian is the only major economy which has delivered on Paris Agreement in letter and spirit; and underlined that India has around 17

percent of the World's population but is responsible for only 5 percent of total carbon emission. He also opined that 'LIFE' Mission "Lifestyle for Environment" aims to nudge individuals and communities to practice a lifestyle that is synchronous with nature and does not harm it. He pointed that the Prime Minister has set five point climate agenda for India:

- India's non-fossil energy capacity to reach 500 GWh by 2030;
- India will meet 50 percent of its energy requirement with renewable energy by 2030;
- India will reduce its total projected carbon emission by 1 million tons from now to 2030;
- By 2030 India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy to less than 45 percent; and
- By 2070 India will achieve the target of net zero emission.

Dr. Meshram said that the agenda set-out by Honorable Prime Minister will certainly reduce the occurrence of natural disasters and is a leap forward towards disaster risk mitigation.

Dr. A. N. Vaidya, Director, CSIR, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute



(NEERI), Nagpur, the Key-Speaker, opined that the Annual Report 6 (AR 6) on Climate Change, 2021 by Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the most reliable and acceptable report. He elaborated that the key climate parameters such as temperature, rainfall, etc., have been explained in the report with the best- and worst-case scenarios. In addition, the impacts on sea level, carbon budget, and extreme weather events are also narrated by bringing into focus the risks involved in biodiversity loss, urban flooding, health issues, desertification, energy needs along with different social, technical and policy level mitigation measures. The major emphasis of his talk was on the mitigation measures requiring inputs needed for town planners in coming years, especially, with respect to green buildings, energy efficient system, mobility, waste management systems, drainage, heat island management, etc.

Dr. Sarika Bahadure, Assistant Professor, Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, the Key-Speaker in her talk on “Disaster Assessment-Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity, and Risk Mitigation”, while explaining natural and man-made disaster mentioned that developing countries are more vulnerable to natural disasters because people live in high risk and

unsafe building areas. As the buildings are poorly built, they can easily be prone to damage with slight disturbance. While the city authorities find it difficult to provide basic infrastructure and services to the ever-increasing population, therefore, the poor and vulnerable people are forced to settle in unsuitable terrain, low lying areas, flood plains, etc., that are prone to natural hazards. Cities are becoming more vulnerable to natural and man-made calamities, particularly in places where urban expansions are rapid and uncontrolled. She pointed that there is a paradigm shift from the relief-centric approach of the past to a proactive, holistic and integrated approach for Disaster Risk Reduction by way of strengthening disaster preparedness, mitigation, and emergency response. She then mentioned that ‘Disasters Assessment Framework’ involves five stages i.e. Literature Study- studying the terminologies, existing guidelines, norms, measures and best practices; Disaster Profile of the place- identifying hazards using scientific study and past trends database; Spatial Mapping- demography, infrastructure, transport, geology, lithology, surface temperature, topology, land use landcover, etc.; HVCR or Multi-Hazards Risk Vulnerability Assessment- creating indices under Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity, and Risk (HVCR), and generating total disaster influence conditions based on the identified indicators. This framework will help all stakeholder to enhance their understanding of the changing nature of risk generated due to hazard and vulnerability, and build the capacity for resiliency.

The Technical Session was followed by Open House after that the vote of thanks were extended by Shri Sanjay Barai, Secretary, MRC (N) and the proceedings of the seminar were anchored by Ms. Tanisha Dutta, while Prof. Vandana Khante, was the rapporteur.

‘Town Planners should provide necessary inputs for green buildings, energy efficient system, mobility, waste management systems, drainage, heat island management, etc.’

(A. N. Vaidya)

‘There is a paradigm shift from the relief-centric approach of the past to a proactive, holistic and integrated approach for disaster risk reduction by way of strengthening disaster preparedness, mitigation, and emergency response’

(Sarika Bahadure)



Participants of the Seminar



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MAHARASHTRA REGIONAL CHAPTER, MUMBAI SEMINAR ON 'URBAN PLANNING RESPONSES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION'



Shri Rahul Rajan Mahiwal, IAS, Metropolitan Commissioner, Pune Metropolitan Region Development Authority (PMRDA) lighting ceremonial lamp during inauguration of Seminar

Maharashtra Regional Chapter, Mumbai organized a seminar at Pune on the theme 'Urban Planning Responses for Climate Change Adaptation' on 5th August, 2023 under aegis of G20 Y20 India 2023.

Shri Rahul Rajan Mahiwal, IAS, Metropolitan Commissioner, Pune Metropolitan Region Development Authority (PMRDA), in his inaugural address mentioned that India in the last 75 years of independence has made great strides globally and has established itself as a strong economic powerhouse. Due to emerging markets, expansion of businesses and better opportunity for growth, multinational corporations found India as an attractive investment option, which was further propagated by investments done by the Government thereby leading to an unprecedented scale of economic transformation. However, all this economic prosperity attracted people to cities and today India's urban landscape is housing about 35 percent of the population of the country thereby putting enormous stress on the public infrastructure which is further aggravated due to climate change. As one of the most populous and diverse countries in the world, India faces a range of climate change

impacts, including extreme weather events, sea-level rise, changing rainfall patterns, and heatwaves. To adapt to these challenges, urban planning responses in India needs to focus on sustainable and resilient development.

He said that Pune Metropolitan Region is home to a multitude of socio-cultural and economic activities of the country including some of the best educational institutes of the country. It is one of the largest hub of automobile manufacturing, information technology and the upcoming AI-ML based Industry 5.0. Rarely across the Globe one finds such a city beaming with coexistence of convoluted interactions between economy, tradition and nature and therefore, it essential to safeguard and make PMR as resilient as possible. PMRDA through its Development Plan 2041 has laid five goals to achieve the vision of making PMR 'India's most livable habitat'. These goals determine the action plan of PMRDA towards promoting sustainable development and adapting to the needs of climate change like convenient mobility, green technology, renewal of resources, increased share of public transport. He stressed that prudent economy means promoting consolidated

'Action Plan of Pune Metropolitan Region Development Authority (PMRDA) has laid goals towards promoting sustainable development and adapting to the needs of climate change like convenient mobility, green technology, renewal of resources, increased share of public transport'

(Rahul Rajan Mahiwal)

employment centres, empowering industrial and logistics clusters and building innovation hubs. Resilient environment is one of the most important segments to work while making adaptations to climate change by protecting blue ribbon, conserving green ribbon, protecting green segments, preserving green canvas, and developing green nodes.

The Authority has preserved the catchment area through demarcation of about 43,000 ha of land under the afforestation zone. PMRDA safeguards the Western Ghats and the nearby hilly areas through demarcation of 54,700 ha of land under 'Hill Top Hill Slope Zone'. Besides, in collaboration with the Irrigation Department outlined the blue and red lines along the rivers and streams; efficient infrastructure which includes developing efficient networks for piped water supply and sewage in each growth centre, promote water conservation and recycling, promote circular economy through waste management, encourage share of renewable energy within the grid; and self-sufficiency in housing and amenities wherein PMRDA provides adequate and affordable housing for all, guide integrated and equitable neighborhood development so as to make social amenities available to all segment of people. Although we have a long road to walk to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, small, precise, collaborative efforts will surely be the way forward. He envisaged an economically strong, socially vibrant and environmentally sensitive Pune Metropolitan Region in the coming years as PMRDA committed itself to strive for achieving this aim.

Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram President, ITPI, in his presidential address remarked that the concept of preparation of Master/ Development/ Regional Plans for planning and development of our towns, and regions is prevalent in India. While the 74th Constitution Amendment Act (CAA) provides for constitution of District Planning Committees (DPCs) for consolidation of Plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipal Councils/ Corporations; to constitute Metropolitan Planning Committees (MPCs) for preparation of development plans for metropolitan areas; and the obligation of preparation of spatial plans for towns and cities has been bestowed upon Municipal Councils/ Corporation.

He opined that as per Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act 1966, Section 14, the Regional Plan, among other, needs to include the proposals for conservation and development of natural resources, and such other matters are likely to have an important influence on the development of the region

like reservation of areas for open spaces, gardens, recreation, nature reserves, animal sanctuaries, preservation, conservation and development of areas of natural scenery, forest, wild life, natural resources; prevention of erosion, provision for afforestation or, reforestation, improvement and redevelopment of water front, rivers and lakes. As per Section 22 the Development Plan the proposals among others need to include area for open spaces, play grounds, stadia, zoological gardens, green belt, nature reserve, sanctuaries, etc.; preservation conservation and development of areas of natural scenery and land scape, proposals for flood control and prevention, etc. Thus, the specific provisions exist in MRTP Act, 1966 for preservation and conservation of natural resources and provision of green areas, etc., which shows the concern towards sustainable development. However, no specific provisions exist for climate change and safe guards against earthquakes, flood protection, etc.

In this reference it needs to be mentioned that even through Maharashtra as such falls in Seismic Zone -III, which is referred as 'moderate risk' area, compared to Zone IV and V. However, Maharashtra has witnessed earthquakes of Koyna occurred in 1967 at 6.6 magnitude, which claimed 177 lives and injured over 2200 people. Similarly, the Lautur earthquake claimed 10,000 lives (approximately) whilst another 30,000 were injured; and also earthquakes occurred 20 km south of Wardha (25.05.2023), 33 km south-east of Parli Vajinath, Beed (02.05.2023), 27 km north-west of Sangli (22.05.2023), 26 km west of Barsi, Solapur (4.01.2023), 254 km south of Phaltan, Satara (07.06.2022), 9.9 km east of Amalnes, Jalgaon (23.05.2022), 36 km north-east of Sangli (10.05.2022) and so on. Thus, it is pertinent to mention that Maharashtra is prone to risk of earthquakes resulting into loss of human life and property and therefore, climate change needs to be addressed in the earnest.

Shri Milind Patil, Former Vice President, ITPI, while introducing the theme mentioned that the very purpose of organizing such Seminars by ITPI throughout the country is to create awareness amongst the planners' community towards climate change and disaster risk reduction.

The vote of thanks in the inaugural session were extended by Shri Dhananjay Pawar, Secretary, MRC (M).

In the Technical Session – I, Prof. Dr. P. M. Raval mentioned that in the current global scenario, climate change is inescapable reality. The impact of the

'Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act 1966, Section 14, the Regional Plan, among other, needs to include the proposals for conservation and development of natural resources, and such other matters are likely to have an important influence on the development of the region. There are no specific provisions exist for climate change and safe guards against earthquakes, flood protection, etc.'

(D. S. Meshram)



Prof. Dr. P. M. Raval
Professor (Civil-Town Planning)
COEP, Pune



Institute of Town Planners, India

'Cities are major contributors to climate change and at the same time, cities and towns are heavily vulnerable to climate change'

(United Nations)

'Climate friendly urban planning can play a major role in climate change mitigation and adaptation by following three steps i.e. developing future climate projections at a local level, mapping out vulnerable population, assets and infrastructure, and determining the city's adaptive capacity'

(P. M. Raval)

'Given India's increasing urbanization and considering life of assets, MUTs deserve to be evaluated on a rational basis by urban planners and infrastructure developers'

(Gaurav Bhatiani)

warming of world has impacted every facet of social and economic progress in all continents. He said that the IPCC and many researchers have stressed that causes for climate change are anthropogenic i.e. human induced. Atmospheric levels of Green House Gases (GHGs) have almost doubled in nearly 150 years from 280 ppm to 430 ppm. Climate change is causing a far-reaching effect on climate system, instability and ecosystem disturbance has reached a tipping point which is hard to predict. For example, ocean current circulation, ice sheet behaviour and carbon cycle are hard to predict. 1 to 2 degree Celsius increase in temperature since pre-industrial level will cause major impact on ecosystems and species and wide-ranging impact on society and developing country. India will be under constant threat due to droughts, earthquakes and floods. UN habitat reported that cities are major contributors to climate change and at the same time, cities and towns are heavily vulnerable to climate change. IPCC report in 2014 predicted that 2021 onward maximum increase in rainfall may occur in central India. It is observed that from 2022 onward these areas receive more rainfall causing flood events multiple times. He stressed that climate friendly urban planning can play a major role in climate change mitigation and adaptation by following three steps i.e. developing future climate projections at a local level, mapping out vulnerable population, assets and infrastructure, and determining the city's adaptive capacity. The best practice examples such as Western Harbor neighbourhood in Malmo city, BedZED in the UK planned with a carbon neutral concept are promising urban planning examples for climate adaptation, Prof. Rawal mentioned.

Dr. Gaurav Bhatiani, focused his presentation on identifying key constraints and opportunities to transform cities into engines of economic growth while enhancing sustainability. The cities play a key role in ensuring sustainability as they consume 60-80 percent of energy and generate 70-75 percent of GHG emissions. To meet net zero ambition of India, it is critical that cities are planned, and managed to improve liveability and sustainability. Given the current level of urban infrastructure, there is a strong case to consider multi-utility tunnels (MUTs) as a strategy for developing integrated power distribution, telecom cables, water, sewage, gas and district cooling infrastructure. Compared to conventional practices, MUTs offer several advantages. First, they reduce the operation and maintenance cost while simultaneously improving the life of equipment. Second, obviate the need for repeated excavations

that disrupt city life and create pollution. Third, they protect installations from unwarranted public interference and damages inflicted during on-ground repairs to adjacent utilities. Fourth, they offer resilience against damage from extreme events. Last but not the least, they free up scarce land for public and productive purposes. Even though high construction cost is a barrier to MUTs, however, several studies demonstrate that post-construction cost savings make MUTs an economic alternative considering the total lifecycle cost. Given India's increasing urbanization and considering life of assets, MUTs deserve to be evaluated on a rational basis by urban planners and infrastructure developers. He showcased global examples of increasing adoption of MUTs, in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, London's Power Tunnels project, and Singapore.

He also quoted the example of pilot project in Varanasi that enabled loss reduction from 42.7 percent to 9.9 percent or more, systematic multi-utility tunnel system in Gujarat International Finance Tech (GIFT) City developed as a SEZ. Beside, other cities such as Puri and Vizag have initiated underground projects. In Kolkata, space congestions led to the establishment of an underground 132/33 kV GIS Substation beneath a shopping mall at one of the city's busiest intersections. While concluding his presentation Dr. Bhatiani suggest to adopt the Multy Utility tunnels technology which keeps the network safe from dust, fifth and digging of earth again and again.

Shri S. P. Pendharkar, the Chairman, while summing up the proceedings of the Technical Session - I, mentioned that climate change is an established world phenomenon supported by unequivocal scientific evidence. India as a member of the Inter Government Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) is committed to remedial actions on reducing greenhouse gases and has set specific targets for 2030, such as containing rise in temperature below 20 degrees Celsius, generating 40 percent electricity from non-fossil fuel, enhancing car sink though afforestation and supporting international efforts through various other measures. He then focused on the issue raised during open house (Question and Answer session) like storm water management and flooding which evoked constructive reactions from the audience. The Chairman stated that before a Development Plan of Navi Mumbai was formulated, a detailed study of the storm water system for the city was carried out. Holding ponds with or

without pumping stations were planned as part of the strategy to reclaim land at below sea level, yet manage the storm water drainage effectively. He also referred to CIDCO, who as planning authority began with planning of flood / storm water drainage system before embarking on the Development Plan of a new developing Vasai-Virar Sub-Region north of Mumbai. Yet another issue Shri Pendharkar, stressed was the need to involve various specialist and experts, such as transportation planners, infrastructure planners, ecologist and environmental expert, geologist, disaster management expert, in the formulation of Development Plans.

In the Technical Session – II, Prof. Dr. R. Biswas, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, mentioned that research on climate change indicates that there is an increase in the frequency, spatial extent, and severity of flooding on the major Himalayan River basins e.g., Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra due to increased frequency of localized high intensity rainfall. He cited that the main approach of the flood protection programmes in India is through physical measures to prevent the floodwaters coming to the settlements and to reduce flood damage through early warning systems. Urban flood management generally involves post-flood relief and rehabilitation planning and measures which is a reaction centric approach to flood management. This requires to be changed to a proactive measure with proper research and planning. He said that flood protection, flood zoning, land use zoning, ecosystem for flood resilience through Flood Resilience City Planning by following flood resilient circle approach, Water Sensitive City Planning, Sponge City Planning, etc. need to be included in the development plans to make the urban areas resilient to flooding. He said that a sound understanding of these approaches and application and inclusion of these elements is important for planning and design of flood prone urban areas. The recent guidelines include (a) Guidelines for Improving Flood Resistance of Housing, 2010, BMTPC (2010), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, New Delhi, (b) National Water Policy, 2012; (c) URDPFI Guidelines, 2015; (d) River Regulation Zone, 2016; (e) River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines, 2021. The Central Water Commission (CWC) has proposed flood plain zoning to delineate the areas that are subject to flooding including classification of land with reference to relative risk of flood. Dr. Biswas mentioned that the Development Plans being formulated now have started including the

concepts of making the urban area more resilient. The Draft NCR Plan 2041 has proposed that all-natural drains should have a 'right of way', which is to be depicted in all maps, plans and documents of the area. All lakes and ponds of around one hectare and above shall have catchment area delineated, to be shown in all plan documents. The draft flood plain zoning for Guwahati City classifies the zoning as very high risk, high risk, high to moderate risk, moderate to low risk, and least to no risk.

Shri Rajendra Lokhande, Officer Disaster Management Unit, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM), in his presentation shared six precautions to be taken when the disaster occurs i.e. don't get panicked, calm down, for help call authorities or concerned persons, don't run during emergency but walk fast, do not spread rumors, and apply presence of mind. He also suggested to identify the hazard areas of the cities and also the structures which are prone to earthquake. He said that the Disaster Management Plan should be prepared under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 to make the towns and cities resilient, where communities respond to disaster with sense of urgency in a planned way to minimize loss to human, property and environment by developing a holistic, pro-active, multi-disaster and technology driven strategy for disaster management. Disaster preparedness needs to be followed by disaster mitigation which is essential for providing long term succour to the victims of disasters.

He highlighted the role of Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) which is to establish communication with Emergency Support Function (ESF); and with Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), to coordinate the establishment of required temporary communication and restoration of permanent communications system; to review and update precautionary measures to protect the equipment functionality and to provide appropriate instructions to all concerned agencies handling various communication equipment; to communicate relevant information to others ESFs as required for the management of emergency in the most effective and accurate manner; to develop plans and coordinate and manage communication support, to develop and update resource inventory to keep a stock of material and equipment; to provide necessary manpower, equipment, material and logistic support to other ESFs, and to continue support until the disposition of excess and surplus.

'Flood protection, flood zoning, land use zoning, ecosystem for flood resilience through Flood Resilience City Planning by following flood resilient circle approach, Water Sensitive City Planning, Sponge City Planning, etc. need to be included in the development plans to make the urban areas resilient to flooding'

(R. Biswas)

'Disaster Management Plan should be prepared under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 to make the towns and cities resilient, where communities respond to disaster with sense of urgency in a planned way to minimize loss to human, property and environment by developing a holistic, pro-active, multi-disaster and technology driven strategy for disaster management'

(Rajendra Lokhande)



Institute of Town Planners, India

'Identify the urban areas where Water Sensitive Spatial Planning, along with integration of blue and green infrastructure, is utmost necessary'

(Avinash Patil)

'There is a need to adopt the policy prescriptions of Government on climate change and adaptation so as to mitigate the risk likely to occur due to disasters'

(Dr. A. Mallikarjuna)

Shri Avinash Patil, Hon. Director, Town Planning and Valuation Department, Maharashtra and Chairman of the Technical Session - II while concluding mentioned that in line with the reforms expected by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHU), each State needs to identify the urban areas where Water Sensitive Spatial Planning, along with integration of blue and green infrastructure, is utmost necessary. Maharashtra is drafting Standard Operating Procedure to ensure such integration and explore possibilities of making cities in the State as sponge ones. It is required to integrate the database and analysis of various departments like water resources, groundwater survey and development agency to evolve decisions towards water sensitive planning. He said that marking of flood lines of all rivers in the urban areas needs to be done on priority

and program of redevelopment/ resettlement of area often submerged is required to be undertaken in time bond manner. A specific chapter related to disaster and its mitigation be included in the report of Development Plan. It should also indicate emergency transportation routes to ensure flow of emergency vehicles without delay. Locating reservations having large footfall on more than one road will ease the rescue. Planning for low density development in the disaster-prone areas will reduce the impact. A focused study group for Disaster Resilient Planning under the Think Tank of Directorate of Town Planning, Maharashtra has suggested many small but effective interventions, and directive of the State Government is awaited in this regard.

The vote of thanks were extended by Shri Prabhakar Nale, Convenor, MRC (M), Pune Centre.

ANDHRA PRADESH REGIONAL CHAPTER SEMINAR ON "CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT"



Dr. A. Mallikarjuna, IAS, Collector and District Magistrate, Visakhapatnam lighting ceremonial lamp during inauguration of Seminar

Andhra Pradesh Regional Chapter, organized the seminar on the theme "Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management" under the aegis of G20 Y20 India 2023 on 12th August, 2023 at Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. A. Mallikarjuna, IAS, Collector and District Magistrate, Visakhapatnam, the Chief Guest, in his inaugural address said that the present generation

needs to preserve the natural resources so that the same can be passed on to the next generation, without jeopardizing / compromising their interest. Therefore, there is a need to adopt the policy prescriptions of Government on climate change and adaptation so as to mitigate the risk likely to occur due to disasters. He then suggested to study the experiences of the developed countries specifically successful stories. He said that in the Development

/ Master Plans about 10 percent of area is provided for greenspaces, open area, parks and playground, etc., which if increased to 20 percent should ensure that this increase does not affect the cost of infrastructure provision. Accordingly, to achieve this increase, he specifically quoted the example of vertical gardens or terrace gardens, besides adopting the concept of green buildings to reduce the effect of climate change.

Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI in his presidential address mentioned that every year menace of one or the other natural disaster such as floods, droughts, cyclones, landslides, and earthquakes of varying intensities occurs in India. India is prone to such hazards owing to its huge size, great variation in climatic conditions and varied topography; besides its long coast line making it prone to tropical cyclones; and also its snow fed Himalayan rivers flood huge tracts of rich cultivable land. The loss of human life and damage to property due to disaster may also occur due to human factors such as pressure on land resources resulting in decreasing land-man ratio, habitation on flood prone plains and low-lying areas, degradation of natural buffer. Accordingly, the Government of India has issued guidelines in this direction at various levels, not only to mitigate the risk likely to occur but also the measures to be taken to prevent the occurrence of disasters. Also, the youth and young planners can play an important role in disasters mitigation, prevention and management, he said. In fact youth is the most energetic and productive section of the society. Country's potentials for growth are determined by the size and strength of its youth population. It can undoubtedly said that today's

youth are tomorrow's innovators, creators, builders and leaders. India has the largest youth population in the world and they generate about 34 percent of the India's Gross National product.

The youths and the members of 'Young Planners Forum of ITPI' can play crucial role during and after the disaster occurs, towards risk mitigation at various levels. For example, at national level, they can participate in promoting general education and creating awareness with reference to disaster management and mitigation; provide physical assistance in the relief camps in arranging shelter, food drinking water, medical assistance and sanitation, etc., wherever possible. At State level they can assist and participate in integration measures for prevention and mitigation of disasters; they can provide technical assistance in identifying the vulnerable areas of different parts of the state for suggesting measures for their prevention and mitigation as they are very much aware and conversant about the ground / filed realities; assist in strengthening of preparedness at all levels; render technical assistance in drawing up response plans. At district level, they can participate in capacity building and preparedness measures of various departments by assisting district and local authorities to carry out smooth and effective disaster mitigation measures during occurrence of disaster by identifying buildings and places which could in the event of disaster be used as relief centres or camps and arrange provide water supply and food wherever possible; and assist in suggesting routes for controlling and diverting vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and use of preferential amenities / service / facilities. They can even participate in community

'The youths and the members of 'Young Planners Forum of ITPI' can play crucial role during and after the disaster occurs, towards risk mitigation at various levels'

(D. S. Meshram)



Dignitaries on the stage in the inaugural function of the seminar on "Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management"



Institute of Town Planners, India



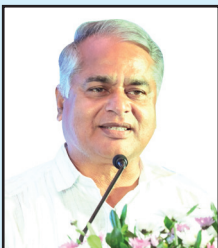
Smt. R. Vidyullatha
Director Town Planning, A.P.



Shri Pradeep Kapoor
Secretary General, ITPI, Delhi



Prof. Dr. Ramesh Srikonda
Director, School of Planning
and Architecture, Vijayawada



Prof. Dr. K. Venkateswara Rao
Biotechnology and Managing
Trustee cum Secretary, Nature
Greentech Sai Foundation,
Visakhapatnam

training and awareness programs. Work with non-governmental organizations and voluntary social welfare institutions at grass root level and assist in establishing communication links, and dissemination of information. At Local Authorities Level, they can assist and participate in activities of Disaster Management Centres proposed in the Master / Development Plans; provide physical assistance to victims of disaster, injured, elderly people, children and women; help / assist in relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities; assist in protecting the disaster affected communities by providing relief or preventing or combating disruption; help physically and technically in construction of temporary bridges / structures and demolition of unsafe structures; assist in controlling / restricting vehicular traffic within the vulnerable or affected area; assist in controlling / restricting entry of any person or his movement within and departure from a vulnerable or affected area; assist in removing debris, conducting search and carrying out rescue operations; arrange for providing shelter, food, drinking water, essential provisions, health care, etc., wherever possible; assist in carrying out rehabilitation of people and easing evacuation of injured and provide immediate relief; disseminate information to authorities / public, about the disaster which has take place or likely to take place; assist in putting communication systems in order; participate in disaster management drills carried out periodically; and actively participate and assist Civil Defense Corps; National Cadet Corps and National Disaster Response Force for evacuation and early action for disaster mitigation. Thus, the youths and young planners have a major role to play for mitigation of risks which likely to occur during disasters.

Smt. R. Vidyullatha, Director Town Planning, Andhra Pradesh, the Guest of Honour in her address highlighted that due to climate change, green cover is reducing, ground water level is depleting, while carbon emission increasing pollution, etc. Therefore, there is a need to address all these issues in Development / Mater Plans in right earnest. On the aspect of flooding, she emphasized to embed the drainage plan prepared in the digital mode Master Plans in more details adopting the latest technology of Remote Sensing, Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS), etc.

Earlier welcoming the Chief Guest, Key-Speakers and participants Shri Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary

General, ITPI gave the background of ITPI and its activities and achievements and also highlighted that these seminars are being organized by the Institute of Town Planners, India under the aegis of G20 Y20 India 2023, ITPI being the knowledge partner. He then introduced the theme of the seminar.

Prof. Dr. Ramesh Srikonda, Director, School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, Guest of Honour, in his address in the Technical Session – I, flagged the issues of impervious and pervious surfaces, runoff of rain water, etc. Prof. Ramesh also highlighted 12 different measurable factors that can be related to climate risks from the point of view of urban planning and then demonstrated how these factors can play important role at different urban scales. At the macro level, he demonstrated the need to look into various parameters that contribute and lead to heat island formations and flood formations. At the meso scale, he emphasized the need to re-look at building control norms and how smart neighbourhood planning can mitigate a majority of threats. At the micro scale, he emphasized the need to have proper plot-level guidelines that shapes the built form so that when aggregated, the neighbourhoods cumulatively become resilient. He showcased the examples from Bangalore, Vijayawada and Himachal at all scales on how such measures can be mainstreamed. He also showcased the case of Vijayawada, wherein multi-hazard assessment of urban flooding, heat islands and risks due to earthquake can be overlapped to arrive at planning guidelines and design. He emphasized that the need to think out of the box and embrace latest tools and techniques that deal with disaster and climate change in the process of plan formulation, in order to achieve sustainable development in the true sense.

Prof. Dr. K. Venkateswara Rao, Biotechnology and Managing Trustee cum Secretary, Nature Greentech Sai Foundation, Visakhapatnam, in his speech on the theme “Climate Change and Mitigation of Disaster Management by Coastal Casuarina Plantation in Andhra Pradesh”, mentioned that India is the largest Casuarina growing country in the world with an estimated of more than 800,000 ha of plantations. About 500,000 ha are planted with Casuarina in the coastal states of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry. Inter-prevenance and inter-specific hybrids of Casuarina equisetifolia and Casuarina junghuhniana were produced through control pollination. Three field

tests were carried out in 2007 at Veedur (TN), Panampally (Kerala) and Sriharikota (A.P.) to test the performance of F1 progeny. Evaluation of characterization of clones of Casuarinas with reference to yield, tree form, biomass and pulping characteristics, was also carried out. The Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding (IFGTB), Coimbatore has carried out a selection programme from 3-5-year plantations of Casuarina equisetifolia from 1992 to 1995 which aimed at production of high yielding clones. Dr. Rao further highlighted that eco-restoration for Tsunami devastated coastal line of Andaman Group of Islands was carried out with the support of IFGTB and Department of Biotechnology, Government of India. This was a developmental project involving transfer of technology from IFGTB to farmers, especially to women, during and after the project period.

He narrated that the cyclone 'Thane' caused extensive damage to crops (paddy, sugarcane, banana, cotton and oil seeds) and properties in the Districts of Cuddalore and Villipuram in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry region of U.T. of Puducherry. This region is also well known for cultivation of tree crops like Casuarina, Jackfruit and Cashew which usually provide alternative income to farmers when their agriculture crops fail or the income from them is insufficient. Quality planting material was supplied to farmers affected by the cyclone, Thane by IFGTB with the support of MOEF, Government of India. While concluding his presentation Dr. Rao recommended to control and stabilize the shoreline by holding and trapping sediments and consolidate land for areas such as intertidal mud flats with mangrove green belts and sandy coasts with casuarina, pine trees or coconuts and palm trees, and to attenuate the force of devastating storm surges and waves that accompany cyclones and tsunamis, and also to provide an amenity and a source of food, materials and income for local communities in addition to create habitat corridors for wildlife that can be used for conservation activities and ecotourism development for the benefit of the bio-diversity.

In the Technical Session - II, Dr. Ayon Kumar Tarafdar, Dean (Academic), School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, emphasized the need to include and embrace some of the contemporary techniques available to assess, spatially locate and estimate the quantum of risk associated with a region in terms of disaster and climatic hazards. The difference between hazards and disasters, between

disaster vulnerabilities and risk, and between nature induced and human induced impacts, were prominently described. He demonstrated the present and orthodox procedures that are currently followed in planning practice dealing with disasters and hazards wherein, he pointed out gaps and established the need to strengthen the analytics by bringing in 'Evidence Based Spatial Analyses'. He introduced four main analytical tools that are widely used in planning practice namely (i) Vulnerability Indexing (that integrates socio-economic and physiographic factors); (ii) Multi-criteria Weighted Overlay (for Flood, Heat, and Cyclone assessments); (iii) Bio-diversity Clustering (for Forest Fragmentation and Degradation), and (iv) Eco-sensitivity Zoning (for Desertification and Land degradation), in order to be responsive particularly to disaster and climate risks. He also demonstrated the process and data input required for using each of these four tools and what kind of analytical outputs can be derived from each tool and how it can be beneficial to spatial planners. While concluding his talk Dr. Tarafdar emphasized the need to build greater scientific logic and empirical evidence in the process of plan-making, by using such open-sourced analytical tools that deal with natural resource management, climate change and disasters that are commonly available for adoption and utilization.

Prof. Vinod Sharma, Senior Professor, Disaster Management and Environment, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, mentioned that climate change poses significant challenge to regions around the world, and North India is no exception. With its diverse landscapes, dense population, and dependence on agriculture, the region faces various impacts of climate change, including rising temperatures, altered precipitation patterns, and increased frequency of extreme weather events. He said that one crucial area of focus in North India's climate change adaptation efforts is water management. The Himalayan region, a significant water source for North India, is experiencing shifts in snowmelt patterns due to rising temperatures. This impacts the timing and availability of water downstream, affecting agriculture and water supply. To counter this, initiatives such as the Indian Himalayan Region Development Programme (IHRDP) aims to enhance water storage capacities, promote efficient irrigation techniques, and improve watershed management. A Sikkim case study of revival of springs is known all over the country, Dr. Sharma mentioned. Another

'There is dire need to think out of the box and embrace latest tools and techniques that deal with disaster and climate change in the process of plan formulation, in order to achieve sustainable development in the true sense'

(Ramesh Srikonda)

'Build greater scientific logic and empirical evidence in the process of plan-making, by using such open-sourced analytical tools that deal with natural resource management, climate change and disasters that are commonly available for adoption and utilization'

(Ayon Kumar Tarafdar)

'By emphasizing water management, agricultural resilience, urban planning, and policy frameworks, the region strives to enhance its ability to cope with the challenges posed by a changing climate'

(Vinod Sharma)



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Planners, India**

pivotal sector for adaptation is agriculture, which supports a large portion of the population in North India. Erratic monsoon patterns and heat stress can lead to crop failures, threatening food security. The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) emphasizes practices like crop diversification, soil health management, and the use of climate-resilient crop varieties to enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector. Sikkim is 100 percent organic state, he mentioned.

The increasing frequency of heatwaves poses health risks and energy demands for cooling. In response, cities like Delhi have initiated measures such as cool roof installations, increased green cover, and public awareness campaigns to mitigate heat-related risks. Furthermore, initiatives like the National Action

Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) provide policy frameworks for climate adaptation efforts in North India. These plans promote region-specific strategies to address climate vulnerabilities. Sikkim state Climate Action Plan is formed in consultation with all stakeholders. He stated that climate change adaptation in North India involves a comprehensive approach across all sectors. By emphasizing water management, agricultural resilience, urban planning, and policy frameworks, the region strives to enhance its ability to cope with the challenges posed by a changing climate.

After valedictory address, the vote of thanks were extended by Shri B. Sreenivasulu, Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Regional Chapter.



Participants in the Seminar

ODISHA REGIONAL CHAPTER SEMINAR ON 'CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION'

'Disasters could be short lived even though devastating, but their effects are long lived as lot of people die and survivors suffer pains and disabilities'

(Dr. Sunil Kumar Sarangi)

The Odisha Regional Chapter (ORC), under the aegis of G20 Y20 India 2023, hosted a seminal seminar that delved into the critical subject of "Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction", on 12 August, 2023 at Bhubaneswar.

Dr. Sunil Kumar Sarangi, Former Director of the National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, the Chief Guest, shared his journey as an educationist and underlined the crucial role of city planning in addressing climate change challenges. He also offered a visual retrospective

of climatic transformations over the past four decades, illustrating the urgency of adapting planning strategies to the evolving environmental scenario. Disasters could be short lived even though devastating, but their effects are long lived as lot of people die and survivors suffer pains and disabilities. Disasters not only damage and destroy the homes, work places, livestock and equipments but also destroy individuals, communities, properties, and the social fabric. In disaster, may be natural or man-made, not



Present on the dais are Dr. L. P. Patnaik, Chairman, ORC; Prof. Dr. Sunil Kumar Sarangi, Former Director of the National Institute of Technology, Rourkela; Prof. Dr. Jayanta Kumar Routray, Emeritus Professor; and Shri Swasti Binayak Das, Secretary, ORC

everyone is equally effected, and also not all the disasters are equally devastating, but their after-effects are painful.

Dr. Lingaraj Prasad Patnaik, Chairman, Odisha Regional Chapter, in his address focused on the national and international mandates for combatting climate change, and further highlighted the integral role of planning professionals in shaping strategies that prioritize climate resilience and the well-being of the people.

The Guest of Honour, Prof. Dr. Jayanta Kumar Routray, Emeritus Professor, delivered on the technical intricacies of climate science, and focused on bridging the gap between scientific understanding and practical application, towards grasping the complexities of 'Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction' climate change. In a simple way, wide variation in climate variables, extremity in temperature, rainfall, weather pattern and seasonality due to consumption of fossil fuels and emission of carbon dioxide and other gases. Rise of earth's surface temperature, as estimated from 1950s until 2020, is 1 degree centigrade (0.2 degree centigrade per decade). This is quite alarming. This may increase around 2.5 centigrade by end of this century. Melting of icebergs, sea level rise and other associated phenomena, and impacts are well observed. The impacts vary from country to country, state to state and district to district. Mapping the impact areas is the key for making climate action plans. IPCC (Inter Government Panel on Climate Change) is consistently working and providing reports for understanding the changes and action needed for controlling and remedying the potential impacts.

Climate induced natural hazards and disasters (such as flood, cyclone, drought, and sea surge) cause severe impacts in rural and urban areas according to the variation of the intensity of the disasters. Disaster risk reduction is the issue at present discussed from global to local platforms. The important task is to shift from fossil fuel to clean energy sources -such as wind, solar and hydropower. Strong policy funding and availability of technology along with easy access by all are needed to catalyze in reversing CC. He highlighted that Odisha State Government has taken steps to prepare climate action plans and making financial budgets to move forward in this direction. The results, will be known after proper third-party evaluation.

Shri Swasti Binayak Das, Secretary, ORC welcoming the dignitaries, key-speakers and participants mentioned that the basic aim of the seminar was to provide a platform for knowledge exchange, discussion, and innovative thinking to address the challenges posed by climate change and disaster risk, and create the awareness amongst the planning community.

Shri Ranjan Panda, widely recognized as the Waterman of Odisha, made a passionate presentation, emphasizing the urgent actions required to tackle the challenges posed by climate change, and also provided the insight to the gravity of the situation and the need for immediate and coordinated efforts, towards meeting challenges of climate change towards disaster risk reduction.

Dr. Rakesh Kumar Thakur, a GIS Professional from the Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA), emphasized the importance of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in disaster management and showcased how data-



Dr. Sunil Kumar Sarangi
Former Director, National Institute of Technology, Rourkela



Dr. Lingaraj Prasad Patnaik
Chairman, Odisha Regional Chapter, ITPI

'Strong policy funding and availability of technology along with easy access by all are needed to catalyze in reversing climate change'
(Dr. Jayanta Kumar Routray)



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'Technologies contribute to informed decision-making, reduced response time, and effective disaster management'

(Rakesh Kumar Thakur)

'Lack of scientific understanding for water body managers, adoption of capital for intervening new technology for stakeholders, and impact of climate change makes the problem very complex to deal'

(Mrutyunjaya Sahu)



Prof Dr. Kajri Mishra; Dr. Mrutyunjaya Sahu, the Founder of BariFlo Labs, the Key-Speaker; Dr. Rakesh Kumar Thakur, a GIS Professional; Shri Ranjan Panda, widely recognized as the Waterman of Odisha, the Key-Speaker; and on Mike Shri Shreyas Subudhi, Convenor Young Forum ORC

driven strategies are being employed to prepare the state for potential disasters. He specifically highlights the pivotal role of remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in enhancing disaster management strategies within the state of Odisha, India. The region is prone to various natural hazards, including cyclones, droughts, floods, lightning, and earthquakes, making the integration of these technologies crucial for efficient response, mitigation, and recovery efforts. The article underscores the ways in which remote sensing and GIS have been employed to facilitate disaster preparedness, risk assessment, damage assessment, and resource allocation. Through case studies and examples, the article showcases how these technologies contribute to informed decision-making, reduced response time, and effective disaster management in Odisha. In the recent era of cutting-edge technologies, all the National as well as state level Spatial Data Policy are utilizing the services of geo-spatial technologies for development initiatives. It envisages the facilitation of location based/ GIS based decision-making for planning, e-Governance and better utilization of resources available. It also provides GIS based decision support system to Central and State Government Departments for delivering citizen centric services. Odisha is also giving emphasis on the use of geo-spatial technology in the implementation of different governance activities. It also emphasizes the technology centric initiatives taken by OSDMA to deal with the disaster management in the state of Odisha. The use of space based inputs

in different stages of disaster i.e. Pre, Post and During are also explained using case studies of Odisha. Also, the utilities and importance of one stop risk-management portal i.e. SATARK are also explained which is developed by OSDMA.

Dr. Mrutyunjaya Sahu, the Founder of BariFlo Labs, the Key-Speaker added a technological dimension to the seminar by providing insights into the essential role of technological interventions in managing natural resources. He said that we are looking to the disaster and its link to climate change in local manner. Water bodies are an impactful stake holder in this context. These water bodies store enormous amount of water and recharge ground water during floods. Also, these are the sinks of GHGs. However, because of unlawful anthropogenic activities these water bodies are the GHG emitter and one of prime contributors of heat waves. Furthermore, detachment of society on surface water bodies such as ponds, lakes, estuaries and over exploitation of groundwater due to agricultural, industry activities have created critical water stress on urban and rural civilization. The reason being excessive nutrient reduces the dissolved oxygen to critical limit because of which biodiversity collapses. The addition of the biodiversity as biomass in anaerobic conditions generates toxic gases by acting it as carbon emitter. More importantly, lack of scientific understanding for water body managers, adoption of capital for intervening new technology for stakeholders, and impact of climate change makes the problem very complex to deal. The

real value of small water bodies is also the carbon stock per square metre. The estimate of carbon stocks in water bodies with surface area <0.1 sq. km was more than the >0.1 sq. km counterparts. This is because more water bodies <0.1 sq. km exists compared to water bodies >0.1 sq. km. It is clear from this research that small water bodies have massive importance for carbon capture. They hold untold potential in understanding the Earth's climate and their global contribution to combating our changing climate remains largely unexplored. A water body of size ranging from 10000-100000 sqm can capture up to 100 million kg of carbon annually if the water quality is managed. Therefore, it is important for sustenance of these water bodies by maintaining the water quality and sustaining the biodiversity as food web. We have developed Integrated water body management system (IWMS) which comprises, (1) diffused flapping sediment aeration, (2) Mobile monitoring system with in-house developed DO, TOC, TN, TP sensor, (3) Mobile Nutrient control module, and (4) Automated Skimming system. These IoT devices are connected through LoRa wireless network, Where Monitoring system connects LoRa and Internet as master and other as slave for seamless remote operation. We have till now filled 22 patents so far. (1) Diffused flapping sediment aeration device diffuses air at the sediment level where the majority of waste and aquatic species shelter and helps in maintaining dissolved oxygen at sediment oxygen boundary layer. (2) Intelligent mobile monitoring device with in-house developed DO, TOC, TN, TP sensor provides data at various places across the water body along the water column and sediment water

interface to identify practical problems, which existing technologies are devoid of. It is the brain of the IWMS which can predict critical water quality parameters for activation of aeration, and nutrient control process. It provides data at various places across the water body along the water column and sediment water interface to identify practical problems, which existing technologies are devoid of. Our mobile feeding/nutrient control system feeds the carp or control nutrient based on the need. Further, the data gathered by these systems are provided to stakeholders as alert so that they can manage the farm management at their finger tip. Also during the harvesting process we will be generating carbon and water security credits to offset by selling it to carbon rich industry and incentivizing the marginal farmers through our block-chain data framework. His focus was on the revival of water bodies for multipurpose use and offered innovative solutions to the audience, aligning technology with sustainability.

In the open house (question-and-answer session), the concerns were raised about the lack of coordination between government departments and the challenges planners face in city planning. The Key-Speakers addressed these concerns, urging new approaches that integrate ecological standards into planning practice, ultimately leading to well-planned resilient cities.

Prof. Rajkunwar Nayak, explained in brief key takeaways and discussions took place throughout the event. While Ms. Parthiba Chakraborty, the Convener of the Women Planners Forum at ITPI Odisha, extended the vote of thanks.

'In the open house (question-and-answer session), the concerns were raised about the lack of coordination between government departments and the challenges planners face in city planning'
(Mrutyunjaya Sahu)



Participants in the Seminar



Institute of Town Planners, India



Shri James Mathew



Shri Pradeep Kapoor

INAUGURATION OF GOA REGIONAL CHAPTER BUILDING



Goa Regional Chapter building was inaugurated on 15th August 2023 at the hands of Honourable Minister for Town and Country Planning, Urban Development, Health, Forests and Women and Child Development Government of Goa. Shri. Vishwajit P Rane in the presence of Prof. Dr. D. S. Meshram, President, ITPI, and Shri. Pradeep Kapoor, Secretary General, ITPI.

Goa Regional Chapter was established by ITPI in the year 1987 and the land was procured in the year 2003. It had an old house with three bed rooms and the Chapter started operating from the old house. The premises had deteriorated over a period of time and it was felt that it lacked facilities to hold regular activities as well as to provide accommodation to our fellow members from other states. Accordingly, it was decided to demolish the said old house and construct a new chapter building. Planning and

design of the building was awarded to renowned Architect Shri. Gerard D'Cunha. The foundation stone for the building was laid on 25th March 2021.

The building has three storeys with five guest rooms and a dormitory, library, besides a conference hall, office, pantry and allied facilities. The building incorporates traditional architecture with Goan Milieu. It is located at a convenient location at Porvorim just at the outskirts of capital Panaji city across the Mandovi river, and close to many restaurants and shopping mall "Mall de Goa". Calangute beach is less than 10 kms from the location. It is equidistant from Dabolim International Airport (GOI) and Manaohar International Airport. The building will be fully operational after the installation of lift and the guest rooms will be ready for use by members and guests by 15th of October 2023.



ITPI COUNCIL 2022 - 2023



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CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE (2023-2024)

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Executive Committee	Shri N. K. Patel, President
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Educational Standing Committee	Prof. Dr. N. Sridharan
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Head Quarter Building Committee	Mr. Sunil Agrawal
Information Technology Committee	Shri Subrata Chattopadhyay
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Town Planning Examination Board	Shri N. K. Patel, President
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Scrutiny Committee	Shri Pradeep Kapoor
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Code of Conduct	Mr. K. K. Kaul

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Young Planners Forum	Shri Akash Jha
Media and Public Relationship	Shri N. K. Patel
Heritage Management Forum	Prof. Utpal Sharma
Climate Action Forum	Shri Rajneesh Sareen
Water Management Forum	Dr. Marisha Sharma
Practicing Planners Forum	Dr. Panneerselvam A.
Institutional Cooperations Forum	Dr. Anil Kashyap

PRESIDENT, ITPI (2023 - 2024)

Mr. Narendra K. Patel is an active urban planner and real estate developer from Ahmedabad with experience of more than four decades. He graduated as a civil engineer and holds a Master's Degree in Urban Planning from CEPT University, Ahmedabad.

A man of many hats, he was the national president of the Institute of Town Planners, India (ITPI) for the year 2020-21; and is serving as Chairman of National Real Estate Developers Council (NAREDCO), Gujarat. He also served as a former president of The Gujarat Institute of Civil Engineers and Architects (GICEA). Which is an apex organization since 1947 of architects, engineers, planners, valuers and contractors.

He has founded the Real Estate Studies and Management Academy, a non-profit body which imparts professional education in the real estate industry. He is a Member of the Institution of Engineers (MIE). He has been actively involved in various urban built environment organizations like GIHED and CREDAI too.

To engage with his passion for the planning field, he remained member of board of studies at CEPT University, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Arvind Bhai Patel Institute of Planning at Vallabh Vidyanagar (APIED), Anant National University Ahmedabad, Nirma University and North Gujarat University.

He was a pivotal contributor to Ahmedabad's Development Plan published in 1981 while he

was serving in Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority (AUDA). It was first plan of Ahmedabad Agglomeration successfully implemented through land pooling, a micro land management tool. He founded Sun Builders after serving in the government and AUDA for 17 years. Sun Builders is a leading real estate developer with repute in Ahmedabad.

Mr. Patel is the recipient of several prestigious awards, including the Inspirational Leaders of New India award for 2013 by renowned media house, in Las Vegas. In 2019, he was conferred the Glory of Gujarat Award, the Gujarat Ratna Gaurav Award, and the Lifetime Achievement Award in last five years.

He has written two books, his book "Town Planning Scheme - A Tool for Making Planning Work for City Development" was released in 2019, and the second book was released this year titles "Sourcing Land for Urban Development- Issues and Options". His third book on "Steel Cities an and immediate Experience after Independence and lesson to be learn due to such high impact in the Steel project".

Mr. Patel, is with ITPI who has great inclination for our town planning profession. Mr. Patel is a strong proponent of affordable housing and believes it is the key to meet the growing demand for housing in the wake of growing urbanization. He has suggested various tax and policy interventions for making affordable homes affordable in the real sense.



Shri N. K. Patel
President, ITPI, Delhi

VICE PRESIDENT, ITPI (2023 - 2024)

Shri Anoop Kumar Srivastava graduated as Urban Planner (Gold Medalist) from School of Planning and Architecture, New-Delhi (1992-1994 batch). Previously, he successfully completed his Bachelor in Architecture from Government College of Architecture, Lucknow (1981-1986 batch). Before joining Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh as an Assistant Architect in 1990, he worked at MURALAGE, Lucknow as an Architect during 1987-1990 and was involved in the preparation of various prestigious architectural projects.

Soon after completing his post-graduation in urban planning, he was posted as Assistant Architect Planner at Ayodhya in 1992. He was given the charge of the Chief Town and Country Planner, Government of Uttar Pradesh from June 2018 to June 2023. During his tenure in Town and Country Planning Department, he prepared Master Plans of 16 towns, Zonal Plans of 2 zones, Road Network Plans of 2 zones, and 1 Vision Plan. He was the Nodal Officer for the preparation of Master Plans of 59 towns selected under Amrut and City Logistic Plans of major



Shri Anoop Kumar Srivastava
Vice President, ITPI, Delhi



Institute of Town
Planners, India



Shri V. P. Kulshrestha
Secretary General,
ITPI, Delhi

towns in Uttar Pradesh. He has presented papers on important subjects pertaining to issues related to urban planning during various seminars and conferences on different themes of Urban Planning. He is an invited speaker for expert

lectures in renowned architecture and planning schools. His illustrious career is glorified with active membership of Council of Architecture, Institute of Town Planners India, and Indian Buildings Congress.

SECRETARY GENERAL, ITPI (2023 - 2024)

Throughout his illustrious career, Shri V P Kulshrestha has been at the forefront of designing and developing development plans for major cities, including prominent ones like Bhopal and Indore in the state of Madhya Pradesh. His innovative approach to urban planning is evident in the incorporation of cutting-edge technologies such as GIS and MIS, as well as the introduction of progressive policies.

A trailblazer in the late Nineties, Shri Kulshrestha made significant contributions to the field by pioneering the application of computers in the preparation of city development plans. His creativity extended beyond technological advancements, as he presented numerous novel ideas that marked improvements on traditional methods.

Shri Kulshrestha briefly assumed the role of Commissioner at the Bhopal Municipal Corporation, adding valuable administrative experience to his repertoire and also offered valuable insights into municipal governance. Shri Kulshrestha has also lent his expertise to several government departments, including Land Revenue, Rural Development, MP Urban Projects

(Under World Bank Project), Bhoj Wetland Project, and the Health Department.

During his tenure in Land Revenue, he seized the opportunity to design and develop a software for accessing khasra and other records in the early Nineties. This technological initiative showcased his forward-thinking approach to streamlining administrative processes.

Notably, Mr. Kulshrestha was engaged by UN Habitat as the Lead Expert in the project to develop the Bhopal Voluntary Local Review 2023. The successful completion of this project was marked by the unveiling of the report by the Honorable Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, in the first week of May 2023.

Shri Kulshrestha's educational background includes a master's degree in Regional Planning from the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (IIT) in 1980. Additionally, he pursued a postgraduate diploma in Construction Management from IHS Netherlands, showcasing his commitment to continuous learning and professional development.

ITPI WELCOMES TO NEW ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (1st JULY 2023 - 30th SEPTEMBER 2023)

1	Manohar Thota (AITP/2023/0375) 1-3-644, Manibhavanam, Kavadiguda, Hyderabad - 500080, Telangana
2	Anurag Rushiji Kolte (AITP/2023/0383) C803 Swapnapurthi LIG CHS Tilak Nagar, Near Tilak Nagar Local Station West, Mumbai - 400089, Maharashtra
3	Palak Patel (AITP/2023/0384) Akshar Purshottam Nagar Society, Near Hanuman Temple, Lambhvel, Anand - 387310, Gujarat
4	Sabari Prabakaran (AITP/2023/0385) 5/5, Jayammal Street, Shenoy Nagar, Chennai - 600030, Tamil Nadu
5	Shubham Sharma (AITP/2023/0386) 75/5 Haripur Sundernagar Distt. Mandi, Chatrokhari, Sundernagar - 175018, Himachal Pradesh

6	Vaibhav Soni (AITP/2023/0387) Ravishankar Soni, Singhwahini Ward, Mandla, Kakadeo - 208025, Madhya Pradesh
7	Fani Bhushan (AITP/2023/0388) 1/23. First Floor, Sarvapriya Vihar, New Delhi - 110016, Delhi
8	Harapriya Behera (AITP/2023/0389) Kuber Residency, Plot No.- 350/436, Tamando, Tamando, Bhubaneswar - 752054, Odisha
9	Akanksha Garg (AITP/2023/0390) B-13/A-1309, Street No. 10, Lakhi Colony, Barnala - 148101, Punjab
10	Parvathi S (AITP/2023/0391) Nandanam(H), Pallikavu Road, Muvattupuzha, Ernakulam - 686673, Kerala

11	Reshma Kamleshbhai Shukla (AITP/2023/0392) 9, Shree Society, Behind Shyam Society, Danteshwar, Pratapnagar, Vadodara - 390004, Gujarat
12	Varsha Varsha Khetrpal (AITP/2023/0393) 6/123, Shivaji Nagar, Opp Jindal Furniture House, Gurgaon - 122001, Haryana
13	Raghavendra Madhava Rao Seshagiri (AITP/2023/0394) Flat 101, Plot 36A, Road No. 70, Journalists Colony, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad - 500033, Telangana
14	Pritesh Jayantilal Makwana (AITP/2023/0395) 208, Angel Square, VIP Circle, Utran, Surat - 394105, Gujarat
15	Prajakta Avinash Khare (AITP/2023/0396) Flat No 3, 35/A, Satyadham, Sion HSG Society, SCH 6, Road No 2, Sion East, Mumbai - 400022, Maharashtra
16	Simranjit Singh (AITP/2023/0397) 43 Shamsher Avenue, Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana - 141012, Punjab
17	Mehak Arora (AITP/2023/0398) 8/218, Rajasthan Housing Board, Hanumangarh Jn - 335512, Rajasthan
18	Sarvashree Gupta (AITP/2023/0399) C 1602, JM Aroma, Sector 75, Noida - 201301, Uttar Pradesh
19	Gaddam Mridula (AITP/2023/0400) 8-3-228/3/1, NGOS Colony, Bhagathnagar, Karimnagar - 505001, Telangana
20	Budda Venkatesh (AITP/2023/0401) Apcrda, Lenin Centre, Vijayawada - 520002, Andhra Pradesh
21	Amritanshu Saxena (AITP/2023/0402) House No. 360 Sector 17-A, Housing Board Colony, Gurgaon - 122001, Haryana
22	Chandan Jain (AITP/2023/0413) M-25, Sector- 23, Sanjay Nagar, Ghaziabad - 201002, Uttar Pradesh
23	Hunny Joon (AITP/2023/0414) Vpo Nuna Majra, Distt. Jhajjar, Jhajjar - 124507, Haryana
24	Parth Atulbhai Shah (AITP/2023/0415) 4/A, Dipavali Society, Nr. Vishwakunj Society, Vishwakunj Road, Paldi, Ahmedabad - 380007, Gujarat
25	Sukhpreet Kaur (AITP/2023/0416) H-22, Basement, Jangpura Extension, Delhi - 110014
26	Arnavee Phukan (AITP/2023/0417) House No 34, Byelane - 1, Ajanta Path, Survey, Guwahati - 781028, Assam
27	A Kabir Mehrotra (AITP/2023/0418) A2/85, Site-5 Upsida, Near Kasna Village, Greater Noida - 201308, Uttar Pradesh
28	Ayan Roychowdhury (AITP/2023/0419) 58/52a, Pallishree, Kolkata - 700092, West Bengal
29	Mahima Jain (AITP/2023/0420) 22/302, Canal Road Kundanpuri, Baraut Baghpat, Baraut - 250611, Uttar Pradesh

30	Shveta Hasmukh Jain (AITP/2023/0421) 402, Prem Smruti Apts, Rajawadi Lane 6, Ghatkopar East, Mumbai - 400077, Maharashtra
31	Paridhi Choubisa (AITP/2023/0422) 34 Azad Nagar Housing Society, Sajjanganth Road, Udaipur - 313001, Rajasthan
32	Nilanjan Paul (AITP/2023/0423) 237, Rabindra Pally, Matigara, Mathapari, Siliguri - 734010, West Bengal
33	Anil Vishnumurthi Anagandula (AITP/2023/0424) 132, Chinmay Row House, Parvat Gam, Surat - 395010, Gujarat
34	Smriti (AITP/2023/0425) A153, Palam Extension Sector 7 Dwarka, New Delhi - 110075
35	Ankit Kumar (AITP/2023/0426) S/O-Rambabu Prasad Gupta, Vill-Nayaktola, Po-Harpur, East Champaran - 845301, Bihar
36	Sachin Kumar Saraswat (AITP/2023/0427) Deepak Varma Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Kusum Sarover (Chunni Lal Dharmshala), Radhakund, Goverdhan Mathura - 281504, Uttar Pradesh
37	Simran Kaur (AITP/2023/0428) House No 645C, Street No 19C Punjab Mata Nagar, Ludhiana - 141013, Punjab
38	Sudarshana Arya (AITP/2023/0429) # 283, Ward No. 2, Ambedkar Chowk, Jhajjar, Near Old Bus Stand, Jhajjar - 124103, Haryana
39	Shalini Sharma (AITP/2023/0430) 3rd Floor, Ram Bhavan, Justice Rajkishore Path, Kadamkuan, Patna - 800003, Bihar
40	Kshitiz Agarwal (AITP/2023/0431) 5 Green Park, Niranjanpur, Dehradun - 248171, Uttarakhand
41	Rajesh Kumar Sippy (AITP/2023/0432) Gf 1735, Housing Board Colony, Hig, Sector-31, Gurgaon - 122001, Haryana
42	Pranav Shrikant Joshi (AITP/2023/0433) B-309, Chandravadan Society, Ganeshwadi, Opp. Kaushalya Hospital, Thane - 400601, Maharashtra
43	Mahavirsinh Pravinsinh Rana (AITP/2023/0434) Shop No.-1 First Floor Ashwarya Shopping Centre, Opp. Kusum Sagar Lake, Chhotaudepur - 391165, Gujarat
44	Shiven Joshi (AITP/2023/0435) F102, Sun Divine-5, Chanakyapuri, Ghatlodiya, Ahmedabad - 380061, Gujarat
45	Vivek Jain (AITP/2023/0436) 102-A, Ramchandra Nagar, Shobhawaton Ki Dhani, Near Victorian Place, Jodhpur - 342008, Rajasthan
46	Shashwat Gupta (AITP/2023/0437) 165/9, Canal Rest House Road, Yamunanagar - 135001, Haryana
47	Bhim Singh (AITP/2023/0438) H. No. 2432 Sector 13, Huda, Bhiwani - 127021, Haryana
48	Uttam Singh (AITP/2023/0439) S/O Ramsingh Saini, Village-Singhpura, Tehsil-Safidon, Distt.-Jind - 126112, Haryana



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49	Satyendra Chaudhary (AITP/2023/0440) Satyendra Chaudhary C/O Khoob Singh, House No. 215, Moh- Ravidas Nagar, Noorpur, Dist- Bijnor - 246734, Uttar Pradesh	69	Shailekshi (AITP/2023/0461) H II 78 Sector D, LDA Colony Kanpur Road, Lucknow - 226012, Uttar Pradesh
50	Aman Thakral (AITP/2023/0441) House No. 43, Sector-6, Urban Estate, Karnal, Karnal - 132001, Haryana	70	Ashok K Jayant (AITP/2023/0462) 1206, Dhaula Giri, Ghaziabad - 201010, Uttar Pradesh
51	Divyanshi Vyas (AITP/2023/0442) 409/37 Vaidyan Tola, Uparahti, Near Fort, Rewa - 486001, Madhya Pradesh	71	Keerthana R (AITP/2023/0463) No 23, 5th Street, C.T.O Colony Extension, Vinayaga Nagar, Tambaram West, Chennai - 600048, Tamil Nadu
52	Rasmita Amrutbhai Patel (AITP/2023/0443) A 49 Rajeshwari Society, IOC Tragad Road, Chandkheda, Ahmedabad - 382424, Gujarat	72	Sahil Pruthi (AITP/2023/0464) G-115 Sector, 10 DLF, Faridabad - 121006, Haryana
53	Surbhi Sahu (AITP/2023/0444) Gayatri Mandir Road, Near Dus Nal Ghar, Santoshi Nagar Over Bridge, Raipur - 492013, Chhattisgarh	73	Gourav Kumar Besra (AITP/2023/0465) At- Birua Nagar, Chaibasa, Po- Chaibasa, Dist- West Singhbhum, Chaibasa - 833201, Jharkhand
54	Makarand Vishranti Kuntewar (AITP/2023/0445) 19, Dhawal Chs, Gokhale Road, Dadar-W, Mumbai - 400028, Maharashtra	74	Rohit Yadav (AITP/2023/0466) Village - Nayagaon, Po - Bikaner, Tehsil/District - Rewari, Rewari - 123401, Haryana
55	Neeharika Kushwaha (AITP/2023/0446) K-304 Prateek Laurel, Sector 120, Noida - 201301, Uttar Pradesh	75	Jai Shankar P (AITP/2023/0467) 641/3, Theradi East Street, Viralmalai - 621316, Tamil Nadu
56	Abdul Sakur (AITP/2023/0447) T-21, Manglam Electronic Tower, Ridhi-Sidhi, Jaipur - 302018, Rajasthan	76	Sandeep Yadav (AITP/2023/0468) H. No. G-3/4 GF, Sector-82, Gurugram - 122004, Haryana
57	Shubham Goel (AITP/2023/0448) TF-1, 596, Shalimar Garden, Extension 1, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad - 201005, Uttar Pradesh	77	Deepak Yadav (AITP/2023/0469) D-314, Mantri Awas Colony, Vibhuti Khand, Gomtinagar, Lucknow - 226010, Uttar Pradesh
58	Priyanshu Gadhwal (AITP/2023/0449) 107, Anshul Vihar, Bairagarh Chichli, Kolar Road, Bhopal - 462042, Madhya Pradesh	78	Dibyank Darshi (AITP/2023/0470) G-123 P.C. Colony, Kankarbagh, Patna - 800020, Bihar
59	Satyam Kumawat (AITP/2023/0450) 44-B, Shiv Colony, New Sanganer Road, Sodala, Jaipur - 302019, Rajasthan	79	Aditi Tandon (AITP/2023/0471) 24/11, Main Gali, Kaptan Nagar, Panipat, Na, Panipat - 132103, Haryana
60	Hatkar Sathish Kumar (AITP/2023/0451) H. No. 14-05-101, Pandurangapuram, Khammam - 507002, Telangana	80	Vijay Kumar (AITP/2023/0472) Arcop Associates Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 36B, Sector 32, Near Jharsa Chowk, Gurugram - 122001, Haryana
61	Vikash Mittal (AITP/2023/0452) 1306, Mohan Meakin Society, Sector-5, Vasundhara, Ghaziabad - 201012, Uttar Pradesh	81	Lalit Kumar (AITP/2023/0473) 131, Sudha Vihar Colony, Dhanipur Block Road, Aligarh - 202001, Uttar Pradesh
62	Alex Rajan (AITP/2023/0453) Venattunattathil House, Kodumpidy P.O, Pala - 686651, Kerala	82	Venkata Ajay Kumar Vardhu (AITP/2023/0474) Tirumala Pearls, Four Road Junction, Parvathipuram - 535501, Andhra Pradesh
63	Amit Sharma (AITP/2023/0455) B-12, Shyam Nagar, Okhla Phase-03, Delhi - 110020	83	Satyam Narayan (AITP/2023/0475) Sp-4b, Bhabha Marg, Tilak Nagar, Jaipur - 302004, Rajasthan
64	Parveen Yadav (AITP/2023/0456) H. No. 602, Tower-7, The Palms, South City-1, Gurgaon - 122003, Haryana	84	Chaitnaya Joshi Anant Joshi (AITP/2023/0476) Flat No 1001, Pagodaview Chsl, Charkop, Kandivali West, Mumbai - 400067, Maharashtra
65	Parshant Gupta (AITP/2023/0457) Flat No. 93, First Floor, Vaishali Apartment, Plot No. 13A, Sector 46, Faridabad - 121001, Haryana	85	Druti Gangwar (AITP/2023/0477) A535 Kasturba Bhawan, IIT Roorkee Campus, Roorkee - 247667, Uttarakhand
66	Prasanth A P (AITP/2023/0458) Thejas, Avanakuzhi, Thannimoodu PO, Thiruvananthapuram - 695123, Kerala	86	Mohammad Yasin (AITP/2023/0478) FLAT NO 102, H.NO. 8-2-293/K/19, Plot No 19, Phase III, Kamalapuri, Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad - 500073, Telangana
67	Mohit Monga (AITP/2023/0459) 4, Employees Colony, Ratia Road, Opposite State Bank of India, Fatehabad - 125050, Haryana	87	B Litika (AITP/2023/0479) Plot No - 1088/1646, Madhusudan Nagar, Tulasipur, Cuttack - 753008, Odisha
68	Tarun Tarun (AITP/2023/0460) 1167 Gali No 7, Near Ashoka Cable Network, Modal Town, Bahadurgarh - 124507, Haryana	88	Ishika (AITP/2023/0480) House No-3, Street No-1, Shivpuri, Sector 9, New Vijay Nagar, Ghaziabad - 201009, Uttar Pradesh

89	Harshita (AITP/2023/0481) H/No. 2571, Sector 23, Sonipat - 131001, Haryana
90	Sachin Venkatnarayan Gopagoniwar (AITP/2023/0482) Rani Laxmibai Ward, Rukimini Nagar, Khat Road, Bhandara - 441904, Maharashtra
91	Somnath Shantaram Kekan (AITP/2023/0483) Flat No 104, B Wing Aakar Beyond, Gangajal Nursry, Sawarkar Nagar, Gangapur Road, Nashik - 423601, Maharashtra
92	Vikrant Pundir (AITP/2023/0484) 31 New Jawahar Park, Behind Behat Bus Stand, Behat Road Saharanpur - 247001, Uttar Pradesh
93	Anusha Roy (AITP/2023/0485) A-201 Sun Sagar Plot No. 89, Sector 10A Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703, Maharashtra
94	Arun Sebastian Perayil (AITP/2023/0486) 14/182a, Vadakode Po, Kangarappady, Kochi, Ernakulam - 682021, Kerala
95	Anna Maria David (AITP/2023/0487) Panikulam House, Mission Quarters Road, Thrissur - 680001, Kerala
96	Avinash Yadav (AITP/2023/0488) Vill Sarwan, Post Sarwan, Mau - 275101, Uttar Pradesh
97	Deepansha Tyagi (AITP/2023/0489) 7/147, Mohalla Kesri Street Jain Mandir Chota Bazar, Shahdara - 110032, Delhi
98	Harkaran Lakhotra (AITP/2023/0490) #1143, 1st Floor, Sector-67, Mohali - 160062, Punjab
99	Vishal Singh Pundir (AITP/2023/0491) Q-227, Shivalik Nagar, Haridwar - 249403, Uttarakhand
100	Al Sana Arif Dosani (AITP/2023/0492) Sai Bandari, Shyamal Buildings, Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500016, Telangana
101	Apoorva (AITP/2023/0493) Flat No. 16, Jupiter Apartment, D-Block, Vikaspuri. New Delhi - 110018, Delhi
102	Sandeep Singh (AITP/2023/0494) Pocket C - 546, Sarita Vihar, New Delhi - 110076,
103	Shree Vyshnavi Ramesh (AITP/2023/0495) KT 49 12th Cross Srinikhetana, Chamundeshwari Nagar Bannur Road, Mandya - 571401, Karnataka
104	Aman Sahu (AITP/2023/0496) 209 A Ajmeri Malhani Padav, Near Dalimss School, Jaunpur - 222001, Uttar Pradesh
105	Shikha Gupta (AITP/2023/0497) RZ 17A, Gali No. 25A, Indra Park, New Delhi - 110045
106	Raj Kumar Prasad (AITP/2023/0498) A82, Gujaini Near Jain Temple, Kanpur - 208022, Uttar Pradesh
107	Sachin Singh Hooda (AITP/2023/0499) House No 1431, 2nd Floor, Sec 15 Part-2, Gurugram, 1025, Near New Park, Sanghi, Rohtak - 124303, Haryana
108	Hemant Kumar (AITP/2023/0500) Room No. E9, Bc Roy Hall, lit Kharagpur, Kharagpur - 721302, West Bengal

109	Sonali Subhadarshini (AITP/2023/0501) At-Chakeisiani, Ps-Mancheswar, Prashanti Lane, Near Durga Puja Mandap, Bhubaneswar - 751010, Odisha
110	Apoorva Prashant Joshi (AITP/2023/0503) Plot No 1 Engineers Housing Society, Sai Nagar Wardha Road, Nagpur - 440025, Maharashtra
111	Karan Kumar (AITP/2023/0504) House No. A/19, Street No. 2, South Ganesh Nagar, Delhi - 110092
112	Nitya Prakash (AITP/2023/0505) DA 490, Seeshmahal Apartment, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi - 110088
113	Merlyn Natasha Abreo (AITP/2023/0507) Ec- 42, B- 001, Shiv Kala Chs, Evershine City, Vasai East - 401208, Maharashtra
114	Aaradhna Mangla (AITP/2023/0508) H. No 664, Sector 15 Part 1, Gurgaon - 122001, Haryana
115	Srikanta Bhargava Teja (AITP/2023/0509) Dr.no: 18-13-8, Jogaiah Vari Street, Muttimsetty Palem, Tenali - 522201, Andhra Pradesh
116	Kritika Sharma (AITP/2023/0510) H. No. 212, Mahesh Nagar, Handiaya Road, Barnala - 148101, Punjab
117	Hun I Tre Bareh (AITP/2023/0511) Dulong, Ummuiang, West Jaintia Hills District, Jowai - 793150, Meghalaya
118	Sandeep Peeke (AITP/2023/0512) 11th Line Vijaya Durga Colony, Durga Colony, Kadapa - 516162, Andhra Pradesh
119	Anisa Azharunnisa (AITP/2023/0514) 301, Metro Emerald, Lane-5, Buddeshwari Colony, CTC-Puri Road, Bhubaneswar - 751006, Odisha
120	Bhumeraj Keisham (AITP/2023/0515) Keishampat, Keisham Leikai, Imphal West - 795001, Manipur
121	Priya Assudani (AITP/2023/0516) T-26, Sainik Colony, Bairagarh, Bhopal - 462030, Madhya Pradesh
122	Prashant Kumar (AITP/2023/0517) Mridu Shekhar Kunj, Bada Bharwara, Viraj Khand-2, Gomtinagar, Lucknow - 226010, Uttar Pradesh
123	Vatsalya Kaushal (AITP/2023/0518) 21/4, Hewett Road, Shivaji Marg, Lucknow - 226018, Uttar Pradesh
124	Himanshu Kumar (AITP/2023/0519) S 138, Shivalik Nagar Bhel, Haridwar - 249403, Uttarakhand
125	Nachiket Avinash Patil (AITP/2023/0520) Flat 301, Laxminarayan Sankul, Near Navshya Maruti Mandir, Sinhagad Road, Pune - 411030, Maharashtra
126	Maunil Anupam Patel (AITP/2023/0521) 18, Jaldarshan Society, Opp Omnagar Society, Malpur Road, Modasa, Modasa - 383315, Gujarat
127	Sudhanshu Dubey (AITP/2023/0522) F- 206 Uma Shivam Society, Behind Wide Angle Cinema Nagalpur, Mahesana - 384001, Gujarat
128	Vikas (AITP/2023/0523) 198, Nekpur, Bareilly - 243001, Uttar Pradesh



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129	Pooja Thareja (AITP/2023/0524) M-210 2nd Floor, Vikaspuri, New Delhi - 110018,	149	Mohan Singh Negi (AITP/2023/0544) Nd-06, Guru Nanak Dev University, Campus, Amritsar - 143005, Punjab
130	Akrati Agnihotri (AITP/2023/0525) Flat 001, Tower D1, Bharat City, Tila Mod, Police Station, Tila Shahbazpur, Ghaziabad - 201102, Uttar Pradesh	150	Rai Sanjeev Kumar (AITP/2023/0545) LIG 233 Padmanabhpur Durg, LIG 233 Padmanabhpur Durg, Durg - 491001, Chhattisgarh
131	Akash Kumar (AITP/2023/0526) Near Pappan Gas Agency, Patel Nagar, Bachhrawan - 229301, Uttar Pradesh	151	Manjusha Bharti (AITP/2023/0546) Khasra No - 401, Gali No - 4, D-Block, Laxmi Vihar, Burari - 110084
132	Shritik Srivastava (AITP/2023/0527) S/O Arvind Kumar Srivastava, Village-Bhimapar, Post-Bhanpur Babu, Basti - 272194, Uttar Pradesh	152	Rustam Sahu (AITP/2023/0547) 1/35 Ispat Nagar, Risali, Bhilai - 490006, Chhattisgarh
133	Anjani Kumar Shukla (AITP/2023/0528) C/O Shri Manoj Kumar Shukla, Shiv-Shakti Bhavan, At & Post - Purshottampur Urf Garapur, Sahson, Pra - 221507, Uttar Pradesh	153	Rishabh Tripathi (AITP/2023/0548) Ekta Sadan, 20 Jopling Road, Opp. Parag Dairy, Lucknow - 226001, Uttar Pradesh
134	Manasi Avinash Khope (AITP/2023/0529) B1-1004, Acme Aureli Near Podar School, Ambegaon Pune, Pune - 411046, Maharashtra	154	Ashutosh Kumar Singh (AITP/2023/0549) S26/27 K-11 Meerapur Basahi, Varanasi 221002, Varanasi - 221002, Uttar Pradesh
135	Yogesh Kumar (AITP/2023/0530) House No. 822, Block-C, 20 Feet Road, S.G.M. Nagar, Nit Faridabad, Faridabad - 121001, Haryana	155	Danish Malhotra (AITP/2023/0550) H. No 26, Paradise Enclave 2, Shri Hargobind Avenue, Sher Shah Suri Road, Amritsar - 143105, Punjab
136	Harsh Vardhan Bhasin (AITP/2023/0531) Bungalow Number - 235/2/A, Narayan Park Society, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad - 380009, Gujarat	156	Abhas Sagar (AITP/2023/0551) 303, Gokul Apartment, Gh-2, Sector 45, Faridabad - 121010, Haryana
137	Rajat Yadav (AITP/2023/0532) H. No. 585/13, Jind Chungi, Jind Road, Hansi - 125033, Haryana	157	Charmi Patel (AITP/2023/0552) A/42, Shantivihar Society, Opp. Gail Tower, Adajan, Adajan, Surat - 395009, Gujarat
138	Nishant Varshney (AITP/2023/0533) C-4, Vaishno Royal Apartments, Near Govila Gas Agency, Ramghat Road, Aligarh - 202001, Uttar Pradesh	158	Dhruv Kumar Verma (AITP/2023/0553) 424, Street No.1, Vishwas Nagar, Sihani Road, Ghaziabad - 201001, Uttar Pradesh
139	Vishal Singh Bhadhauriya (AITP/2023/0534) Ranjana Niwas, Lakhperabagh Colony, Barabanki - 225001, Uttar Pradesh	159	Aman Gupta (AITP/2023/0554) 107/165, Jawahar Nagar, R K Nagar, Kanpur - 208012, Uttar Pradesh
140	Shrilekha Halder (AITP/2023/0535) House No.-1379, Aashirwad, Sector-02, Street No.-04, Raipur - 492001, Chhattisgarh	160	Pooja Yadav (AITP/2023/0555) Near Bade Peer Sahab, Deewanpura, Rath - 210431, Uttar Pradesh
141	Chhavi Arora (AITP/2023/0536) Block 17, House 25, Delhi - 110031	161	Mrudul Anil Sonar (AITP/2023/0556) House No 1795, Gujarati Galli, Dharangaon - 425105, Maharashtra
142	Prabhat Mishra (AITP/2023/0537) B1003, Citadel Apartment Chinhat, Satrikh Road, Lucknow - 226028, Uttar Pradesh	162	Priyanka Saikia (AITP/2023/0557) House No 10, Saikia Mansion, Happy Villa Path, Pub-Gita Nagar Path, Mother Teresa Road, Guwahati - 781020, Assam
143	Yash Vardhan Singh (AITP/2023/0538) Room No. 1 Normal Colony Ggic Campus, Faizabad, Faizabad - 224001, Uttar Pradesh	163	Km Ruby (AITP/2023/0558) E-4853, Sector-12, Rajajipuram, Lucknow - 226017, Uttar Pradesh
144	Yogesh Namdeo Rathod (AITP/2023/0539) S/O Namdeo Rathod, At Katarwadi, Post. Kasola, Taluka. Mahagaon, Yavatmal - 445204, Maharashtra	164	Supriyam Shrivastava (AITP/2023/0559) E-4853, Sector-12, Rajajipuram, Lucknow - 226017, Uttar Pradesh
145	Sidharth Lathwal (AITP/2023/0540) House No 741-P, Sector - 4, Gurugram - 122001, Haryana	165	Parakh Hemant Katre (AITP/2023/0560) 92 Shilpa Society, Narendra Nagar, Nagpur - 440015, Maharashtra
146	Manish M Nair (AITP/2023/0541) House No, 95, Type 3 Northwest Motibagh, New Delhi - 110021	166	Gyati Shivani (AITP/2023/0561) C/O Gyati Kaming, SST Lab, Dir. of Agriculture, D-Sector, Naharalagun - 791110, Arunachal Pradesh
147	Viraj Vinayak Bodas (AITP/2023/0542) Flat No. 83, 7th Floor, Build No 3, Soba Puram Coop, Housing Society, Near Shell Petrol Pump, Warje, Pune - 411058, Maharashtra	167	Nusrath Sultana (AITP/2023/0562) 223/A, 8th Main Road, Byrasandra, 1st Block East Jayanagar, Bangalore - 560011, Karnataka
148	Venkat Gautam (AITP/2023/0543) Shankar Medical Hall, Nala Bazar, Jalesar, Address 2, Etah - 207302, Uttar Pradesh	168	Kodimala Uma Uma Devi (AITP/2023/0563) H.no: 19-3-121/1, Jahanuma Lancer, Hyderabad - 500053, Telangana

169	Tilak Raj (AITP/2023/0564) H. No. 2/15, Partap Nagar, Rohtak - 124001, Haryana
170	Kushagra Sharma (AITP/2023/0565) B-1032, Indira Nagar, Lucknow - 226016, Uttar Pradesh
171	Ajay Singh (AITP/2023/0566) 29/2, Iti Sandwa Colony, Pura Pandey, Tsl, Naini., Allahabad - 211010, Uttar Pradesh
172	Mohamed Inam Ulla Inam Ulla Khan (AITP/2023/0567) Gf-Ams Building, 5th C Cross Kalpatharu Ext., Behind Toyota Showroom, Ring Road, Tumkur - 572105, Karnataka
173	Kunal Agarwalla (AITP/2023/0568) 405, Classic Meadows, Masjid Banda Road, Kondapur, Hyderabad - 500084, Telangana
174	Saurabh Kumar Mishra (AITP/2023/0569) Near Ramnagar Chowk, Subhash Nagar, Purnea - 854301, Bihar
175	Mandeep Singh (AITP/2023/0570) 389-D, SBS Nagar, Pakhowal Road, Ludhiana, Shop No. 9, Nehru Sidhant Kender, Pakhowal Road, Ludhiana - 141013, Punjab
176	Apurva Gupta (AITP/2023/0571) Apurva Consultants, Opp. High School, School Road, Ambikapur - 497001, Chhattisgarh
177	Tejas Kiran Jambhale (AITP/2023/0572) 203 Gurukrupa Heights, Shivshambhonagar Lane No 2, Katraj Kondhawa Road - 411046, Maharashtra
178	Sharukh Raza Rizvi (AITP/2023/0573) 500/206 Kutubpur Daliganj, Lucknow 226020, Uttar Pradesh
179	Mrinal Verma (AITP/2023/0574) A2- 2004, Parijat Apartment, Vikrant Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow - 226010, Uttar Pradesh
180	Nivedha N (AITP/2023/0575) 67, 5th Cross, Saraswathi Nagar, Mahadevapura Ring Road, Bengaluru - 560048, Karnataka
181	Amisha Goyal (AITP/2023/0576) 1/93 Viram Khnad, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow - 226010, Uttar Pradesh
182	Mridula Sharma (AITP/2023/0577) 419, East Mohan Nagar, Amritsar - 143001, Punjab
183	Viraj Yagnesh Dave (AITP/2023/0578) E002, Aastha Homes, Nr. Cims Hospital, Science City Road, Ahmedabad - 380060, Gujarat
184	Shyam Sunder Adhi (AITP/2023/0579) 90 Jellicoe Rd, #30-29, City Light Condo, Singapore - 208749, Singapore
185	Yogendragiri Keshavgi Goswami (AITP/2023/0580) 4/Panchavati Society, Block 68/B/2, Rajkot - 360001, Gujarat
186	Kailash Raj D (AITP/2023/0581) 8/28, Amman Koil Street, Thirumazhisai, Chennai - 600124, Tamil Nadu
187	Nidhi Gupta (AITP/2023/0582) C-36 Nehru Nagar, Kotra Sultanabad, Bhopal - 462003, Madhya Pradesh

188	Indrayani Vijay Mahadik (AITP/2023/0583) B-Wing, Flat No. 1301, Odela, Bavdhan, Near Lmd Chowk, Pune - 411021, Maharashtra
189	Manish Pandit Chavan (AITP/2023/0584) L-25/66 Near Sanskrutik Bhawan V.H.B. Colony, Bajoriya Nagar, Yavatmal - 445001, Maharashtra
190	Abhay Gupta (AITP/2023/0585) 87, Siddhipuram Colony, Western Ring Road, Annapurna Area, Indore - 452009, Madhya Pradesh
191	Divya Ravi Prakash (AITP/2023/0586) C-12, 2nd Floor, Type 3, National Cpwd Academy, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Hapur Road, Ghaziabad - 201002, Uttar Pradesh
192	Vikash Kumar (AITP/2023/0587) Flat No. 2, Rana Apartments, House No. -654 A, Kh. No. 331/2, Bijwasan, New Delhi - 110061
193	Kunal Basist (AITP/2023/0588) A-666, Pradhan Farm House, Sangam Vihar, South Delhi - 110080, Delhi
194	Nimisha Anil Golatkar (AITP/2023/0589) 504, C Wing, Building No 1, N G Royal Park, Plot No C-2 Chs Ltd, Kanjurmarg East, Mumbai - 400042, Maharashtra
195	Hemalatha Appari (AITP/2023/0590) Door No:26-17-11, Chaitanya Nagar, Old Gajuwaka, Visakhapatnam - 530026, Andhra Pradesh
196	Aayush Kumar (AITP/2023/0591) Moh. Goutam Nagar, Gali No.1, Ward No. 13, Near Kalash Mandap, Kashipur - 244713, Uttarakhand
197	Bharat Rathi (AITP/2023/0592) H. No. 171/31 Ashok Vihar, Gali No. 1, Gohana Road, Sonipat - 131001, Haryana
198	Murugaswamy S (AITP/2023/0593) G B Saraguru Village And Post, H M Halli Road Hampapura Hobli, Mysore - 570026, Karnataka
199	Divyanshu Shrivastava (AITP/2023/0594) 41 First Floor, Nalanda Om Gardens Panchwati Unnao Balaji Road, Jhansi - 284001, Uttar Pradesh
200	Sonu Kumar Basak (AITP/2023/0595) Village - Plasmani Near Shiv Mandir, Jhiljhili Road, Bahadurganj - 855101, Bihar
201	Chandavi Bisoriya (AITP/2023/0596) Deepak Society House No. 62 Chuna Bhatti, Deepak Society House No. 62 Chuna Bhatti Kolar Rd., Bhopal - 462016, Madhya Pradesh
202	Veena Vijay Pachpor (AITP/2023/0597) Nilaya Heights Flat No 504, Patil Nagar Chikhali Pune, Pune - 411062, Maharashtra
203	Gursant Singh (AITP/2023/0598) Ward No. 1, Bhajan Singh, Opposite Pspcl Office, Sangrur Road, Bhawanigarh, Sangrur - 148026, Punjab
204	Hardi Ulpeshkumar Shah (AITP/2023/0599) 22, Yamuna Park, B/H Ranchodji Temple, O/S Panigate, Vadodara - 390019, Gujarat



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205	Basike Akhil (AITP/2023/0600) H.no 11-4-104 Christian Colony, Narsampet Road, Warangal - 506013, Telangana	222	Kamya Dawar (AITP/2023/0619) Main Road Chandrashekhar Aazad Nagar, Bhabra, Near Kalika Mandir, Bhabra - 457882, Madhya Pradesh
206	Dhyey Pragnesh Malkan (AITP/2023/0602) B-1302, Swati Chrysantha, Near Club 07, Club 07 Road, Shela, Ahmedabad - 380058, Gujarat	223	Aditya Bhalothia (AITP/2023/0620) Sec 89, Harsaru, Pataudi Road, Behind Pnb Bank, Gurgaon - 122505, Haryana
207	Bhargav Chindada (AITP/2023/0603) D.no. 26-2-6/3, Snehapuri, Chinagantyada, Gajuwaka, Visakhapatnam - 530026, Andhra Pradesh	224	Shabnam Boora (AITP/2023/0621) H. No. 30/9, Vasant Vihar Colony, Rohtak., Sector 23 Chandigarh, Rohtak - 124001, Haryana
208	Dishi Tyagi (AITP/2023/0604) 1/2 Vivek Vihar Colony, Opp. 6th Pac Roorkee Road Modipuram, Meerut - 250001, Uttar Pradesh	225	Riya Kumari (AITP/2023/0622) House No. 171, 5th Floor, Dharamshala Road Colony, Sultanpur, New Delhi - 110030
209	Sapan Hirpara (AITP/2023/0605) Vastu Architects, 300, A-Wing, Kishore Plaza, Station Road, Anand - 388001, Gujarat	226	Shekhar Shivarudra Kokane (AITP/2023/0623) Nandadeep Sec 24, Plot No 288, Nigdi, Pradhikaran, Pune - 411044, Maharashtra
210	Saurabh Gupta (AITP/2023/0606) Dr Nabiullah Road, Near Gayatri Mandir, Tinsukia - 786125, Assam	227	Rajesh Kumar (AITP/2023/0624) Sisai Kali Rawan, Sisai, Hisar - 125049, Haryana
211	Jayant Sharma (AITP/2023/0607) Flat No P9-3d, Srs Residency Sector 88, Faridabad - 121002, Haryana	228	Nimmy Kurian (AITP/2023/0625) Muthoottu House, Kozhencherry East P O, Pathanamthitta - 689641, Kerala
212	B Shanti Rani (AITP/2023/0608) 6-2-181/2/2, Shyamala Nagar, Shivrampally, Rr, Ts, Ranga Reddy - 500052, Telangana	229	Karthikeyan B (AITP/2023/0626) Flat No. - F2, First Floor, Vishnu Homes, 36/46, 5th Street, Kasi Estate, West Jafferkanpet, Chennai - 600083, Tamil Nadu
213	Bhaiya Brajesh Kumar Verma (AITP/2023/0609) House No. 106/23 Rameri Danda, Azad Nagar Rameri Tarour Near Old Gas Godam, Hamirpur - 210301, Uttar Pradesh	230	Manish Kumar (AITP/2023/0627) H, No-382, Ambedkar Chowk, Saddique Nagar, Sihani, Ghaziabad - 201003, Uttar Pradesh
214	Manoj Kumar (AITP/2023/0610) W.no.17, H.no.0649, Near Santoshi Mata Mandir, Omara, Udhampur - 182101, Jammu And Kashmir	231	Anju Yadav (AITP/2023/0628) 349/199 Suppa Rous, Old Tikait Ganj, Lucknow - 226017, Uttar Pradesh
215	Sampada Haresh Jambhulkar (AITP/2023/0612) D1/184, Sector-5, Devendra Nagar, Raipur - 492004, Chhattisgarh	232	Hecson Hector Christian (AITP/2023/0629) B/804, Jainam Residency, Near Green Avenue Char Rasta, New Pal Road, Surat - 394510, Gujarat
216	Kumar Madhur (AITP/2023/0613) C-1103, Uninav Heights, Rajnagar Extension, Ghaziabad, Ghaziabad - 201017, Uttar Pradesh	233	Harigovind C (AITP/2023/0630) Chaithanya, 33/4764b, Gurudev Road, Malaparamba, Kozhikode - 673009, Kerala
217	Himanshi (AITP/2023/0614) B-5/4, Umesh Park, Modinagar, Ghaziabad - 201204, Uttar Pradesh	234	Suchismita Nayak (AITP/2023/0631) Ee-205/6, Sector 2, Bidhannagar - 700091, West Bengal
218	Sonali Lnu (AITP/2023/0615) A-6/A, St. No. 8, Panchal Vihar, Karawal Nagar - 110094, Delhi	235	Ritu Pramanik (AITP/2023/0632) 183, Rajdanga Chakraborty Para, Kasba, Kolkata - 700107, West Bengal
219	Ashutosh Kumar (AITP/2023/0616) Vill- Nawanganar Nizamat, Gola Road, Sahebganj, Muzaffarpur - 843125, Bihar	236	NAMAN GOLCHHA (AITP/2023/0633) Flat-303/2, Backbone Boys Pg, Near Municipal Market, Cg Road, Ahmedabad - 380009, Gujarat
220	Priyanka Surjit Sareen (AITP/2023/0617) Flat No G-2, Building No 5, Shivamrutdham CHS, Near Yogidham Autostand, Gauripada, Kalyan West - 421301, Maharashtra	237	Harveesh Kaur (AITP/2023/0634) 2186 Phase-Ii Urban Estate, Dugri Road, Ludhiana - 141003, Punjab
221	Kaushik Ajay Bansal (AITP/2023/0618) 504 Mahima Heights Apt No 2., Piplod Road, Surat - 395007, Gujarat	238	Anoushka Tyagi (AITP/2023/0635) Lane 2, House 2, Dashmesh Vihar, Aamwala Tarla, Raipur Road, Dehradun - 248008, Uttarakhand
		239	Hina Zia (FITP/2023/0004) 60-T, Dda Sfs Flats, Sector 7, Jasola, New Delhi - 110025

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